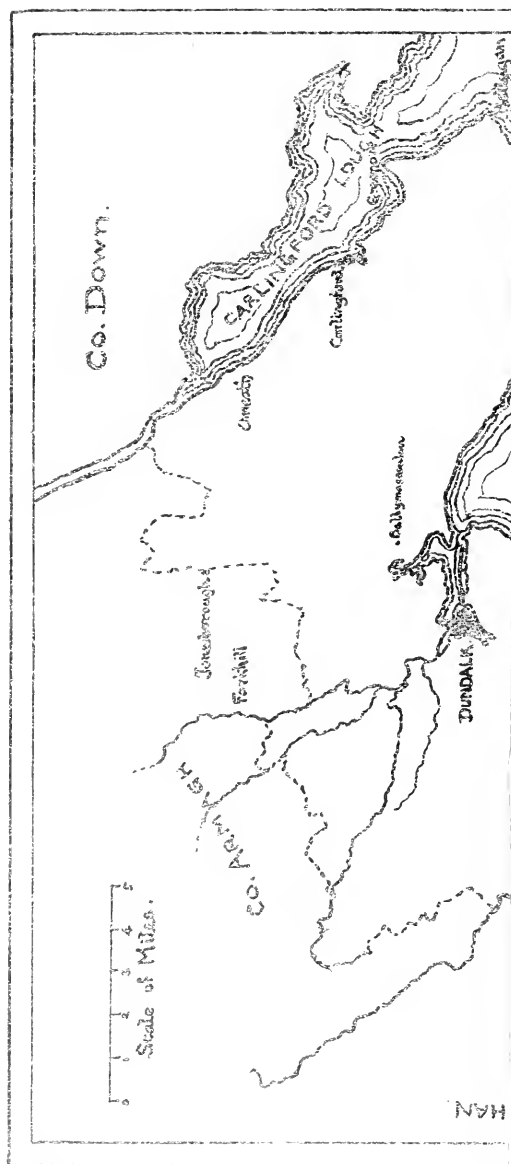


HISTORY OF KILSARAN.

DUNDALK :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM TEMPEST.

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HISTORY
OF
KILSARAN

UNION OF PARISHES

IN THE COUNTY OF LOUTH

BEING A HISTORY OF THE PARISHES OF KILSARAN,
GERNONSTOWN, STABANNON, MANFIELDSTOWN
AND DROMISKIN

WITH MANY PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE PARISHES OF
RICHARDSTOWN, DROMIN AND DARVER

COMPRISING A LARGE SECTION OF
MID - LOUTH

BY

REV. JAMES B. LESLIE, M.A., M.R.S.A.I.
RECTOR OF KILSARAN

With 5 Maps and 42 Illustrations.

DUNDALK:
WILLIAM TEMPEST.

1908.

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PREFACE. 1512223

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My thanks are further due to Mr. James Mills, I.S.O., Deputy-Keeper, Public Record Office, Dublin, and to Mr. Henry F. Berry, M.A., I.S.O., Assistant Deputy-Keeper, for affording facilities in consulting manuscript material; and to Messrs. M. J. M'Eney, B.A., Herbert Wood, B.A., T. E. Harvey, B.A., A. E. Langman, B.A., and other officials, for assistance willingly rendered in searches in that Office. During some years past probably over one thousand documents were consulted by me in the Record Office; yet every time I visited it, my admiration for an Institution, so admirably managed, was increased.

The following, among others, whose help is acknowledged in the Text, also kindly rendered me assistance :—Rev. Canon Wm. Moore Morgan, LL.D., Keeper, and Rev. C. Faris, M.A., Assistant Keeper of the Public Library, Armagh ; the Librarians and Assistants in the Library of Trinity College,

Dublin, The National Library, Marsh's Library, and the R.I.A. Library. Also, Rev. Precentor Lawlor, D.D., Rev. C. K. Irwin, M.A. (Diocesan Registrar of Armagh), Mr. C. H. Miller, M.A. (Assistant Registrar T.C.D.), Rev. Canon Lockett Ford, M.A.; as well as Revs. Patrick Fagan, S. Lyle Harrison, H. B. Swanzy, M.A., (late) Joseph Chamney, M.A.; Major-General F. W. Stubbs, J.P.; Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.; Major-General O'B. B. Woolsey, D.L.; Messrs. B. R. Balfour, D.L.; R. W. Walsh, J.P.; John Hoey, M. O'Ceallachain, H. Paule Loftie, J.P.; C. J. Thornhill, J.P.; E. Savage, Major R. R. G. Crookshank, Rev. Canon Lett, M.A., M.R.I.A., Rev. C. T. M'Cready, D.D., the Hon. Mrs. Bellew, Miss Chamney and Mrs. Tyndall.

I think it only right to say that the references to the late Professor Tyndall, F.R.S., had not the benefit of revision by Mrs. Tyndall, who was absent in Switzerland, but I believe they are accurate.

As regards illustrations, I am indebted to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland for the loan of the blocks used on pp. 120, 170, 173 and 185; to the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland for those on pp. 13, 14, 17 and 18; to Messrs. Sealy, Bryers & Walker (Publishers of *Ireland*) for that on p. 217; to the Castlebellingham Brewery Co. for those on pp. 42, 72 and 216; to the Co. Louth Archæological Society for those on pp. 24 and 25; to my Publisher for that on p. 88. The rest of the illustrations and the maps were specially provided for this work.

Lastly, my thanks are due to the subscribers who enabled me to produce the work; and to my Publisher, Mr. Wm.

Tempest, J.P., and his son, Mr. H. G. Tempest, for assistance in the production of the work. All the printing, as well as the lithographing of the maps, has been executed in Mr. Tempest's Printing Office. My readers will, I think, agree with me, that the work reflects credit on their skill, and on the enterprise of an Irish Provincial Town.

With respect to the matter of the History herein, I have not willingly given expression to a single word or phrase which could reasonably give offence to any person differing from me in religion. If any such occur, they are quotations as stated in the Text, with which I did not feel at liberty to interfere. I have made use of all the Records placed at my disposal; and only regret that in the case of some Churches but few records have been preserved. No one, however, will be more pleased than I, if a supplementary book, dealing with this History from another point of view, should hereafter be published.

JAMES B. LESLIE.

KILSARAN RECTORY,
CASTLEBELLINGHAM.

CORRIGENDA:

Delete " at foot of page 65.

For "son," line 18, page 119, read "successor."

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PRINCIPAL AUTHORITIES

USED IN THIS BOOK, WITH THE ABBREVIATIONS INDICATING EACH.

MANUSCRIPTS.

IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, DUBLIN.

- Patent Rolls** :—The MS. Calendar of the later Patent Rolls has been used. Calendars of the earlier Rolls have been published. See Printed Books. *P.R.*
- Memoranda Rolls** :—These Rolls, often identical with the Patent Rolls, but supplementing them in many respects, contain much valuable information, especially concerning family and ecclesiastical history, but they have never been printed. A MS. Repertory of the Rolls, in several volumes, has been made, but as the index is on a peculiar and inconvenient system, the latter is practically valueless. *M.R.*
- Plea Rolls** :—A Calendar of these Rolls (which relate to causes tried before the early Courts of Common Pleas) in abbreviated Latin, is accessible to the reader in the Public Search Room, but there is no index. The Rolls are, however, being published under the title “Justiciary Rolls” and one volume, edited by Mr. Mills, the Deputy Keeper, has already appeared. They are a mine of information.
- Originalia and Communia Rolls** :—There is a MS. Calendar of these Rolls (which are very few in number) in the Search Room. *Orig. & Com.R.*
- Hearth Money Rolls** :—See pages 41-2.
- Poll Tax Returns** :—These returns are by townlands. There are only a few returns for Co. Louth extant.
- First Fruit Rolls and Transcripts** :—These Rolls contain a return of the First Fruits paid into the Exchequer since the Reformation by Bishops and Clergy on their appointments. They are yearly returns by Dioceses. Some Rolls have been lost, but a Transcript of them made by the First Fruits Commissioners is in existence. They generally give the date of institution to benefices. *F.F.R.* *F.F.T.*
- Inquisitions Post Mortem** :—The Chancery Inquisitions for Ulster and Leinster have been printed by the Irish Record Commissioners; but the Exchequer Inquisitions are still accessible only in MS. Calendars of them are, however, available. *Excheq. Inq.*
- Royal Visitations** :—Visitations of the Clergy made by the Crown, of which only three records are extant, viz.:—those of 1615 (not including Armagh Province), 1622 (in Marsh’s Library and T.C.D.), and 1633. *R.V.*
- Parliamentary Returns** :—These consist of Returns of various kinds made to the Irish Parliament. They have been catalogued and indexed very fully, and contain much information of a social, political and ecclesiastical nature concerning Ireland in the eighteenth century. *Parl. Ret.*

Commonwealth Papers :—State Papers during the Commonwealth Period recently rendered accessible. These were largely used by Prendergast in his "Cromwellian Settlement in Ireland." They include, for example, (1) The names of those transplanted after 1641; (2) Books of Survey and Distribution, showing the names of those dispossessed of lands and of the new grantees; (3) State Rental of Tithes; (4) Names and salaries of Commonwealth Ministers of Religion; (5) Inquisitions, etc.

Diocesan Records :—

- (a) **EPISCOPAL VISITATION BOOKS** of the Diocese of Armagh, containing copies of Returns made by the Rural Deans at the Bishop's Visitations 1690-1870. These were very frequent—often annual—in the latter half of the 18th century. *V.B.*
- (b) **DIOCESAN REGISTERS** since 1700, containing records of institutions, consecrations, ordinations, dispensations, etc. *D.R.*
- (c) **PARISH REGISTERS.** See Appendix III. *Par. Reg*

Crown Books of Assize :—Containing records of Assizes, Grand Juries, Sheriffs, Trials, etc., kept by the Clerk of the Crown. *C.B.*

Census Returns :—The Decennial Returns made to the Census Commissioners by enumerators and heads of families. See p. 74.

Wills :—See Appendix VI.

IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ARMAGH.

Diocesan Register :—Viz., the Ancient Registers of the Diocese (Primates Sweetman to Dowdall), of which a copy made by Bishop Reeves, with a Calendar, is also accessible. There is also a copy in T.C.D. Library. *D.R.*

Clergy Succession Lists :—These are lists of the Clergy of Armagh and other Dioceses, by parishes, made by John Lodge from the Registers and State Papers up to about 1770, continued for Armagh by Bishop Reeves up to 1886, and brought up to date by Canon W. Moore Morgan, LL.D., Keeper of the Library.

Reeves' MSS. :—A collection of various MSS. of Bishop Reeves relating to sundry parishes, etc., acquired after his death.

Isaac Butler's Journal :—See p. 12.

IN THE LIBRARY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Depositions of 1641 :—A collection of the depositions of those who suffered during the rebellion of 1641. *Dep. of 1641*

Reeves MSS. :—A collection of Bishop Reeves' MSS., including Templars' Papers, etc.

Royal Visitations :—Copies of. *R.V.*

Matriculation Book :—(In the Office of the Registrar T.C.D.)—Containing particulars of students at their matriculation in T.C.D.

IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, DUBLIN.

Harris MSS. :—Including the collection of MSS. made by Walter (*Harris* Harris, part of which is known as Abp. King's **Collectanea**. (*MSS.* These MSS. have lately been excellently arranged by Mr. (*King's* Lyster, the Librarian, and neatly bound under his direction. (*Coll.*

IN MARSH'S LIBRARY, DUBLIN.

Royal Visitation of 1622.

R.V. 1622

IN THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY'S LIBRARY.

Ordinance Survey Letters :—The Letters of Messrs. O'Keeffe and *O.S.L.* O'Connor on Antiquities, &c., in the Co. Louth to the Ordinance Survey Authorities in 1836. Mr. Garstin has an annotated copy of these Letters at Braganstown.

IN PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

MSS. at Braganstown :—Including Clergy Succession Lists, Pedigrees, Inscriptions, Reeves MSS, Stubbs MSS on Co. Louth Parish and Family History, Family Papers, Wills, Copies of Parish Registers, etc.

Bellingham Diary :—(See p. 48). The principal portions of this Diary have been printed in different publications—the part concerning Co. Louth have been published in the County Louth Archaeological Journal for 1905. A complete edition with illustrations is about to be edited by Mr. Hewetson, of Preston, Lancashire.

PRINTED BOOKS.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, formerly (*Jour.* known as the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, and the Royal *R.S.A.I.* Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland. These (*I.* Journals extend from 1849 onwards and are arranged in five series, but are referred to in this book according to the date.

Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. *Trans.R.I.A.*
Proc. R.I.A.
L.A.J.

Louth Archæological Journal, 1904-7.

Journal of the Society for Preservation of Memorials of the Dead in Ireland. 7 vols. *Memorials of the Dead*

Ulster Journal of Archæology :—Original Series, 11 vols. 1853 to *U.J.A.I.* 1861, and current series commencing in 189 .

Irish Archæological Society's Publications.

Annals of the Four Masters. O'Donovan's Edition, 5 vols., 1848-51. *A.F.M.*

Annals of Ulster :—5 vols. Irish Record Publications. *Ann. Ul.*

Annals of Clonmacnolse. Edited by Rev. D. Murphy, R.S.A.I.

Morrin's Patent and Close Rolls :—3 vols. Irish Record Publications.

Erck's Patent Rolls of James I. Irish Record Publications.

Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, various editions. Rolls Series *S.P.I.*

Calendar of Documents, Ireland : Sweetman and Handcock ; Rolls Series. *Cal. Doc. I.*

- Calendar of Carew Papers**, Brewer and Bullen. Rolls Series. *Carew MSS.*
Calendar of Papal Registers, Bliss, etc. Roll Series. *Cal. Pap. Reg.*
Calendar of Papal Letters „ „ „ *Cal. Pap. Lctt.*
Chronicon Scotorum, Hennessy. Rolls Series. *Chron. Scot.*
Council Roll of Richard II., 1392-3, Graves. Rolls Series.
Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, Gilbert, 2 vols. Rolls Series. *Chart. St. Mary's Abbey*
Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, Whitley Stokes, 2 vols. Rolls Series. *Trip. Life*
Todd's Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill. Rolls Series.
Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission 1870, 1907.
 These include the Ormonde MSS. *Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.*
Annual Reports of the Deputy Keeper, Public Records of Ireland :
 Dublin, 1869-1907. *Rep. D.K. P.R.O.*
 These include Calendar of Fiants, Henry VIII. to Elizabeth.
 Calendar to Christ Church Deeds.
 Catalogue of Proclamations.
 Calendar of Early Pipe Rolls, &c., &c.
Reports of the Irish Record Commissioners.
Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ, 2 vols, folio.
Reports of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue, *Rep. Com. Eccl. Rev.*
Reports of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities, etc.
Dictionary of Christian Biography. *D.C.B.*
Dictionary of National Biography. *D.N.B.*
Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland *B.L.G.*
 „ **Peerage and Baronetage.** —
Reeves' Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, &c. .. *Reeves' Eccl. Antiq.*
Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, 2 vols. .. *Ware.*
Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, *Acta SS.*
 „ **Trias Thaumaturga**, *Trias Thaum.*
Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ, 6 vols., .. *Fasti.*
Brady's Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, .. *Brady*
Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicon, .. *Mon. Hib.*
Stuart's History of Armagh ; Edited by Coleman 1900 .. —
Wright's Louthiana, 4to, 1748, and 2nd edition 1758, .. —
D'Alton's History of Drogheda, 2 vols., .. —
D'Alton's History of the County Dublin, .. —
D'Alton & O'Flanagan's History of Dundalk, .. —
Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, 2 vols., 1837 .. —
Elington Ball's History of County Dublin, 5 parts, .. —
Mason's Parochial Survey, 3 vols., .. —
Joyce's Irish Names of Places, 2 series, .. —
Lord Clermont's History of the Family of Fortescue, 4to, 1880 .. —
Lawlor's History of the Family of Cairnes, 1906, .. —
Sir E. Bewley's History of the Family of Poe, 1907, .. —
Countess of Drogheda's History of the Family of Moore, 1907, .. —
Madden's United Irishmen, 2 editions, .. —
Files of Local Newspapers, etc., —

Killing=

DUNDALK

Part of Map of Barony of Louth in P.R.O.

From Vallancey's Copy of Down
Survey Map, 1657. Scale of
Original Map 160 perches to an
inch. Reduced about one-half

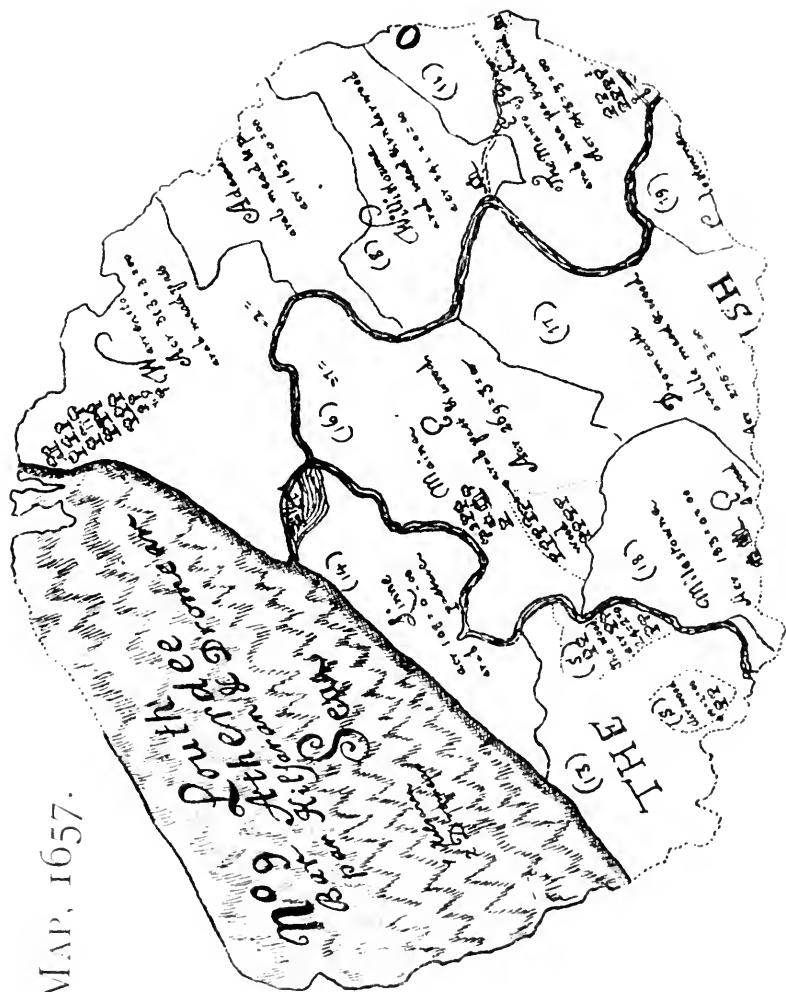


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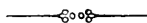
SEA

DOWN SURVEY MAP, 1657.

Parishes of Kilsaran and Drumcar, from Auditor-General's Collection in P.R.O. One of the fragments left after the fire of 1711, in which the Louth Maps were almost destroyed. Scale not stated, but evidently about 80 perches to an inch. Reduced about one half.



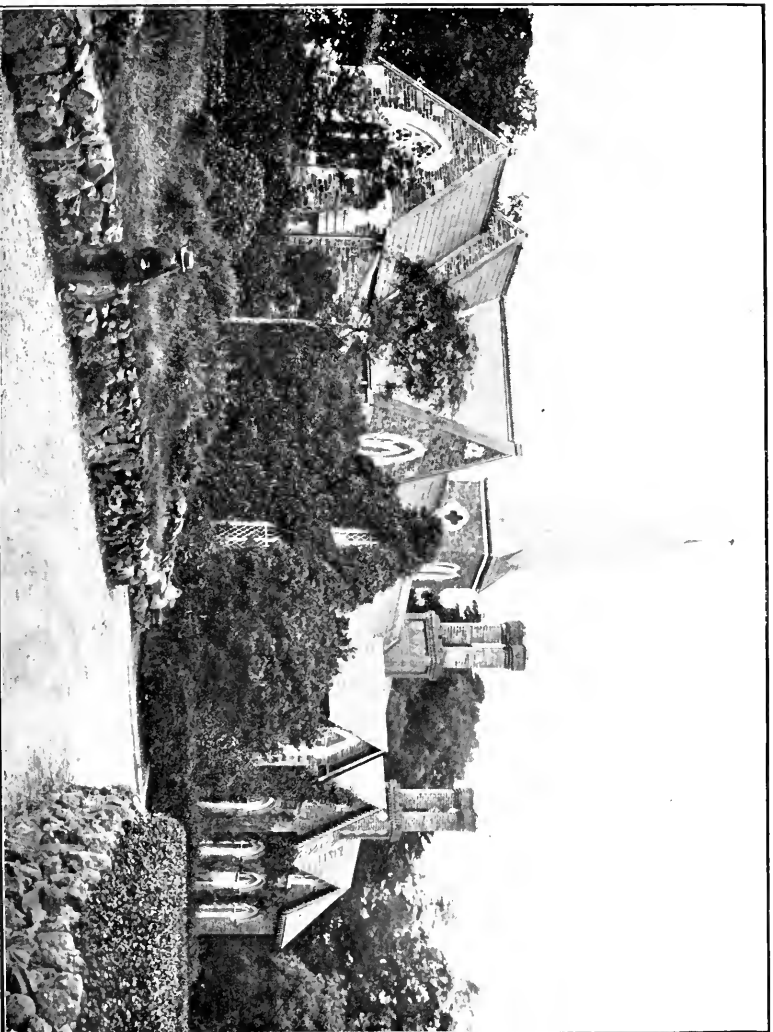
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PARISH CHURCH, CASTLEBELLINGHAM, AND WIDOWS' HOUSES.

(From a Photo taken circa 1870.)

INTRODUCTION.

KILSARAN "UNION."

UNDER different ecclesiastical arrangements the ancient parishes of Ireland, which were extremely numerous, were often grouped together to form incumbencies and the ecclesiastical term "Union" was applied to such combinations.

The Union of Kilsaran (Cill Sárán) comprises at present, in the Church of Ireland ecclesiastical arrangement, the ancient Parishes of Kilsaran, Gernonstown, and Manfieldstown, together with the Churches and portion of each of the ancient Parishes of Stabannon and Dromiskin. It takes in a large part of the plain of Louth, anciently called Conaille Muirthemne, and it contains some of the best land in Ireland.

In relating the history of the Union it will be more convenient to bring together the facts connected with each constituent Parish, briefly indicating here the connection between them.

Up to the Reformation they formed distinct parishes. Kilsaran and Gernonstown appear as separate cures in the *Royal Visitation of 1622*, while they are united as one parish in the *Census of 1659-60* (see *L.A.J.*, 1905). Manfieldstown was absorbed in the Union in 1873; part of Stabannon, including the Church, was added in 1883; and part of Dromiskin, also including its Church, in 1905.

In the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical division the parishes of Kilsaran, Gernonstown, and Stabannon have for over 300 years been united; while Dromiskin and Manfieldstown have been joined to the Parish of Darver.

Though the parishes in the Union are no longer separate parishes ecclesiastically, they still continue parishes in the civil and legal sense.

CHAPTER I.

KILSARAN—THE PARISH.

KILSARAN (Cill Sárán, the Church of Saran) is probably so called from an ancient Irish Saint—Saran—of whom we know very little indeed. There are twelve Sarans mentioned in the *Martyrology of Donegal* (I. Arch. Soc., pub. 1864), but it has generally been supposed, and was the opinion of the late Bishop Reeves, that the Saran here commemorated was Saint Saran, Abbot of Beannchair (Bangor), Co. Down, who died, according to the *Four Masters*, in A.D. 742, and who probably had founded this Church during his lifetime.

The Parish contains 3392a. 1r. 38p. statute, and lies between the Rivers now known as the Glyde and Dee, being bounded on the W. by the Parish of Stabannon. It includes the townlands of Bolies, Greenmount, Kilsaran, Maine, Milestown, Mullinscross (evidently so called from the adjacent corn and tuck mills), and Williamstown. The population in 1901, including the Village of Milestown—commonly called “Kilsaran”—numbered 693, slightly under one-third of what it numbered 80 years ago. This was made up of 340 males and 353 females, or—according to Religious Profession—639 Roman Catholics, 50 Church of Ireland, and 4 Presbyterians. In 1821 the population was 2132, in 1831, 2159; in 1841, 2098; in 1851, 1413; in 1861, 1020; in 1871, 873; in 1881, 866; in 1891, 761.

The name Kilsaran has had various spellings, such as Kilsaran—the spelling generally adopted—Killsaran, Kilsarn, Kilsarran, Killsarran, Kilsorran, Killseran, Kilseran, Kilsauran, Kylsaran, Kilsarman, Kilsairan, Kilsearn, Kilsearne.

We get but few glimpses of its ancient history. Only once is it mentioned in the Irish *Annals*.

According to the ancient *Annals*, St. Patrick's sister Lupait, (other accounts say "his two sisters, Lupait and Tigres") was sold by Sechtmaide's son into slavery in the territory of Conaille Muirthemne, he having brought her over sea. As Kilsaran was situated about the centre of this territory, Lupait may have lived for some time in captivity in the Parish.

At the beginning of the last century, within the parish and close to each other, there were three monuments representative respectively of prehistoric, early Christian, and mediæval times, namely: the Mote at Greenmount, the Old Church at Kilsaran, and the Preceptory of the Knights Templars. Strange to say the Pagan memorial is the one that has borne best the brunt of time.

Old Church of Kilsaran.—In the *Ordnance Survey Letters* some information is given about the ruins of the old church in Kilsaran graveyard. The side walls were then [1836] 10 feet high, the length was 72 feet, and the breadth 18 feet. Part of the church had been used to build a vault beside it, on which was a tombstone dated 1729. [This was evidently the Stanley vault; see Appendix—*Tombstone Inscriptions*. Only two small portions of the old church, overgrown with ivy, now remain.] These *Letters* go on to say:—

"A story prevails among the people relative to the building of this Church. It is said that when a site was choosing for its erection a white horse laden with some burden was sent forth to determine by its resting, when fatigued, the spot whereon to build—it happened that he rested where the Church was afterwards built."

It was not uncommon in early Christian times to resort to something of this nature in order to find out the will of God, and the story may be true. It is at least interesting from the point of view of comparative religion, taking us back to the ancient Philistines and their method of the disposal of the Ark of God, as given in 1 Samuel 6. The *Letters* add that the Patron Day was September 8—the Festival of the Nativity of the B. V. Mary, to whom the church was dedicated. The

Patron Day is still kept in this and surrounding parishes. The old time customs are, however, almost obsolete, and the chief observance, apart from religious services, to-day consists in the pretty custom of decorating with flowers the graves of the dead.

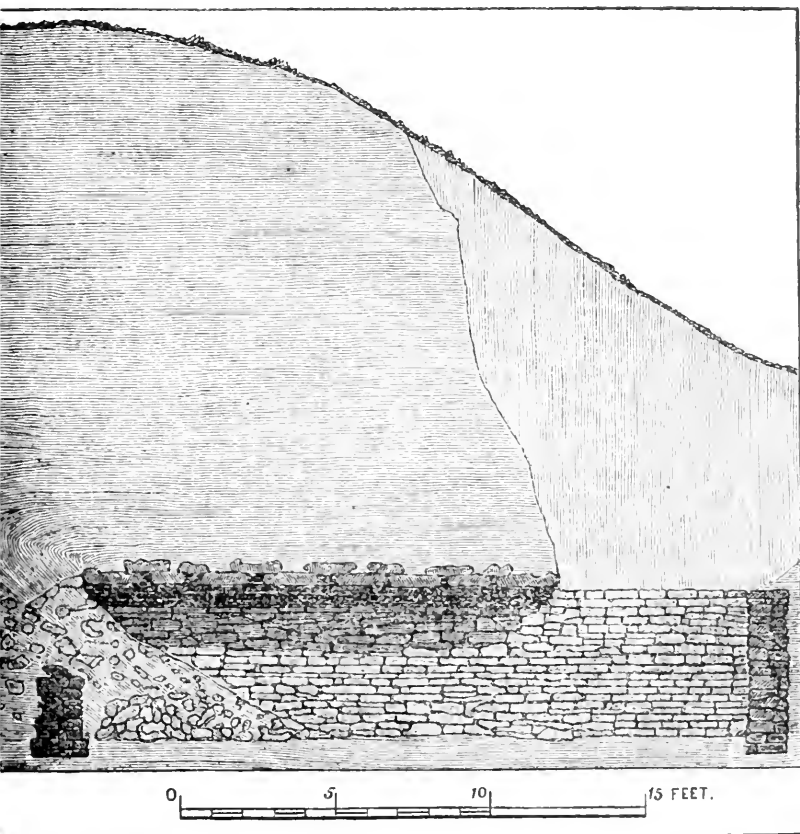
Isaac Butler, in the MS. *Journal* of his journey through the County Louth in 1744, now in Armagh Library, says of the church at that time : “ Half a mile south from Garlandstown on the right from the road is the old parish Church of Kilsaran in ruins, which as ’tis said was very considerable and at present a great burying place of the Roman Catholicks. At the east end of the Church, in a wall made for the purpose, there is fixt in it a plate of black marble with an inscription.” Bishop Pococke in his *Irish Tour*, 1752 (Ed. by Dr. Stokes in 1891) also refers to it as “ a ruined church to the west [of the road], where I observed a monument to the honour of John Stanley of the Holy Order of St. Dominick, erected by John Stanley, Apothecary of Drogheda, to the memory of this person and some other relations.”

As we shall see in the Chapter on “ Gernonstown ” the Norwegians and Danes early occupied Annagassan, and quickly overran the country round about, paying special attention to the churches and monasteries. Kilsaran must have suffered severely at their hands, as it is believed that they established one of their camps at the ancient Mote of Greenmount, which is but a few hundred yards from the old Church of Kilsaran.

Mote of Greenmount.—Indeed, according to the popular belief, the Mote at Greenmount is a relic of the time of the Danish invasion. Archæologists, however, have come to the conclusion that it is much older, that, like the great mounds of Newgrange, Dowth and Knowth and Milnmount, it belongs to pagan and prehistoric times.

A reference to Greenmount is found in *Isaac Butler's MS.* above referred to, where he says :

“ The lands in this neighbourhood are blest with a fine soile, being a light loomy earth—a mixture of sand and soaft clay.



GREENMOUNT MOTE.

Section from N. to S. through the Greenmount Tumulus and long chamber, showing the terminal walls, and the way it appears to have caved in when first cleared out, 1830-40

FIG 1.



FIG 2.



FIG 3.



SECTION THROUGH THE GREENMOUNT TUMULUS AND PLAN OF CHAMBER OPENED IN 1870.

Fig. 1.—Section E. to W.

- a a* Ridges, apparently traces of foundations.
- b b* Sea sand found here in cutting Sections.
- c* Runic Plate found hereabouts.
- d* Boundary of the position.

Fig. 2.—*Continued.*

- e* Slight remains of a vallum traceable towards the west end.
- f* A hollow, apparently artificial; possibly another entrance.
- g g* Teeth and bones of animals found. Traces of fire.
- h* Boundary on the South. A hollow road.

Fig. 3.—Plan of chamber from above, showing the eight roofing stones.

(Twice the scale.)

“Greenmount, a small village near this Church, blest with a good soil of light earth and a curious brown sand fitt for founders. The land is covered with corn of all kinds, flax and hemp. Industry prevails here in every corner.

“There is at this place a large Danish Rath, but it has been in part destroyed by the inhabitants who have encroach’d upon it with their gardens. The men are at ploughing, and the women a spinning. This curious vein of land continues to near Dunleire.”

Thomas Wright, whose *Louthiana* first appeared in 1748, gives a short description of it, accompanying an engraving. He states that the people who lived near it had a tradition that here was held the first Parliament in Ireland—which tradition he, however, believed was an error. Bishop Pococke mentions it as :—

“A mount on the brow of a rising ground fortified with a fossee, and there is a heighth in it at the north-west corner. The whole of irregular figure is about 50 paces each way.”

The shape of the mound, which has undergone much alteration since Wright and Pococke saw it, reminds one very forcibly of the “Tynwald Hill” in the centre of the Isle of Man, where the Manx laws are annually promulgated. Greenmount has also been supposed to be the “Aird Cianachta (the hill of the race of Cian),” where the sons of Cian defeated the forces of Ulster in A.D. 226. Thus its ancient name was Drumha, Dromiha, or Drumeatha, i.e., Battle Ridge. This is the name by which it is known in the *Census of 1659-60*, the *Hearth Money Rolls, 1664*, and in many older documents. The name has, it may be noted, no connection with that of the neighbouring *Drumcar* (Druim-caradh, the ridge of the weir. See *Joyce, Names of Places*, p. 366). The mote is situated on a rising ground about 150 feet above sea level, and is about 210 feet round. It commands a splendid view over the bay of Dundalk.

About the year 1830 Rev. Joseph Dullaghan, R.C. Curate of the Parish, caused some excavations to be made in the mound, which revealed a stone building or cave in the centre. Owing to the unskilfulness of the methods of excavation the roof of the cave fell in during the following night and in con-

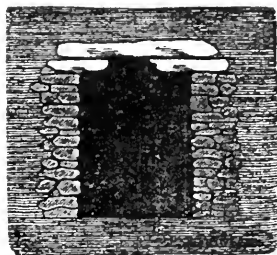
sequence the top of the cone, as figured by Wright, subsided, causing all further operations to be suspended.

In October 1870, however, Major-General (then Major) Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., whose sister was married to the first Lord Rathdonnell, reopened the chamber found in 1830. Before his investigations were completed he had to leave for foreign service, but Mr. T. A. Hulme continued them for him. General Lefroy contributed a paper on the results to the *Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, No. 108 (reprinted by the R.H. and A.A.I. in vol. I., series 4, 1871, pp. 471 et. seq. See also vol. XI. Jour. R.S.A.I. for a paper on Greenmount by Rev. G. H. Reade). He found that the tumulus covered an elongated chamber, 5 feet by $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet, running north and south about 18 feet below the summit. In this chamber he could discover no traces of human burial, but there were found in it animal bones, charcoal and burnt earth. Among the debris, however, was discovered a bronze axe, a bone harp peg bearing traces of the friction of the harp string, and a bronze plate, with interlacing, on the back of which was a rough runic inscription

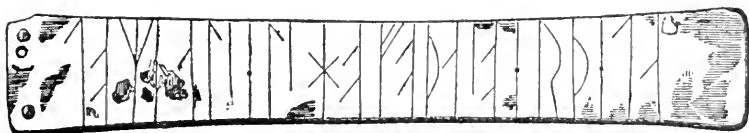
“DOMNAL SELSHOFOTH A SOERTH THETA,”

which has been translated “Domnal Seal’s-head owned this sword.” (See Illustrations.) This runic inscription is specially interesting as it is the only one that has yet been found in Ireland. Though the Danes have left traces of their invasion of Ireland in the names of many places nowhere else have they left behind them a rune, so that Greenmount is unique in this respect. The plate is now in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. A French authority, M. Vigfusson, pronounced the letters to be of the eleventh century—probably they are somewhat earlier.

General Lefroy seems to have thought the mound Danish and not earlier than 795. The Danes and Norwegians had however other work to perform—work which was to them much less unpleasant, and much more after the taste of sea-



Greenmount—Section of Passage.
Found in 1870.



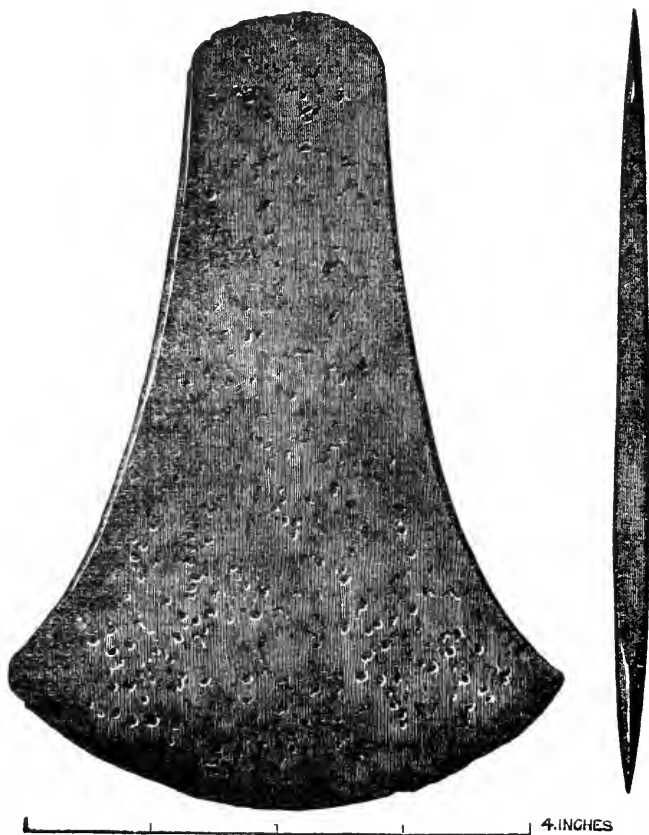
RUNE.



Bone Harp Peg found at Greenmount, 1870
(Bearing traces of marks of the friction of the harp string).



Representing a similar Runic inscription to that found at Greenmount.
Discovered at Maghekilde in Seeland, 1866.



Bronze Axe found at Greenmount, 1870

faring marauders, than the piling up by exhaustive manual labour of immense structures such as Greenmount, which must have taken considerable time to complete. The Irish must have been very indifferent indeed to the doings of the Danes, if they allowed them day after day peacefully, to construct in their midst a fortress such as this :—but we know that in this very district the Danes met considerable opposition.

Those therefore who can think that it was constructed by men with a sword in one hand and a wheelbarrow in the other (if we may use an Irish bull) are welcome to their own suppositions. Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I., who is probably the greatest living authority on Irish mottes and mounds, believes that these “ forts ” generally existed prior to the Danish invasion ; while he sees evidence in the existence of the sword plate at Greenmount and in the rings of earth which surrounded the forts that the Danes did occupy them as residences.

He holds that Greenmount was undoubtedly residential, and not (as Seward in his *Topographia Hibernica*, 1790, and others regarded it) a burial place of some prehistoric chieftain (see *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxiv., part iv., pp. 319 et seq. See also Westropp's paper in the *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxxi., part xiv.). It may, however, have been used for both purposes. The mote at Greenmount must have been originally constructed in rude times by a settled people, and that takes us back much earlier than the Danish period in Ireland.

The workmen engaged in excavating the mote in 1870 acted like other workmen that we sometimes read of, in Greece, Egypt and Palestine, and took good care that there should be a “ find ” now and again. Among other things therefore was dug out an apothecary's weight, which certainly was not ancient, and a pair of elk's horns, which had really been discovered in a neighbouring marsh and placed in the mote overnight. The latter passed into the possession of the owner of the land where they were found, Mr. Arthur Macan, D.L.

Two other pairs of elk's horns had previously been found in the bed of the River Glyde during drainage operations, and were at the time sent to the Dublin Museum. An exceptionally fine pair, figured in *Louthiana*, is still to be seen in the hall of Barneath Castle, in this neighbourhood, the residence of Lord Bellew, Lieutenant of this County.

The Elk's horn carries us back to prehistoric times, when, in the words of Miss Lawless "the great Irish elk stalking majestically over the hill looked down with contempt and scorn on the pigmy Formorians," clad in nature's garb, skulking in woods and caves.

We find that Greenmount was used, during 1641, as a camp for the native forces (*Inquisitions of Cromwell*); and again during the Williamite wars was a rendezvous for part of James' army (*Bellingham Diary*). The mound has been scheduled as a National Monument under the Ancient Monuments Protection (Ireland) Act, 1892. Mr. Henry Morris wrote a short but interesting description of the mound for the *Louth Archaeological Journal*, 1905, pp. 21-22.

An ecclesiastical establishment was impossible at Kilsaran, while the Danes camped at Greenmount, so that we hear nothing about the church in the *Annals* until 991, when "Diarmid, Lecturer of Kilsaran and Abbot of Cluain Edne [i.e., Clonenagh, in Queen's Co.—the celebrated monastery of St. Fintan], died."

Knights Templars and Hospitallers Preceptory.—The next subject of importance connected with Kilsaran is the Preceptory of the Knights Templars, which had been established there. The Military Order of Knights Templars was originally founded with the object of protecting pilgrims proceeding to Jerusalem, but soon developed into a powerful politico-religious Order. Preceptories, so-called from the Latin words *Præcipimus tibi*—"we enjoin you" with which invariably the Orders or Commissions from the Master of the Temple to the administrators of branch establishments began, were district establishments for administering the property and furthering the interests of the Order.

According to Harris's *Ware*, Kilsaran Preceptory was founded by Matilda de Lacy in the twelfth century. The ruins of this preceptory are marked on the later issues of the six inch Ordnance Survey Map on Kilsaran Farm, the property of Mrs. R. W. Walsh of Williamstown, near the River Glyde, as "Site of Abbey." They are now non-existent, having been, I am told, used for building purposes many years ago. Some of the cut stones of the Abbey, it is said, were built into the new Roman Catholic Church at Kilsaran and others were used in the building of cottages. This preceptory at Kilsaran is referred to in the *Ordnance Survey Letters* as follows :—

"The country people say that in Kilsaran Parish there was a College (called in Irish *Cúirt Bón*) [perhaps from the white mantles of the knights] in which there were 700 men belonging to the Knights Templars, who, it is said, though ecclesiastics, used to go about at night robbing, and had a *pass* from their establishment to Ardee, part of which yet remains, running from the River Glyde near C. Bellingham for about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile towards Bragganstown. This is a passage about 20 feet wide banked up on both sides to the height of a man, so that they could not be seen on their passage [This probably refers to a part of what is called *The Narrow Lane*]. It is said that they changed their horses shoes every night, in order that the tracks in the passage might not agree with them."

The presence of the Order was evidently not an unmixed blessing to the neighbourhood, but it is very probable that their memory suffers from association with their successors in the Preceptory. They were certainly very powerful; and the Kilsaran Preceptory owned, at one time, the tithes of at least 17 parishes in Louth, for in the *Plea Rolls*, 32, Edward I., (A.D. 1304) "John of Kysaran was summoned to give in to the Master of the Templars his accounts whilst receiver of the tithes in Kysaran, Gernonstown, Rochestown, Atherde [Ardee] Archerstown, Larblester, Cremartyn, Drostrithel [Philips-town], Kilmaymok [Kildemock], Keppok, Mullanery [Moylary], Portlyneran [Port], Kyltaunelagh, Donany, Maynbraddath, Maynath [Mayne], and Drogheda, and he acknowledges he owed roos." It is very likely therefore that the Templars were not popular with the farmers generally, nor

with the secular clergy. They were, moreover, Anglo-Normans, and therefore a sort of English garrison in the eyes of the people—who had not yet forgotten the Danes.* But these ecclesiastical warriors soon fell on evil times. Their wealth brought suspicion upon them and their rapacity made them detested. Early in the fourteenth century the King of France, with the assent of the Pope, suppressed the Order in his dominions. Edward II. in England soon followed his example, and a mandate for the same purpose was sent to Ireland. This was carried out on 3rd February, 1307. Their lands were seized; and many of the chiefs of the Order imprisoned in Dublin Castle in 1309. They were brought to trial, and in 1312 condemned—their chief accusers being Franciscans and Augustinians, and their judges three Dominicans. There is a suspicion that the jealousy of these Orders had as much to do with their condemnation as their guilt, which was indeed questionable.

An **inventory** of the lands, goods, and chattels which the Order possessed in Ireland exists in the Library of the British Museum, and a copy will be found in the *Reeves MSS.*, T.C.D. The late Dr. R. Caulfield published a translation of portion of the MS. in the R.H. and A. Society's *Journal* (see vol. xii., p. 373). From this we find that Kilsaran Preceptory possessed revenues out of the Parishes of "Kylsaran, Gernounston, Kyldemock, Kylpatrick, Kyltanelagh, Drostroyl [i.e., Philips-town], Cremartyn, Portlyneran [Port], Molanery [Moyleary]." Kilsaran inventory is one of the fullest. In it "Nicholas of Drumcath" accounts for tithes which he bought from the Templars in Kylsaran and Drostroyl, Roger Gernon for the issues of the Church of Gernounston, Stephen Gernon for the

* Since this was written the Author has read Mr. C. Litton Falkiner's interesting paper on the Knights Hospitallers (*Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi.), and notes that he says, pp. 296-7:—"It is clear that the two Orders [Templars and Hospitallers] performed between them many of the duties of a garrison, and that the Preceptories . . . served as so many citadels of Anglo-Norman authority in the country. . . . Normans and strangers to a man," . . . neither "seemed to have had the smallest sympathy with the native Irish."

issues of the Church of Portlyneran, Friar Thomas de Lyndeseye for the issues of the Church of Gernonston and the produce of Kylsaran; Adam, Vicar of Kyldemock, and Robert, Clerk, for the issues of the Churches of Kyldemock and Kylpatrick, Walter Donedale [Dowdall], Vicar, "for the issues of the Churches of the Templars in County Louth," Robert Madowe (clericus?) for the issues of the bailiwick of Kilsaran, Stephen Gernon for the issues of the Churches of Molanery, Kyldenaght and Cremartyn, and Adam Fulshawe and Adam Johannis [Johnson] for the produce of Kilsaran. A valuation of the household goods of the Templars in Kilsaran was taken

"In presence of Hugo, guardian of the manor, and two legal men neighbours in said places, viz.:—Roger Gernoun and Roger, Clerk, of Maundemleston, on oath before Benedict le Hauberger, Sheriff of Louth, and the sum of goods, lands and churches and debts found to be £42 14s. 8½d."

This inventory reminds one of a modern auction list, and is given below because it throws considerable light on the life and manners of the Templars. It is interesting to compare the prices in 1307 and those realised at a recent auction within the "Manor."

"IN THE CHAMBER OF THE GUARDIANS OF SAID HOUSE:—

1 couch, 1 canvas and 2 linen coverlets, a canopy for the couch,	½ a mark.
2 measures, called wyteles, worth	2/-
1 robe made of dyed wool, worth	½ a mark.
1 robe of network, worth	½ a mark.
1 overtunic of camelyn, worth	3/-
1 military cloak, worth	6/-
1 pair of coffers, and 5 hoods, furred, each ..	10d.
1 sack made of a hide, with 1 cask and bench, ..	½ a mark.
1 tunic of russet, worth	2/-
1 basin, 1 lavatory,	18d.
2 travelling garments, each	12d.
1 manuel,	6d.
2 linen coverlets,	18d.
2 ells of white Irish cloth, per ell,	3d.
3 lambs fleeces,	9d.

IN THE HALL:—

4 tables with a trestell, 1 dish, 4 bacons and a half,	8/-
1 carcas of beef,	3/-
4 carcasses of sheep, each	6d.

1 lavatory,	10d.
1 flagon and a half of honey,	12d.

IN THE CELLAR :—

1 peck of oatmeal,	12d.
1 peck of malt,	6d.
1 peck of oats for brewing,	9d.
a mazer,	3/-
2 goblets, each	6d.
1 travelling cloak,	12d.
3 do. of canvas,	18d.
2 flaketti (?),	12d.
4 joustes or liquid measures, each	1d.
1 handfield (?),	3/-
2 axes,	10d.
4 penetralia, which are called awgers,	8d.
1 rock of iron,	3d.
1 hoe,	6d.
1 hammer for breaking stones,	4d.
1 bill for cutting thorns,	2d.
1 large knife for cutting bread,	2d.
1 hamper of hide, bound with iron,	16d.
1 empty cask	6d.
3 kune (?),	2/-
1 chest without the cover,	6d.
10 pecks oats for brewing, in same chest,	2/8
1 harrow	2d.

IN THE CHAPEL :—

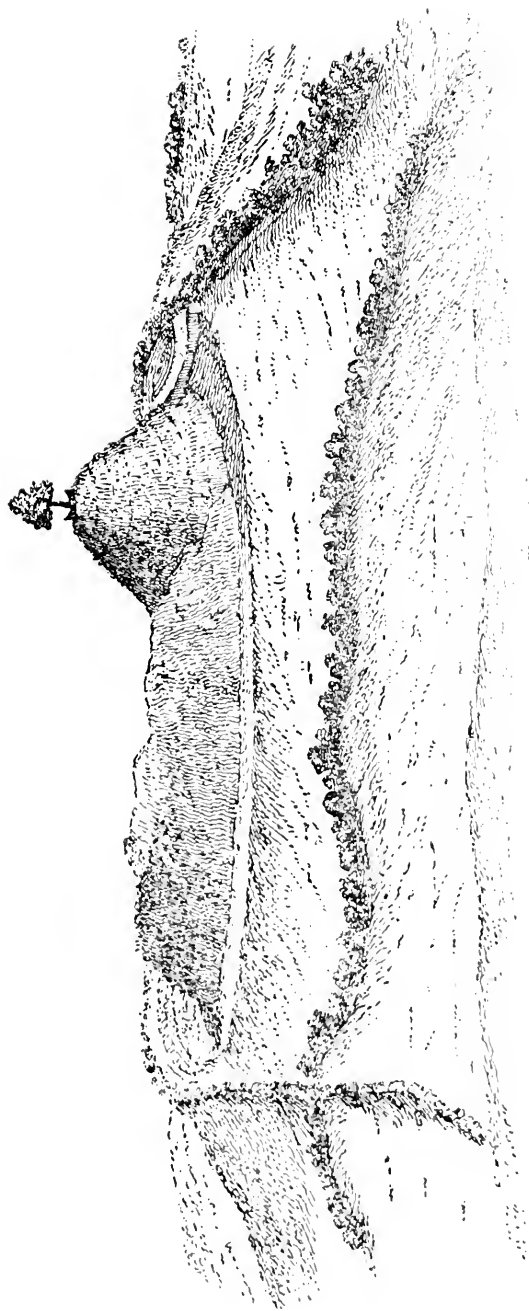
1 gilt chalice,	1 mark.
3 towels for covering the altar, each	6d.
3 pair of vestments, each	15/-
3 bordures for the vestments,	9d.
1 crewet of pewter,	1d.
1 missal,	40/-
1 breviary,	6 marks.
1 book containing Psalter and Graduale,	$\frac{1}{2}$ a mark.
1 Psalter	2/-
A certain part of the 1st book of the written law,	5/-
1 small image of B.V. of Inero, and 1 great bell,	3/-
1 very small bell,	1d.

IN THE INNER CHAMBER NEAR THE CHAPEL :—

1 chest in which are 2 pecks oats for brewing, each	6d.
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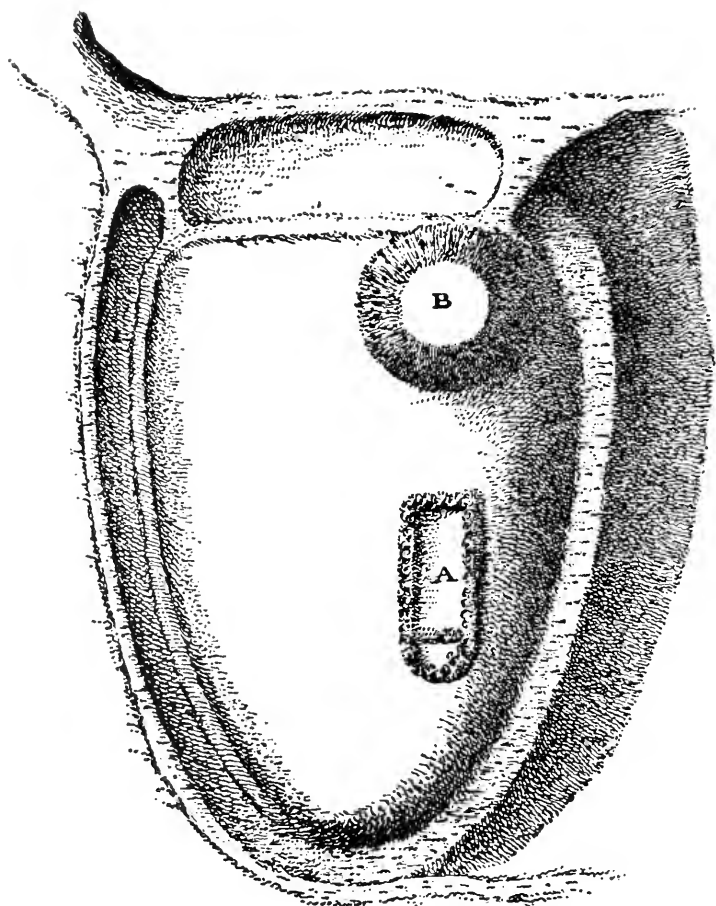
IN THE KITCHEN :—

3 brasen pots,	10/-, 8/-, 4/-
2 vessels for washing the hands, each	12d.
1 dish, 12d. ; 1 dish, 2d. ; 1 gridiron, 6d. ; 1 tripod,	5d.



GREENMOUNT IN 1748.

(From Wright's *Louthiana* ; reprinted from Co. Louth Archaeological Journal, 1905.)



PLAN OF GREENMOUNT, 1748.

(From Wright's *Louthiana*; reprinted from Co. Louth Archæological Journal, 1905.)

IN THE BAKEHOUSE :—

2 furnaces, each 10/- ; 1 mescune (?) with a trough,	5/-
3 wedges each, 8d. ; 1 bake trough, 1 tub for kneading,	2/-
1 crannock of oats for brewing,	4/-

IN THE GRANNERY :—

8 crannocks of corn in sheaves, each ..	40/-
2 horses, Bayard, the palfrey of Guardian ..	20/-
Another horse, iron grey	20/-
2 heifers, each	3/-
1 pottage dish	12d.
19 oxes, each	3/-
2 carts with the irons, each	3/-
6 rakes, each	1½d.
1 two wheeled cart,	12d.
2 spades, each	2d.
10 cows, each	4/-
10 oxen, each	2/-
8 score sheep, each	4d.
44 swine, each	6d.
2 bodies for the wagons, each	3d.
Do. for the cart	3d.
1 press for making cider, which does not act	
3 pairs of wheels for the wagon, ..	12d., 18d., 5d.
7½ selions (?) each, 5d. ; 50 acres of corn sowed, at	40d. per acre.

A certificate, dated 5th December, 1326, gives the value of the possessions as £53 6s. 11d., and debts owing to the Templars at Kylsaran as £62 13s. 4d. (*Hore* iv., 268).

We may gather from the above that the Order in Kilsaran did not include more than three priests, that they were not very studious—having no books but their service books, and “a part of the 1st book of the written law,” probably a part of the “Canon Law”—that they lived comfortably, and that farming and brewing were their principal occupations. The Chaplain’s name is given as “John de Egge.”

When they were dispossessed of Kilsaran, we find that the Manor was granted in 1310 to De Burgh, Earl of Ulster, but it must have passed out of his hands soon after, as it is not found among his possessions at his death in *Inq.* 7 Ed. III. (1323-4.) In the *Plea Rolls*, 12 Ed. II., m. 98 (1319-20), the Manor of Kylsaran is said to have passed into the King’s hands with other possessions of the Templars, and Roger

Gernoun, jun. and Roger Gernoun, sen., are called to answer for the cleaning of the Templars mill pool. Certain things [the roll is here defective] are said to have been found in the pool when last cleaned and repaired. It is curious that this mill pool, or, as it is called to-day—"the Monks' fish pond," is the only thing that can be pointed out now, as marking the site of the preceptory. Mr. James Walsh is endeavouring to trace the site by help of local tradition. Mr. Herbert Wood, B.A., (to whom the writer has been indebted for much help in ascertaining the history of this Preceptory) has recently read a very interesting paper on the Knights Templars in Ireland before the Royal Irish Academy, which has been published in the Proceedings of that Society.

The Preceptory, with the Manor attached, and the tithes of the parishes already mentioned, must have soon passed with the possessions of the Templars in Ireland to the **Knights Hospitallers**, or the *Order of St. John of Jerusalem*. The origin of this Order dates back to 1023, when the merchants of Amalfi obtained permission from the Caliph of Egypt to establish a hospital in Jerusalem for the use "of poor and sick Latin pilgrims." The Order, as formally instituted and sanctioned in 1113 by Pope Paschal II., contained Knights of Justice, Chaplains, and Serving Brethren, holding the triple vow, and living under the rule of St. Augustine.*

To facilitate the collection of rents—the chief income of the Templars and Hospitallers—*Commanderies*—first called preceptories—were formed, but these gradually acquired the character of branch establishments where candidates were received and the same observances practised as in the parent convent. It is probable that there is some truth in the popular tradition that a large number of young men received their education in the preceptory of Kilsaran, which became more powerful under the Hospitallers than it had been under the Templars.

* The Templars wore, as a distinctive dress, a white mantle with a red cross of 8 points over the left heart. The Hospitallers wore a similar cross, but white on a black ground, until 1278-9 when they wore a plain, straight cross upon red when engaged in military duties. In Harris's *Ware*, and Archdall's *Monasticon* these dresses are shown in engravings.

In 1328 the entire bailiwick and commandery was given to Friar Adam de Mor (possibly a member of the family of More of Barmeath) at a rent of 24 marks annually, to which was added in 1331 the church of Cappog. (King's *Collectanea*.) In 1418 Thos. le Botiller, Prior of Kilmainham, raised an army of 8,000 men in Ireland to fight for King Henry V. at Rouen. Very probably Kilsaran, one of the largest preceptories in Ireland, contributed its share by a contingent from Louth.

In 1438 the Manor of Kilsaran, value 100 marks per annum, was seized into the king's hands and so continued down to 1444, for the liquidation of £300 forfeited, because Thomas Fitzgerald, Prior of Kilmainham (obit. 1438) broke his recognizances *de pace Regis*.—(King's *Collectanea*).

In the *Memoranda Rolls*, Ed. IV. (xxi., 10) there is an entry which opens a chapter in the history of the Order with which Kilsaran is concerned. The Priory of Kilmainham was the chief Priory of the Order in Ireland, and its Prior, who was appointed by the Grand Master at Rhodes, had authority over the various preceptories in this country. In 1461 **James Keating**, an Irishman of a strong and turbulent disposition, was appointed to the Priory of Kilmainham. His administration was marked by such abuses that in 1482 he was deprived of his dignity. The entry in the *Rolls* referred to shows him defying the law in this parish, and we translate it as follows:—

“1482—William Murphy, Collector of the Deanery of Athirdee, on 1st May, shows that Friar James Keating, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem and his brother friar, Thomas Talbott, on 29 April at Kilsaran deforced [or rescued] from said Wm. Murphy six horses, value 24/- each, for the churches of Kilsaran and Gernonstoun, which includes the twentieths of Keppock, Kilpatrick, Kilsaran, Kildemock, Klunkethan [Clonkehan], Penrelstown and Rocheston.”

When Keating was deprived, the Grand Master chose **Marmaduke Lumley**, a high born Englishman, to succeed him. Lumley landed in Ireland at Clontarf and at once possessed himself of the Commandery there. But Keating, acting as

usual with anything but knightly valour and discipline, collected a band of followers of the baser sort, surrounded and broke into the castle, took Lumley prisoner and cast him into the dungeon. Here he was kept until he delivered into Keating's hands all the documents he possessed empowering him to act as Prior of Kilmainham. Then when Keating had received his commission he sent him down to the Commandery of Kilsaran as Preceptor.

The following letter of Lumley to King Henry VII. describing the proceedings of Keating is preserved, and a copy is to be found in the *Harris MSS.* (vol. xiv., 230) :—

“ Most high and mighty prince and my most undoubted Sovereign liege Lord in my most lowly wise I recommend me unto yr. most Royal Majesty. Please it yr. excellent Grace to have in knowledge how yt. after it liked ye Lord Master of Rhodes to have proceeded according with ye staplements of ye Order of ye Hospital of St. John Jerusalem, against one Friar James Ketynge, late Prior of ye same Hospital in this ye lands of Ireland, for his demerits rebellions and inobedience done unto ye aforesaid Lord Master in order unto his utter deprivation of ye sd. Priory and all other offices and Commanderies which ye sd. Friar James have occupied untill yt. time within ye sd. land of Ireland and upon ye same deprivation so done to have granted and give unto my right simpleness, not worthy thereto, the aforesaid Priory and to have provided me of ye same by his letters patent have pleased our most holy father ye Pope to have confirmed the aforesaid deprivation, grant leave and permission, like as is before rehearsed, as more plainly may appear by our said most holy father his bulls thereupon directed, and inas-much as I by speciall commandment of ye said Lord Master, taking on me the charge of the forsd. Priory, with letters, evidences and writings, as well of ye said Lord Master as of our foresaid most holy father necessary in yt. behalf. When I arrived at a village called Clontarf, two miles assunder from ye city of Dublin there ye sd. Friar James set on me wth. a number of people a horseback and a foot, and there violently putting hand on me took me thither as pleased him and kept me like a prisoner untill ye time yt. by compulsion of dread of my life I must have delivered then as it pleased him, all manner evidences, writings bulls and letters wh. I brought wth. me in yt. behalf into Ireland, saying and protesting openly yt. notwithstanding yt. I suffer ye said Friar James by compulsion before rehearsed to occupy ye said Priory mine intent is in no manner of wise to renounce my title in ye foresaid Priory and so from thence, I, being in a strange country was so adread of

my bodily death by ye strength and inordinate disposition of ye sd. Frere James, durst not certifie our sd. Holy Father, yr. Highness, neither ye foresaid Ld. Master of ye premisses untill this time that I have obtained ye friendships of gentyles and certain port towns within ye sd. land of Ireland. Wherefore I most humbly beseech yr. most affluent Grace to provide of a due remedy in yt. behalf according unto ye pleasure of yr. most noble Majesty and most high and mighty Prince and my most undoubted Soverain Liege Lord.

"The Blessed Trinity preserve always yr. most royal estate in continual prosperity and grant you yr. victory of yr. enemies bodily and ghostly."

This letter, with some slightly different readings, has also been published in Mr. C. Litton Falkiner's paper on the Hospitallers in the *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi., 1907.

The Primate and the Pope sided with Lumley in this quarrel, so that Keating's proceedings were soon followed by his excommunication. This only served to whet his vengeance. So he once more imprisoned poor unfortunate Lumley; and it is said that the latter died of a broken heart. Keating was finally expelled from the Order in 1491, and died in extreme poverty.

At the **suppression of the monasteries** in the reign of Henry VIII. the revenues of the Preceptory of Kilsaran passed to the Crown (See *List of Crown Lands in Lease, S.P.I.*, 1606-7, p. 63). In the *Fiaunts of Elizabeth*, No. 1485, we have a record of a lease from the Crown, dated 20 March xi., to Sir Thomas Plunket, Knt., Lord of Louth, of, *inter alia*, the Preceptory, Lordship or Manor of Kilsaran with lands and tithes and appurtenances, to hold for 49 years from 1620, at a rent of £53 6s. 8d. This instrument recites a lease granted in 1535 by the Prior and brethren of St. John of Jerusalem to his father, Oliver Plunket, Knt., and Robert Ardagh, of Disert, chaplain, of same preceptory, etc., as held by them for 60 years from 1560 at same rents (See also *M.R.* x-xii Eliz. and *P.R.* 10 Eliz., p. 578).

In 1585 (*P.R.* 28. Eliz.) there is a record of a surrender by Sir Thomas Plunket, Lord Baron of Louth, to Thos. Chamber-

lane, of Nizelrath and John Clynton, of the Preceptory of Kilsaran and the Rectory of Monasterboyce with all the glebe lands, etc. in trust for the uses of the deed mentioned—Dec. 27. Again, in 1591 (*M.R.* 49, Eliz.), we hear of “ arrears of rent due upon the Preceptory of Kilsaran and Lordship of Louth ” ; and in a letter dated Newry, Sep. 14, 1645 (*Rep. Hist., MSS. Com. Ormonde MSS.*, I., 96), from Captain Richd. Perkins to Col. Edward Mathew we find the following passage :

“ According to your directions I went to Kilsaran and I find 17 parishes belonging to that preceptory. Some are inhabited and have some corn, but far short of the sum that Lord Louth is owing. The inhabitants are desirous to take the tithe and pay in kind. They are about to draw all home the corn and to leave the tithe in the field. I have appointed Tuesday next to meet them all at Mullincrosse, hoping you will be there. They have no money, neither will they give any, as I perceive, if they had, unless they had it for little or nought, but they offer wheat or beer * to deliver as much as they do agree when at Dundalk about All Saints next ; it is a mighty troublesome business. . . both Kilsaran and Monasterboyce will hardly come to £100.”

It is likely that the arrears of rent due in 1645 were owing because of the recent rebellion. The corn-growing district of Louth seems to have been a ready prey for troops at every rising. Thus in 1556 (*Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., Ormonde MSS.*) an order was made at Drogheda “ in consideracion of the more safetie of the corn of the Co. of Louth and better defending of the same from O'Neill, that the corn of Mountfieldstown [Manfieldstown] be stored at Ballibragan [Braganstown] ; of Dromiskin parish at Dromiskin, of Kylsaran at Kylsaran, and of Stabannon at Rowthison [Roodstown].” Very probably the Preceptory was then fortified and in it was stored the corn of Kilsaran.

It is certainly no wonder that the farmers in 1645 had “ no money,” when Sir Henry Tichbourne tells us in his “ *Narrative of the Siege of Drogheda*,” 1642, that “ neither man nor beast was to be found in the 16 miles between the two towns of

* From this and the reference in the Templars' Inventory it is clear that in those days the country farmers brewed their own ale and beer, as they do in England to-day.

Drogheda and Dundalk " from April to June, 1642, owing to his incursions from Dundalk, and those of his garrison at Drogheda, against the rebels.

The **Plunket family** must have had a residence at Kilsaran for very many years. Patrick Plunket of Kilsaran served as High Sheriff of Louth in 1496, and he received a pardon for some offence in the following year (*M.R.*, 16 Henry VII., 21). Robert Plunket of Milestown is mentioned in *M.R.*, 16 James I., 8. In 1539 a custodiam is granted in the case of Oliver Plunket, Knt., of Kilsaran (*M.R.*, 30 Henry VIII., 31). He was the father of the Lord Louth referred to above. The Plunket family was a very powerful one in Louth. Walter Plunket was High Sheriff about 1413 (*M.R.*, 2 Henry V.), John Plunket of Bewly in 1512 (*M.R.*), Oliver Plunket in 1753. Matthew Plunket is named on a Commission of the Peace with Sir John Bellew. The Plunkets held the patronage of Beaulieu Parish from its foundation in the thirteenth century till 1641.

The Bellews, or Bedlowes, as the name was sometimes spelled, were another family which played an important part in County history from the thirteenth century onwards. They seem to have had a residence in Kilsaran at one time, but I have been unable to trace its whereabouts. In 1403 Sir John Bedlowe, Knt., was High Sheriff; in 1425 Sir John Bellew, Knt., in 1426 and 1427 John Bellew, in 1474 Richard Bellew, of Roche, alias Donaghmore, in 1529 Christopher Bellew, in 1562 Sir John Bedellew, in 1576 Richard Bedlow, of Kilsaran, in 1583 Christopher Bedlow, in 1686 Patrick Bellew, in 1687 Roger Bellew. In 1634 Sir Christopher Bellew, Knt., of Castletown, was M.P. for Co. Louth and again in 1639 with Sir John Bellew of Wylstown. They were both expelled from Parliament on June 22, 1642, for taking part in the Rebellion. In 1572 and 1574 Richard Bedlowe of Kilsaran is named on Commissions, and he is pardoned in 1577. In 1671 Sir John Bellew was named in the Commission of the Peace, as also Matthew Bellew and Thomas Bellew. (*M.R.*,

Pipe R. ; Crown Books ; Fiantz Eliz., all in P.R.O.I.). The Bellews owned the advowson of three parishes in Louth. Sir John Bedlowe, Knt., "Lord of Roche," presented to Barons-town in 1435 and Sir Walter Bedlow, Knt., in 1530 [*D.R.*]. Patrick Bedlow was Patron in 1633 [*R.V.*, 1633]. Sir John Bellew, Knt., "Lord of Bellewstown," Diocese of Meath, presented to Dundalk 1403, and Sir John Bellew, "Lord of Roche," in 1427 ; Sir Walter Bedlu presented in 1519, and "Christopher Bellew Miles, Dominus Slane" was Patron in 1633. The Parish of Roche usually went with Baronstown. Its Latin name was *de Rupe*, of the rock, whence Roche.*

The only other names we find connected with the townland of Kilsaran in early times are the following, named in a *Fiant* of Edward VI., 1549, as being pardoned, viz. :—"Patrick Tallon, Richard M'Gonyll, Patrick O'Herry, Patrick O'Cost, Sherly M'Egill, and Patrick Caellane, labourers." The name Callan (*Caellane*) is the only one of these we read or hear of in Kilsaran in recent years, and then it has left the rank of "labour" for that of "gentleman." [See Appendix—*Tombstone Inscriptions*, Kilsaran.]

In a *Plea Roll* of 3 Edward II., 1310-11, there is a record of a lawsuit between Richard son of Adam Fulshawe and Robert de Alewayne of Boly [Bories] and William le-Conestable of Balibragan with reference to four acres of land in Williams-town : and in another *Plea Roll* of the same reign (9 Edward II. *m.* II.) another suit is begun by Walter Bysset concerning lands in "Boly *juxta* Staghbavan" [Stabannon].

Records are few as to the **Parish Church from 1400-1600.** At the *Royal Visitation* of 1622 Edward Farrant [or Harrant] was Curate of Kilsaran and Rossmaka [a small parish lying close to Dromiskin and Heynestown. Ambrose Aphugh was Impropiator of the tithes which originally belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary's, Louth.] According to the *R.V.* of 1633,

* The Honorable Mrs. Gwendoline Bellew, of Jenkinstown Park, Kilkenny, is collecting materials for a History of this Family and would be thankful for any information about them not found in printed books or in MSS. accessible to the public.

Henry Harrant [? son of Edward], Curate of the Church of Kilsaran, received the sum of £7 for his services from Lord Louth, who was impropriator of the tithes value £120 ! These Visitations, in fact, reveal a state of things creditable to neither Crown, Church, nor Gentry. In very many cases we find that the Crown rewarded influential laymen for their services by letting them—at a very nominal rent indeed—the rectorial or greater tithes, and sometimes also the vicarial or lesser tithes. These laymen were bound to provide for the spiritual wants of the parish by appointing a Vicar or Curate. They somehow managed to obtain the services of a clergyman who served several cures at the same time, for a very small salary, but in many cases they evaded even this duty, and the Primate had to make other arrangements for the spiritual oversight of the parishioners. For centuries many of these laymen grew fat on the tithes of the Church of God. An examination of the Reports of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissions of the last century will open the eyes of those of the present generation who talk of the Church's oppression by tithe exactions. Laymen in this respect were the chief sinners, both before and after the Reformation. Lord Louth seems to have fulfilled his duty, at least as compared with others, he gave a munificent salary to the Curate. Another layman who owned the tithes in Richardstown in later years did not disburse a single shilling towards the provision for the spiritual wants of the parishioners !

Henry Harrant was also Curate of Gernonstown, for which he received £2 per annum (Lord Louth was Impropriator of tithes value £24) and Curate of Moylary, Cappock and Monasterboice at £1 10s. No information is given in these Visitation Returns concerning the condition of the Parish Church. The tithes, owing to the civil wars that arose soon after, seem to have been confiscated by the Crown, for we find General Michael Jones writing, in 1647 to Colonel Moore, Governor of Dundalk, to "stop all County Louth tithes for public services." (10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com. Stewart MSS. p. 83.) In

1656 (See *Crown Rental of Tithes*, P.R.O.) Henry Usher on 30 May, rented the Great Tithes of the Parish of Kilsaran (except Gernonstown) from the Government at £37. The entry as to the tithes of Gernonstown shows that it formed part of Kilsaran Parish in that year for the great tithes of the "Chapelry of Gernonstown in the Parish of Kilsaran" were rented by Christopher Sibthorpe for Cornet Henry Bellingham (his brother-in-law) at £6.

Among the "Depositions of 1641" (MSS. T.C.D.) we find the following: "Thomas Makgill, Viccar of Greauen (sic) was violently dispossessed and expelled from his mansion house and glebe land by one Mr. Garland value of £140, and further of £55, with divers others, who kept him and 40 or 50 of his neighbours in prison for the space of 15 weeks. Upon the 1st Sunday of the year, viz. : Jan. 2, 1641, the rebels did put to death the number of 18 persons, having first stabbed them and then hanged them, and buried them in the ditches."

In the 10th *Report of Hist. MSS. Com.*, Part V. (*Colonel Stewart's MSS.*, p. 83-4), we have the following record of the march of Colonel Moore's army from Dundalk to the relief of Trim:—

"Saturday, Last July, 1647:

Collonel Moor his Regiment marched out of Dundalke about thrie a clock in the afternoone and yt night quarterd beyond Garlinstowne a little wher not being molested they lodged yt night in the open field safly, himself, his livtenant Collonel, his Maior, Captaine Green, Captaine Kinerd, and other inferior officers wt. souldiers foure hundreth being from Dundalke 7 miles.

"Sunday, Aug. 1:

After we had served God with prayers and praises we advanced towards Tradath."

They returned to Dundalk on August 11, having relieved Trim and taken many prisoners and having lost but two men!

In the **Down Survey**, 1657, we have information as to the owners of land in the Parish before and after the Cromwellian Settlement. We give it as follows—owners before 1641 being in brackets:—

KILSARAN (Lord Louth) William Legg; MAINE (Patrick

Gernon, Lewis Clinton) Lord Massereene, Thomas Clinton ; DRUMCATH (John Hadsor, P. Gernon, Druncashel) C. Criman, John Beirne, Lord Massereene, Henry Townley, Arthur Ward ; COOLESTOWN * (J. Hadsor, Chr. Dardis, P. Gernon, of Gernonstown) John and Mary Foulkes, Townley, Ward ; MILESTOWN † (P. Gernon, James Clinton, Patrick Carroll) Henry Bellingham ; THE MANOR OF MULLINSCROSSE (John Hadsor, James Clinton, P. Gernon, of Maine, Patrick Chamberlain, Christopher Dardis) Sir John Bellew, James Lodgrau [Sedgrave?], Arthur Chamberlain, Thomas Clinton, Mary and John Foulkes, Henry Townley, Arthur Ward ; BOOLES (Christopher Taaffe, Stephen Clinton) Thomas Clinton (15a.), M. and J. Foulkes (90a.), Theobald Taaffe, Earl of Carlingford (10 acres) ; WILLIAMSTOWN (Stephen Clinton, Patrick Gernon of Mayne, Patrick Gernon of Gernonstown, Patrick Gernon of Dundalk, Patrick Daw) Thomas Clinton (50 acres), Matt. Plunkett (10 acres), Henry Bellingham (80 acres) ; ADAMSTOWN (P. Gernon of Gernonstown, Richd. Gernon, John Wootton, Stephen Clinton) Thomas Clinton (4 acres), Henry Bellingham (86 acres), Francis Wootton (21 acres) ; GERNONSTOWN (Patrick Gernon of Gernonstown, Patrick Gernon of Killincoole) Henry Bellingham ; LYNNs (Patrick Clinton of Druncashel) Henry Bellingham, Matt. Plunkett.

The Hadsors were a very old County family. A Milo Haddesor was Sheriff in 1385 (*Crown Book*) and Sir John Haddesor, Knt., was Sheriff in 1437 (*M.R.*). They seem to have had their chief residence at Keppok, or Cappocke. In P. Rolls 7 and 8 Charles I. (1632-3) we find a release from George Warren to Richard Hadsor of Keppock of all his right, title and interest in the lands of Keppok, Mullincrosse, Druncath, Coolestown, and Crabtree. James Warren, father of George Warren, of Casan, is named in 1583 as a feoffee of the marriage settlement of Nicholas Hadsor and Maud Plunket. He died about 1620, and his estate was

* Spelled "Colyeston" in a Plea Roll of 1307.

† Spelled Mylyston in Plea Roll 1307.

administered by his son Henry in 1631. Another son, Patrick Warren, was transplanted to Connaught. The estates of Bartholomew Hadsor and James Hadsor were confiscated under William III.

The Townleys.—Henry Townley was an ancestor of the Balfours of Townley Hall, and seems to have received large grants of land around Dunleer. Anthony Townley, his relative, was High Sheriff in 1642-4, Blaney Townley in 1694, Blaney Townley Balfour in 1761 (*Crown Book*). Henry Townley, who seems to have resided at Dunmahon Castle in 1659, was Collector of Poll Money for Louth in 1662 (*S.P.I.*) and of Subsidies in 1669. He claimed as a soldier in the Commonwealth period, and was High Sheriff of Louth in 1671-2 (*Crown Book*). A strange story is related of the connection of the Townleys with Dunmahon Castle, for which the reader is referred to the *Louth Archaeological Journal* for 1906. The story, as told in the *Journal*, seems full of inaccuracies. For the will of Faithful Townley of Dromgoole [stown], see *Appendix—Wills*. Some of the Townley lands in Kilsaran Parish, i.e., Maine and Coolestown, seem to have passed to the Smith family (See *Appendix, Will* of Rev. Townley Smith, 1777) and by inter-marriage Maine passed from them to the Staffords.

The Staffords.—A full pedigree of this family appears in *B.L.G.* The “*Staffords*” are mentioned in Faithful Townley’s will, 1663. Hugh Stafford married 4th July, 1746, Mary, the daughter and co-heir of Edward Smith of Maine, who was High Sheriff in 1750, and had (1) Edward, of whom later; (2) Rev. William, who became Curate of Kilsaran, and married Hannah the widow of Brent Spencer of Ballycastle and of Spencer Hill. He seems to have lived at Maine, and died s.p. [See *Appendix, Will* of Hannah Stafford.] (3) Hugh, who became Lieutenant General H.E.I.C.S., and died at Calcutta (will proved 1819). He married (1) Thomasina, daughter of Rev. H. Sullivan, of Clonakilty; (2) Harriet, only child of Lieut-Col. Spencer, who erected a monument

to him in the porch of the Parish Church. Hugh Stafford of Maine was Churchwarden in 1754. He died in 1783; will proved same year. [See *Appendix, Wills.*] Edward Stafford, his eldest son, became a Colonel in the army. He married (1) Frances, daughter of Francis Palmer of Palmerstown, Co. Mayo, by whom he had no issue; (2) Mary Agnew, third daughter of Robert Agnew, by whom he had issue, (a) Edward Norton, b. in 1793 and d. same year; (b) Berkeley Buckingham, born 25th March, 1797. Edward Stafford, High Sheriff 1777, died in 1802. His son Berkeley B. Stafford succeeded him in Mayne. He was High Sheriff in 1828. Churchwarden in 1835. He married 3 July, 1818, Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Tytler, and had issue (*inter alios*) Edward William, his heir, born 23 April, 1820. He died in August, 1847. An inscription on the east window of the Parish Church, Castle-bellingham, commemorates him and his wife. Their vault, without any inscription, lies to the south of the church tower. (See *Inscriptions.*) Edward William Stafford emigrated to New Zealand where he became prosperous, entered the House of Parliament, and rose to the position of Prime Minister of the Colony, which position he held on three several occasions, viz. : from 1856-1861, 1865-1869, and in 1872. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1879, and G.C.M.G. in 1887. He was Commissioner for the Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886. He married (1) September 24, 1846, Emily Charlotte, d. of Col. William Wakefield, who died s.p. 1857; (2) December 5, 1859, Mary, d. of Thomas Houghton Bartley, and had *inter alios* Edward William Stafford Howard his heir. Sir Edward W. Stafford died in London in 1901. The chief interest in his estate at Maine passed by purchase to the Chesters of Kilsaran, of whom we shall speak later.

MINOR FAMILIES.

Mary Foulkes mentioned above was the daughter of Henry Townley and the widow of Colonel John Foulkes, who served under Cromwell, and was Governor of Drogheda and M.P. for Louth in Cromwell's Parliament, 1654. Mary Foulkes

afterwards married (1) Captain John Lowry of Ardee, (2) James Somerville. A chancery decree of 1669 relates to her lands in this parish. Her great grand daughter sold the Louth property of the Foulkes in 1709 to Richard Tisdall, M.P. for Dundalk.

Patrick Chamberlain was decreed lands by the Court of Claims in July, 1663, and Thomas Clinton, son of Stephen, son of James, was decreed as "In.P." [Innocent Papist] 887a. 3r. in fee on 10 Aug., 1663. "William Armitage of Coolestown" seems also to have received a grant of 311 acres profitable and 30 acres unprofitable at a rent of £6 5s. 11½d. He is named as a "tituladoc" living in Ardee in 1659-60, and was High Sheriff in 1670. Timothy Armitage was High Sheriff in 1676, and in 1702 Timothy Armitage (? his son) was also High Sheriff.

The Legges.—Colonel William Legge was the ancestor of the Earls of Dartmouth and received large grants of land in Louth—principally lands previously held by the Plunkett family, such as Kilsaran and Cooley. In the "Dartmouth MSS.," as calendared in the Reports of the Historical MSS. Commission 1896-7, we find letters from one James Jones who had been appointed his agent in Ireland, to Colonel Legge, dated 1663. There seems to have been some legal doubts as to whether Colonel Legge's Patent included the Preceptory and advowson of Kilsaran, which the Primate disputed. These doubts were afterwards set at rest by the issue of a new patent. The lands of Kilsaran seem to have been rented or held by the Bellinghams at this time, for Jones writes, p. 110, Nov. 4, 1663 :—

"Sir, you gave no resolution concerning Bellingham, so as this turn I propose to do against him what I may for the rents of Kilsaran." And again, p. 111: "1665—Jan. 29, I have sued Capt. Bellingham as an intruder upon Kilsaran since Michaelmas 1660. He applied himself to Mr. Attorney who directed him to give in a state of his case and I of yours, which accordingly was done to Bellingham's dissatisfaction."

A few years later Col. William Legge died, as did also his

agent, James Jones. Colonel George Legge, his son (afterwards Baron Dartmouth), succeeded him and appointed Nicholas Jones agent. Nicholas Jones in his letters complains that Col. Legge was one of the "most rackrenting landlords in Ireland," and expected too much from the tenants. Col. George Legge was created on 2 Dec., 1682 Baron Dartmouth. He sided with King James at the Revolution and was committed to the Tower where he died in 1691. William Legge, his son, who succeeded him, was connected with the Court of Queen Anne, and was created Earl of Dartmouth in 1711. The lands of Kilsaran soon afterwards passed, probably by purchase, into the hands of the Bellinghams.

Henry Bellingham seems to have rented Thomas Clinton's lands (54 acres) in Williamstown and Adamstown on 28 April, 1665, for a term of 61 years at the annual rent of £6 10s. (*S.P.I.*). We find Thomas Bellingham in possession of these lands after the Williamite confiscations.

It may be as well here to give the following extracts from the **Inquisitions of Cromwell**, (p. 157) taken at Gernonstown, which will explain the preceding confiscations. These are from the original MS. in the Record Office, not having been included in the two printed volumes, which were only for Leinster and Ulster :—

"That Oliver, Lord Baron of Louth, on 23rd October, 1641, was seized as of fee of the townlands of Kilsarman (sic), being 3 tates containyng 180 acres of old extent, of one town in Drummacashell all in the Barony of Athirdee. . . and being soe seized, the said Oliver the 25th day of December, 1641, at Greenhill, in the County of Louth tooke up armes and with a thousand other Traytors assuming unto himself the government of the Co. of Louth did leavy war against the late King Charles and against the late Parliament. . . until 1st May, 1656. . . by reason of which rebellion the premises aforesaid belong to his said Highness the Lord Protector and the Commonwealth.

"That Patrick Gernon, of Gernonstown, 23rd October, 1641, was seized in his Demise [sic] as of fee of the Castle Mill and half the tenements in the town of Gernonstown aforesaid, the fishing weare, and 3 tates of land, the fields of Gernonstown containyng 180 acres, by old extent, of one tenement 3 acres and 1 stang of land in

Milestowne, 4 tates in Killanny. . . and said Patrick on 25th December, 1641, at the Lurgan, took up armes and with several other Traitors was in rebellion and did take upon him the office of Mershall, did join with and assist the said Oliver Plunkett and levy war. . . till 1st May, 1642."

"That Patrick Gernon, of Killincoole, owner of half the tenements and one stone house in Gernonstown, 3 tates of land in the fields of Gernonstown, containing 180 acres. . . and on 23rd December, 1641, at Killincoole, was in rebellion and assisted Oliver and other rebels of Greenhills, etc., and did leave his own estate 1st April, 1642, and went to Monaghan. . . premises forfeited."

"That James Clinton, of Clintonstowne, on 23rd October, 1641, was seized as off fee of all the Tenements and lands of Milestowne, being one Tate and a half, =90 acres (except the tenements and five acres which did belong to Patrick Gernon of Gernonstowne and Patrick Cashell of Dundalk, merchant) one tate (60 acres) of the town of Mayne, of one tenement and three acres of land in Dromcashell, . . . that he joined with . . . Plunkett, and in Feb. 1641-2 joined the rebels and went to Monaghan. . ."

"That Patrick Cashell, of Dundalk, seized of 2 acres in Milestowne, was in rebellion and in the garrison of the rebels in Dundalk, and when Dundalk was taken fled away with the Irish rebels and was with them for several years."

"That Patrick Clinton, of Dromcashell, was seized of fee of the land called the Hynn [Lynn], being one tate, containing 60 acres of old extent, also half of the fishing of the river adjoining as far as the land of Mayne extends, and afterwards the fishing of the river to the sea, of the manor house and severall tenements, and 4 tates (=240 acres) of land in Dromcashell and being soe seized the said Patrick being an Irish Papist. . . removed on 1st March, 1641, to the rebel's quarters at Burr in King's County and there did countenance and abet them until September, 1642, and there died in rebellion."

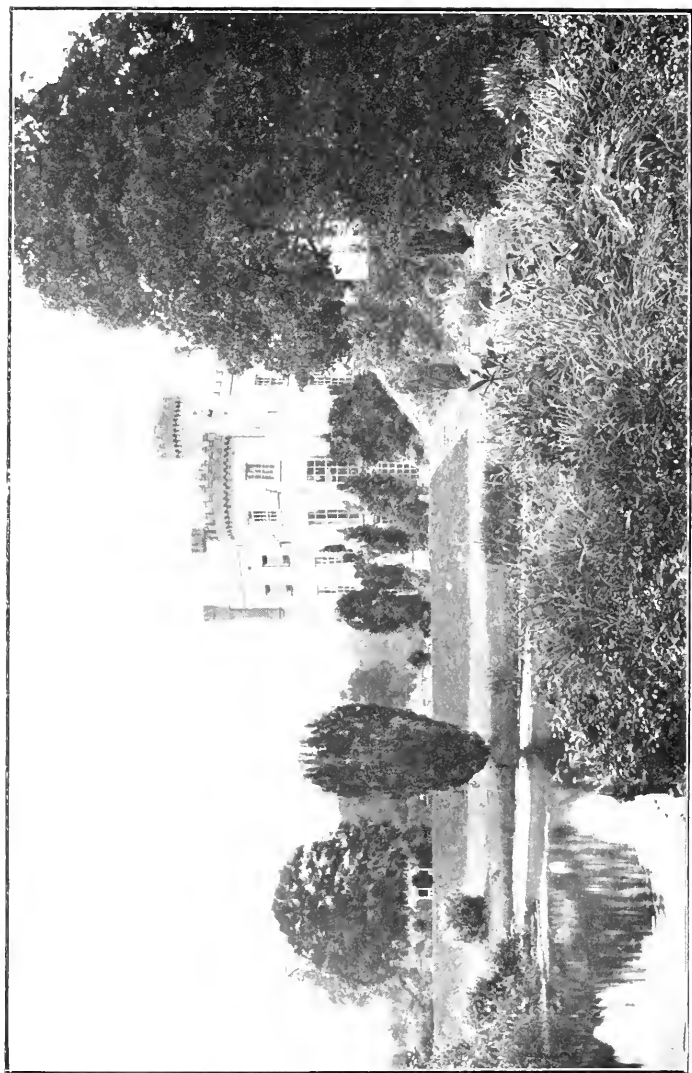
"That Patrick Gernon, of Mayne, was seized of one house and all the tenements in Mayne and 2 tates (=140 acres) of land in Mayne, 4 tenements and 40 acres in Drumcath, and that by taxing, collecting, and raising men, money and victuals, he joined and helped the rebels until 1st November, 1642."

"That John Hadsor, of Keppocke, seized of three tenements and one tate (=60 acres) in Drumcath, took up arms at Dungan Hill in County Meath on 8th August, 1647, and with Thomas Preston, commonly called General Preston, was in rebellion until May, 1650."

"That Patrick Gernon, of Woodtowne, alias Little Drumcath, was seized of 8 tenements and one tate (=60 acres) in Drumcath . . . and died in rebellion."



EMBARKATION OF MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF BUTE,
ANNAGASSAN, JULY 6TH, 1905.



BELLINGHAM CASTLE FROM THE RIVER GLYDE.

It will be seen from the Down Survey and Inquisitions that almost a clean sweep was made of the old landed proprietors in the parish at the time. Most of these lands have changed hands since these confiscations.

Union with Gernonstown.—About this time the Parish of Gernonstown seems to have been permanently united to Kilsaran. An Inquisition of 1658 finds that

"The Parish of Kilsaran consisted of the townlands of Gernonstown, Kilsaran, Mayne, Drumeath, Myleston, Coolestown, Mullinscross, Boolis, Adamstown and Williamstown, and that the said Parish is an impropriation belonging to the Lord of Louth, Papist; and was worth in the year 1640 £35, at present set for £40 per annum. The small tythes did belong to the Vicar, and were worth in the year 1640 £5; which is included in the said sum of £40. The Church is situate in Kilsaran, is out of repair, without a preaching minister. There is 4 acres of glebe given out to soldiery."—(*Reeves' MSS.*)

CENSUS 1659-60.

This Census (*Trans. R.I.A.*, and *L.A.J.* 1905) also includes Gernonstown in Kilsaran parish, as the following table will show:—

TOWNLANDS.	TITULADOES.	Population above 15 yrs. old.	
		ENGLISH.	IRISH.
Gernonstowne ..	(Henry Bellingham, Esq.) (Ralph Tibbs, Esq.) ..	16	96
Kilsaran .. ..	.. ..	2	22
Mullinscrosse ..	.. ..	0	31
Boolis	Christopher Sibthorpe, gent. . .	2	21
Mylestown .. ..	.. ..	0	18
Woodtown .. ..	.. ..	0	5
Drumeath .. ..	.. ..	4	9
Mayne	Roger Gregory, gent. ..	3	21
Williamstown ..	.. ..	3	14
Coolestown .. ..	.. ..	0	14

HEARTH MONEY ROLLS.

Comparing the above table with the *Hearth Money Rolls* that are extant, we find that "Christopher Sytropp" lived in Williamstown in 1664—he was a relative of the Bellinghams. "Richard Grogge" (or Gregge), perhaps the "Roger Gregory" of five years previously, or his successor, lived in

Maine. Of the two “Esquires”—then a designation of some moment—Bellingham frequently recurs, but of Tibbs we have found no subsequent mention. One of the Rolls for Louth County is written on 20 slips of parchment, about two feet long and seven inches wide, joined together, end to end, and forming a single roll about forty feet long. These lists, so far as relates to this district, and which have not been published before, are as follows :—

[NOTE.—The names in the list of 1664 are given in the original order ; those in the list of 1666-7 are placed in the order of the list of 1664, to facilitate comparison. The number after the name gives the number of hearths to be paid for. Where no number is given 1 is to be understood. The tax on each was two shillings. The numbers prefixed to the names in the second column denote the order of the names in the original Roll of 1666-7. A comparison of the names in the two lists is very interesting and instructive. Though there was only an interval of 3 years between them, the changes were considerable. And frequently different forms of names for the same individuals will be found, as for instance Gregg and M'Verity, Hugh and M'Hugh, Gwire and M'Guire, Carvell and Carroll, Ferrall, Ffarill, etc., illustrating not only the transition in orthography of names and sometimes their derivations, or Irish equivalents. Fashion seems to have changed, as occasionally now, about the use of Mac and O' as prefixes. The collectors at these two periods seem to have been different persons. Their lists are differently arranged, the names vary and also their order. No earlier complete lists of occupying householders are now extant, a fact which seems to warrant their being here printed for these parishes.]

GERNONSTOWNE.

1664.	1666-7.
Henry Bellingham, 4	1 Capt. Hen. Bellingham, 6
Nicholas White.	2 Nicholas White.
Thomas Holland.	4 Simon Govers.
Edmond Callan.	16 Edmond Callan.
Bryan Lincy (?).	3 Bryan Lymy.
Patrick Standon.	7 Xpher. Shipthorpe.
Henry Rian.	5 Henry Ryan.
Margaret Dowdall.	6 Margaret Cashell.
Simon Malone	13 Jas. Hadsor.
Thomas Garrett.	11 Thomas Basseball.
Pa. Hugh.	8 Patt. McHugh.
Garrett Veldon.	9 Gar. Veldon.
Terence Murphy.	10 Wid. Murphy.
George Ady.	23 George Addy.
Pa. McCorry.	19 Owen McMahonower.

Wm. Hodman.	
Hugh Rine.	
Neile Greigin.	
James Gwire.	18 James McGuire.
Richard Hartly.	12 Richard Harly. 2.
Henry Skeehan.	14 Henry McSkehan.
Denis Grory.	
Jon. Glaghlin.	15 John McLoughlin.
Neile Fflin.	
John Glaghlin.	17 John McLoughlin, jun.
Brine Boyle.	
Tho. Mylan.	
Ambrose Antell	25 Thomas Charleton.
Pa. White.	20 Pat. White.
John Stanley.	21 Jon. Stanley.
John Hughes.	22 Jon. Hughes.
James White.	24 Widow White.

MULLINSCROSSE.

1664.	1666-7.
Jo'n Soraghan.	1 John Sorohan.
Richard Ginis.	8 Rice McGenis.
Thomas Guier.	2 Richard McGuire.
Thomas Rory.	9 Moore O'Ffee.
James Hadsor.	10 Nich. Dowdall
Nicholas Creely.	3 Nich. Creely.
Patrick Ferrall.	6 Pat. Ffarrill.
Jon. Crilly.	13 John Creely.
Henry Loy.	4 Nich. McLoy.
Owen Corny.	7 Tho. McKenny.
Ffrancis Bole.	12 John Howrahan.
Wm. Guier.	5 Wm. McGuire.
Peeter Hadsor.	11 Richard Hadsor.

BOOLISH.

(1664 wanting).	1666 7.
	1 Robt. Clinton.
	2 Dan Criman.
	3 Bry. Conely.
	4 Richd. Ebed.
	5 Jas. Neale.
	6 Ja. Criman.

MYLESTOWN.

1664.	1666-7.
Patrick Carvell.	1 Pat. Carroll.
	2 Rich. Carroll.
Thomas Knogher.	3 Thomas Morran.

WOODTOWNE.

- 1666-7.
 1 Edw. Fford.
 2 Pat. New.
 3 Pat. Nully.
 4 Tho. McRory.

VILLA DE KILSARAN [=KILSARAN VILLAGE ?].

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1664. | 1666-7. |
| James Callan. | 1 Ja. Callan. |
| William Ginaty. | 2 Wm. McGenely. |
| Patrick Carroll. | 3 Owen McCarthose. |
| Philipp Cardill. | 4 Jon. Worrان. |
| | 5 Ja. Callan, 2. |

DRUMCATH.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1664. | 1666-7. |
| Ralph Egleston. | 3 Ralph Ecliston. |
| Patrick Cinrivish. | 2 Neale Morris. |
| Henry Clearke. | |
| Patrick Eflanir. | |
| James Hoy. | 1 Ja. Hoy. |
| Uny. Carvell. | |
| William Ffautlon. | 4 Wm. Faron [or Facon]. |
| Thomas Morane. | 5 Shane Gene. |

DROMHA.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1664. | (1666-7 wanting). |
| Phelemy Gormley. | |
| Teige Roirke. | |
| John Roirke. | |
| John Callan. | |
| Patrick Roirke. | |

MAYNE.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1664. | 1666-7. |
| Cormacke Delvin. | 1 Corne. Develin, 2. |
| Patrick Butterly. | 2 Pat. Taafe. |
| Murtagh Doole | 5 Murt. Boyle. |
| Patrick Read. | 3 Shane McChealy. |
| Richard Gregge. | 4 Pat. McCealy. |
| Cormacke Neil. | 6 Pat. Birne. |
| Robert Hortsman. | 7 Robt. Hortsman. |
| Torlogh Gorgon. | |
| John Richard | 9 Bryan Ward. |
| Patrick Kena. | 8 Owen McCanny. |

WILLIAMSTOWN.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1664. | 1666-7. |
| Henry Clinton. | 1 Hen. Clinton, 2. |

John Heede.	7 Shane O'Heare.
Neile Mulissy.	6 Edm. Moran.
John Hoy.	
Christopher Sytrops.	5 Jon. Bikaton.
Patrick Connoly.	2 Manis Bryan.
Brine Connoly.	
Edmond Connoly.	3 Edmond Connelly.
Daniel Crunan.	
Hugh Crunan.	4 Hugh Criman.
Richard Abbett.	

COOLISTOWNE.

1664.	1666-7.
Daniel Halgan.	1 Dan. Hallagan.
Martin Walsh.	2 Mart. Walsh.
John Gregg.	6 Jon. McVeredy.
Patrick Gorman.	4 Patrick Gorman.
Owen McConnellane.	3 James Connell.
Connor Gorman.	5 Knogher McGorman.

SUBSIDY AND POLL-TAX ROLLS.

In the Subsidy Rolls for 1667 and 1668:—

For Garnonstowne, Linne, Milestown, Adamstowne.

Williamstown, Kilsaran :	£	s	d
Henry Bellingham is assessed at ..	1	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
and Richard Carroll at ..	2	1	0

For Kilsaran : Colonel Legge at ..	0	17	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
James Callan at ..	[? 1]	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

For Maine and Drumeath :

Lieutenant Cornelius Devlin at ..	0	17	3
James Hoy at ..	1	14	6

For Coolestown and Boolis :

Mary Fowke, wid. at ..	0	6	11
Robert Clinton at ..	0	13	10

For Mullenscrosse : Mary Fowke, wid. at ..	0	9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Soraghan at ..	0	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

It may be worth observing that the second amount of each of these pairs is exactly double the first. The names are probably those of the owner and of the tenant and occupier. If so, the present assessment of Income Tax under Schedules A and B, for ownership or rent and occupation respectively, follows a precedent nearly three centuries old, but the ratio was then 1 to 2, whereas it is now 3 to 1.

There is also a record of *Poll-tax Levies* on Kilsaran of £9 os. 3½d. in 1697, and £11 17s. 2½d. in 1698.

The Parish Church 1640-90. The Churches in County Louth suffered considerably from either wilful damage or woeful neglect during the period 1640-90, for the *Episcopal Visitation* of 1690 has the note "Church in ruins," or "Church out of repair since the warrs" attached to almost every parish in the County. Kilsaran Parish is an exception, simply because a new Church had been built at Gernonstown between 1658 and 1669.

The Bellinghams.—Henry Bellingham already referred to, who was the grand-son of Alan Bellingham, M.P., of Levens, Westmoreland, was described in 1654 as "late cornett in the disbanded tropp of Col. John Hueson," the well known Cromwellian commander. From the certificate of the Court of Claims of 1666 we find that he received a grant of the Gernonstown estate at the Cromwellian Settlement. We find him in possession of these lands on 7th May, 1659. This grant included 619 acres 1 rood in Gernonstown, 183 acres in Milestown, 80 acres 1 rood in Williamstown, 108 acres in Lynns, 86 acres 2 roods in Adamstown, at the annual rent to the Crown of £21 16s. 1½d. He is named in the list of grantees under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation of Charles II.s who in the 18th year of his reign (1666) confirmed the settlement upon him "for his faithful service as a good soldier in the late wars." He was Captain of a Company of the Louth Militia from 1659 to 1662 (*Ormonde MSS.*), and appears as Captain Henry Bellingham in the General Pardon of 21st January, 1661, (*S.P.I.* 1660-2, p. 188). On May 10, 1662, he received a patent to hold fairs in Gernonstown on Easter Tuesday and Wednesday and Michaelmas and the following day, at the rent of £1 (*Rep. on Fairs and Markets*, 1853). He, with Wm. Toxteth (High Sheriff 1656 and 1665) and William Pepper (High Sheriff 1673) assessed and collected the Poll Money in County Louth in 1661; and they received £30 for their services (*Ormonde MSS.* 1904, p. 392). He is one of the

Assessors of Hearth Money in 1664, became High Sheriff in 1671, and in 1673 in the "Order for Disarming Roman Catholics" he and Richard Bolton were appointed to receive and collect the arms of County Louth (*Ormonde MSS.*, vol. 2, p. 337).*

Now in the Declaration of Charles II. restoring lands (1660), it was laid down that "Churches were to be erected and maintenance for Preaching Ministers provided within the limits and precincts of the land so to be settled . . . as by the Commissioners to be nominated and directed by Us shall be set down." Since Kilsaran Parish Church was then ruinous, and all trace of a church at Gernonstown seems to have been lost, Captain Henry Bellingham's Settlement may have been subject to this condition.

New Parish Church.—Hence we find that the new church was built on the Bellingham estate some time about 1660, as the Act 9 & 10 Queen Anne, c. 12, s. 24 (Irish Statutes 1710) shows. It reads :—

"And whereas the old church of the parish of Kilsaran, in the County of Louth, and diocess of Armagh, is ruinous and has been so of a long time ; and whereas a new church was built near forty years ago at *Gernons-town*, alias *Castle-Bellingham*, in said parish, within a quarter of a mile of the said old parish church, and a church-yard hath been set out thereto, and the same has been consecrated and made use of ever since, and still is made use of for performing divine service and other offices therein according to the uses and ceremonies of the Church of Ireland as by law established : and whereas the same hath been repaired and beautified from time to time, as occasions required, by order in the vestries held in the church in Gernons-town, ever since the said church has been built there, and the said church-yard set out : to prevent therefore all doubts and disputes which may hereafter arise concerning the removal of the said church, be it enacted, That the said church at Gernons-town, alias Castle-Bellingham, be for ever hereafter taken and deemed to be the parish church of Kilsaran, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, and the old church-yard and place, where the said old church stands, be at the charge of the parishioners of the said parish fenced in, and preserved from profane and common usage."

Some other facts also help to fix the date of the building of the new church. Thomas Bellingham (son of Captain Henry), who acted as A.D.C. to King William III., and whose *Diary* is a historical document of considerable value (having been used by Macaulay in writing the story of the war of 1689-90), kept, as was usual, a record of family events on the fly-leaf of the Family Bible. The following entries are in his handwriting :—

“ My mother [she was Lucy, daughter of William Sibthorpe, of Dunany] dyed in December, 1669, and lyes buried in the church of Gernonstowne.”

“ My father, Henry Bellingham, dyed on the 5th day of February, 1676, and lyes buried in the church of Gernonstowne, for whom and the rest of our family I built a large vault this year, 1686.”

The church must therefore have been built a few years before 1669. Dr. James Margetson was Primate between 1663 and 1678, and probably the consecrator referred to in the Act.

Whether it suffered any damage in the **Williamite Wars** it is hard to say. From Colonel Bellingham's *Diary* we find that Gernonstown was occupied by the troops of King James during September and October, 1689, and that they burned his castle to the ground. There is a tradition that William III. on his march to the Boyne passed through Castlebellingham, and slept as the guest of Colonel Bellingham (his guide) on the night before the Battle of the Boyne in a house in the village now occupied by Mr. Gannon. Several Williamite relics are in the possession of Sir Henry Bellingham at the Castle. These include the liqueur case of the King and the knife and spoon that he used. These Sir Henry's ancestor received from William III. He also possesses the MS. of the very interesting *Diary* of the Thomas Bellingham so often referred to. It contains a vivid account of the campaign of 1689-90. The portion about the County of Louth has been published by the Louth Archaeological Society.

The Old Trees.—At the south end of the village, where the high road joins that leading to the church, there may be seen

the trunk of a large elm tree growing on a raised embankment,—now circular, but triangular up to about 10 years ago. This tree is said to mark the spot where King William halted at the village. Isaac Butler, who passed through the village in 1744, refers to it in the following passage :—

“Garland’s Town, at present called Castle Bellingham (a neat village), formerly so called and esteem’d a strong impregnable fort, which was destroyed to build the neat house which now is in its place [?]. It is well wooded, and [has] groves about it with a small River running under a Bridge of 3 Arches. It is a delightful spot. In the middle of the town there is a large Lime [sic] Tree, with Iron hoops about it and seats at the bottom or root, where on a copper plate are engraved the following lines :—

THIS TREE,
PLANTED BY T.B. [Thomas Bellingham],
1693.
CIRCUMFERENCE 15 INCHES AT
26 INCHES FROM THE GROUND
AND THE FRAME AND PLATE REPAIRED
BY H.B. [Henry Bellingham],
1734.”

In 1839 a storm carried away the greater part of the tree, and the plate disappeared long ago. The present Baronet recently erected, beside it, a crucifix, with an inscription, to the memory of his first wife, Lady Constance Bellingham (see Inscriptions). It was made from the wood of a large oak tree in his demesne, called “The Royal Oak,” because it was planted as an acorn from the tree in which Charles II. hid when pursued by his enemies. This tree was also uprooted by a storm, so that the elements seem to have had no regard for the “glorious and immortal memory” of these Kings.

“**Thomas Bellingham, Esq., Louth.**” (of Gernonstown) and Lieutenant Cornelius Devlin of Mayne were among the list of Protestants attainted by King James’ Irish Parliament in 1689. The MS. Entrance Book of Trinity College, Dublin, shows that Thomas Bellingham, son of Henry, born in Dublin,

* Under a similar order in 1673 for the “County of Louth and town of Drogheda,” his son Thomas Bellingham, Richard Bolton, and Thomas Moore, Esqrs., were appointed.—(*Ormonde MSS.*)

educated privately under Dr. Bayly and afterwards under Mr. Golborne in the School of St. Patrick's, Dublin, entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a Scholar on February 16th, 1660, aged 15.

He married in 1671 Abigail dau. of William Handcock of Twy, i.e. Twyford, co. Westmeath, of the family of Lord Castlemaine. The original parchment Marriage Settlement, dated 9th of February, 24th of Charles II., was in possession of the late Sir Alan Bellingham in 1883, and the following particulars are from a copy in possession of Mr. Garstin. This indenture vests the estates which had lately been granted to Capt. Henry Bellingham—omitting Milestown, apparently because settled on Mrs. Bickerton—in Sir Thomas Stanley of Grangegorman, co. Dublin, knight (see *Peerage* "Monck,") and Richard Barry of Dublin, Esq., in strict entail as trustees. The lady had a marriage portion of £1000, then a large sum. She figures frequently as the "Nabby" of her husband's *Diary*. The settlement was witnessed by "Ar. Ward, Fran. Lightburne and Rees Phillips."

After the Battle of the Boyne, in 1690, Thomas Bellingham was appointed High Sheriff of the County, which office he had previously held in 1682-3. The warrant was signed by William III. at Finglas, just before his entry to Dublin. At the same time that he was sworn High Sheriff, Messrs. Townley, Tisdall, Fortescue, and Garstin were sworn Justices of the Peace for County Louth, being the first under the new regime. All are still represented amongst local land owners and magistrates, Townley by Balfour and Tisdall by Marlay. The names of these families will often occur elsewhere in connection with this History. Colonel Bellingham died in 1722—(See Appendix, *Wills*.)

In his *Diary* we find several references to the **Sunday Services** at Gernonstown, thus:—

"Sep. 12, 1689. Scravenmore came to Gernonstowne and drank with me. Mr. Butler, our Curate, came to us from

Mr. Towneley's." [Rev Mossom Wye, then Rector, was also Rector of Tallanstown and probably non-resident.]

" July 20, 1690. Mr. Houghton preached. We had near 60 in our congregation." [Rev. Robert Houghton was at the time Rector of Manfieldstown, Stabannon and Dromin—Dromin being the only church of these fit for Divine Service.] The Church of Ireland has evidently not lost in numbers if 60 was then considered a large congregation.

" July 27, 1690. Mr. Nixon gave us a very good sermon."

[I find at least three Nixons in Holy Orders at the time. Two were attainted by King James' Parliament—(See Abp. King's *Lists*), viz. :—" Edward Nickeson of Castlereagh, clk.," and " John Nickeson of Castlereagh, clk." both in County Roscommon. Of the third, Adam Nixon, who is probably the one here mentioned, Rev. H. B. Swanzy, who is descended from his brother, sends me the following note : " He entered T.C.D. 5th July, 1679, aged 17. Scholar 1682. B.A. 1683, ordained Priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Marsh, 20th February, 1686. Lic. C. of Clonturk with Drumcondragh 25th June, 1687. C. of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, 15th September, 1688—to Wm. King, afterwards Archbishop. Nixon became afterwards R. Aghalurcher and Chancellor and Vicar General of Clogher, J.P. Fermanagh, and died intestate, adm. granted 8th March, 1716-7 to his widow Mary. From them is descended Major General John Eccles Nixon, C.B. The Betham Phillips MS. *History of Fermanagh* states that ' he was of learning and of sound judgment '"].

Visitation of 1690.—The Ep. Visitation of 1690 gives us the following information concerning the parish :—

" Gernonstowne Church, in the Parish of Kilsaran,—Church in good repair, Chancel and Body of Church slated and Seeled (*sic*), parts of Body seeled also ; rest to be done. No visible distinction between Chancel and Body of Church. The churchyard is part of it walled with a stone wall, and the rest of it fenced with a good quickset ditch and intended to be all walled round so soon as they have finished the steeple, which they are now about. Ordered that the churchyard of the old ruinous church of Kilsaran

be well fenced and preserved from prophane uses. There is at present one Bell, but not hung. The steeple is raising wherein will be convenience for two Bells ; in the meantime the clerk of the parish gives notice to the parishioners to resort to the church morning and afternoon every Lord's Day. There is one Bible, one C.P. Book and one Cap. Bellingham is bringing from Dublin. There is a convenient seat and Pulpit for the Minister and a Font of stone, also a faire Communion Table at the E. end of chancel, but no carpet, linen cloth, cup, chalice, or other plate, only what is borrowed from Cap. Bellingham, but Mr. Reader* hath promised to provide a carpet and linen cloth for ye use of the Church against next Visitation, and the parishioners have agreed to provide the cup and chalice so soon as the aforesaid work (now in hand) is finished. No chest for alms for the poor, but one to be got ; no Registry Book—ditto. Minister officiates in his proper ornaments. Constant preaching and catechising by ye Minister every Lord's Day and prayers every holy day. Minister is Resident. One Mr. Gerald Potts is School-master."

Kilsaran Old Churchyard.—The recent history of this old churchyard is rather curious. It clearly belonged to the Church before disestablishment, when it must have passed by law into the hands of the Church Temporalities Commissioners. Yet I cannot find that they vested it, as they should have done, in the local Burial Board. It seems in fact to be still vested in the Irish Land Commission, a fact of which that body is unconscious. In the last century a new Roman Catholic Church was built beside it, and I believe the authorities of that church keep the graveyard in order. It is well some one cares for it. "In 1887 a plot of ground beside it—now forming the newer portion of the graveyard—was leased for ever by the late Mr. William Woolsey to the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, R.C. Archbishop of Armagh, and to the Rev. Peter Pentony, the late Parish Priest of Kilsaran, for the purpose of a graveyard. It was by them assigned to the Board of Guardians who built the boundary wall, and it is now, under them, in the immediate charge of Rev. P. Fagan, P.P." (Letter from Clerk of Ardee Union.) This new strip

* The mention of Mr. Reader, who is evidently Incumbent, seems inconsistent with the date of the Visitation, as Enoch Reader resigned Kilsaran in 1685. Mossom Wye was Incumbent in 1690. Perhaps "Reader" was written by a *lapsus calami* for "Wye."

lies between the old graveyard and the high-road. In the left-hand pier of the gateway then built may be seen (on its side) the only carved stone attributable to medieval times now visible.

Visitations of 1692-5.—In the *Visitation of 1692* we are told the Bell has been hung, so that the steeple was then finished, but none of the other requisites had been procured except the Registry Book.

“Ordered to be got a pulpit cloth and cushion, a Communion Table Cloth, Communion Linin (*sic*), pewter flagon and chalice until the parish be able to buy silver, Books of Homilies, etc. Ordered that the east end seats be removed to make way (*sic*) in some part of the chancel for the more decent administration of the Sacrament. The Minister preaches every Sunday, either morning or afternoon. He is not resident, but contiguous to it. A Popish Priest named Patrick Connellan has been here since the Capitulation, no Mass house, no Non-Conformist Minister, no Meeting house in parish. Thomas Charleton, is schoolmaster, not licensed, but ordered to be. Ordered *re* Lord’s Day not to be profaned. Mossom Wye, Incumbent.”

In the MS. *Itinerary of the Visitation of 1695*, preserved in the Dublin Record Office, is the following :—“ July 5th—To Dromin about 11 in the morning, to Stabamman and Mountfieldstown 3 in the afternoon, to Kilsaran and Garlanstown about 5 in the afternoon.” But no other information is given. These Visitations were probably undertaken by Archbishop King for the aged Primate Boyle.

The Name : “ Castle Bellingham.”—It will be noted that this name does not appear in any document up to 1700. The Bickerton church plate, left for the use of the Church by Mrs. Anne Bickerton, sister of Col. Bellingham†—(See Appendix V.) (which, although it bears the hall-mark of 1669, was not presented evidently until her death in 1697), calls it the church of “ Gernon’s-Town.” It was also called Garlands-

† She was married to Robert Bickerton (brother of Jane Duchess of Norfolk), who “ was granted an estate in Co. Armagh, which he has through his uncle, Henry Stanhard.”—(*S.P.L.*, 16 Jan., 1661). He was the son of Robert and Amy Bickerton.—(*Ibid.*)

town, and we find that in a Map of Ireland in *Pacata Hibernia* by Sir James Carew in the time of James I. it is printed simply as “Garland.”

But, as we have seen, in the Act 9 Queen Anne (1710), it is “Gernonstown, *alias* Castlebellingham,” and we find that in 1721 Henry Bellingham, son of Colonel Thomas Bellingham, wrote the following in the Family Bible :—

“My mother dyed on Fryday, 6th January, 1720, and lyes buried in the Church of Castle Bellingham.”

“My father Thomas dyed on Fryday, 12th of September, 1721 and lyes buried in the Church of Castle Bellingham.”

We can see therefore that the name Castle Bellingham began to be used about 1700.

The Parliamentary “Return of Roman Catholic Priests in 1704” shows Rev. Daniel Finan, of Milestown, aged 58, served the Parishes of Kilsaran and Stabannon and Richardstown. His sureties were Laurence Callan, Kilsaran, Gentleman [son of James Callan (?), see *Hearth Money Rolls* above. Laurence Callan, died July 22, 1732, aged 74. See *Appendix, Tombstone Inscriptions*], and James Stanley, of Williamstown, Gentleman. Service was held at this time in a building in Greenmount and until the new church in Kilsaran was built in 1814.

From the Visitation Books we learn that a Classical **School** was opened in Castlebellingham about 1750, Rev. Matthew McClean, then Curate Assistant of Dromiskin, being the Master.

Pococke’s Tour.—Bishop Pococke, in his “Irish Tour,” 1752, after mentioning the mote of Greenmount, as already noticed, writes :—

“We came in a mile to Castle Bellingham, formerly called Greenan’s town or Garland’s town, where Mr. Bellingham has a very good house, which he does not inhabit. The river, hanging ground and wood between it and the sea is very fine ; before I came to this place I saw a ruined church to the west, . . . [See p. 12]. From Castle Bellingham we soon came to the strand, over which when the tyde is out they ride to Dundalk.”

The Parliamentary Return of 1766, which was a Census

made by the Parochial Clergy, does not, unfortunately, contain the names of the householders, but tells us that in the Parishes of Kilsaran and Gernonstown there were then 21 Protestant and 239 Roman Catholic families : of these latter 85 were landholders and 154 cottier tenants. In a return made in 1764 by John Bell, Hearth Money Collector, he gives the number of inhabitants as follows : Protestants, 75 ; R. Catholics, 761. We may consider this a fairly accurate census, especially if the John Bell here mentioned was the John Bell, Churchwarden of Kilsaran in 1772.

The Glebe House.—When the Church was built in Castlebellingham Colonel Thomas Bellingham contracted on 26th August, 1710 (his father, Henry, having evidently made provision therefor) to settle on the Incumbent a quantity of land for a glebe, not exceeding six and not less than five acres in consideration that the new Church should be henceforth the " Parish Church of Kilsaran "—(*Reeves' MSS.*, Armagh Library.) The glebe granted " to soldierye " in 1658 seems to have been permanently alienated from the Church, for we hear no more of it, nor of the " promised lands " mentioned above, except that among the State Papers there is an entry on August 15, 1715, viz. : " Paid the Solicitor General for his Opinion on the titles of the land to be purchased for glebes to the Parishes of Tartaraghan and Kilsaran."—(*Reeves' MSS.*)

The Parish seems in fact to have been without a glebe or glebe house till 1798, when what was formerly the residence of Mrs. Stafford, *alias* Spencer (See Appendix, *Wills*), in the townlands of Kilsaran and Greenmount, and called Spencer's Hill,* was purchased for this purpose. From the deeds in the office of the Representative Church Body, we find that the glebe is held under two direct leases, namely : (a) a lease of 30 July, 1777, from Alan Bellingham to Hannah Spencer of 10 acres 2 roods 8 perches Irish in Kilsaran, for 3 lives with peppercorn renewal at the fall of each life, at the yearly rent

* A " Spencer's Hill " in the " Parish and Barony of Ardee " is mentioned in *S.P.I.*, 1661, p. 487.

of £21 2s. 0d. Irish. Hannah Spencer's interest passed soon after to William Foster M'Clintock, of Drumcar.—(See also Appendix, Will of Hannah Stafford); and (b) a lease for ever, dated 16th February, 1798, from Henry Foster, of the city of Dublin, to William Foster M'Clintock of 8 acres 2 roods in Greenmount, at a rent of £18 8s. 9d. Irish. The present head landlord of (a) is Mrs. Ismay Chester Walsh, and of (b) is Mr. Arthur Macan, D.L. The latter reserves the timber to the head-landlord, the former does not. By a deed of 2nd March, 1799, the whole glebe was conveyed "as and for a perpetual and unalienable glebe and endowment site of a church and churchyard for the Parishes of Kilsaran and Gernonstown" to Rev. Alexander M'Clintock, Rector of the Parish, on payment of £800 (£200 by the Board of First Fruits, and £600 by the Rector), "to hold during Hannah Spencer's life and the lives of Pulein Spencer, Henry Spencer, and Nicholas Spencer."

The public road at this time and for about 30 years afterwards ran through what is now known as the "Pound Field," (so called because the Parish Pound was then situate at the present cross roads) and it passed straight up from that corner quite close to the southern end of the glebe-house. From the house one of the finest views in the County may be obtained.

The deed of 1799 states that "a church and churchyard were to be erected thereupon," but this intention was not carried out.

The Chester Family.—About this time (in 1800) the lands of the Bellinghams in Kilsaran and the greater part of their lands in Williamstown passed by purchase to the Chester family. The Chesters of County Louth are derived from a younger branch of the Chesters of Chickerley Hall, Bucks. They settled in Drogheda in the sixteenth century, and having prospered, purchased Carstown (said to have been the residence of the ill-fated and ill-treated R.C. Archbishop, Oliver



KILSARAN RECTORY, "SPENCER HILL."

(Photo by Mr. H. G. Tempest.)



WILLIAMSTOWN HOUSE, the residence of Mr. R. W. WALSH, J.P.



KILSARAN HOUSE (formerly the residence of the Chester Family, now occupied by Mr. J. H. JAMESON).

(From Photos by Mr. Walsh.)

Plunkett),* and afterwards other estates in Meath, Limerick and Louth. In 1750 Henry Chester, of Carstown, represented the County in Parliament. From him is descended Miss Chester of Carstown. Michael Chester, of Stonehouse, his nephew, purchased Kilsaran and Williamstown. The Williamstown estate was greatly improved by him and his successors, having been extensively planted and enclosed by a demesne wall nearly three miles long. The present mansion house at Williamstown was built by Finlay A. Chester, J.P., in 1856-60, the architect being Mr. Caldbeck. It is of an Italian design, with fine bold corballed roof and a handsome portico of limestone from Sheephouse, and cost about £12,000. Finlay Chester (who married Maria Louisa, third daughter of Nicholas Mahon Power, of Faithlegg, Co. Waterford, D.L., M.P. for that Co. see *B.L.G.*) died in 1891 and was succeeded by his son, Henry Chester, J.P., High Sheriff 1893, who died unmarried in 1899, and was succeeded by his sister, Mrs. Ismay Chester-Walsh, who married in 1883 Richard Walter Walsh, of Mount Alverno, Co. Dublin, J.P., High Sheriff Louth 1905, and has issue, inter alios, Richard James Chester Walsh, born 1884.

Kilsaran House was built in 1780 by the Bellingham family. It was occupied for many years in the last century by John Chester, a leading magistrate of the County, who, on his death, left all his estates to his brother, Michael Chester, of Williamstown and Stonehouse (High Sheriff for the two years 1837 and 1838). The site of the present Roman Catholic Church of Kilsaran was granted by the Chesters. (See Appendix, *Inscriptions*.)

The Advowson (i.e., right of presentation of clergy) of

* The Plunketts of Carstown were descended from Alexander 6th son, by his first wife, of Sir Oliver Plunkett of Kilsaran, who was created Baron of Louth in 1541. There is a sculptured stone in a massive chimney piece in the dining-room at Carstown. The inscription thereon is given in *Memorials of the Dead*, 1906, p. 587, from a rubbing by Rev. John Segrave of Ternonfeekin. It bears the initials O.P., standing for Oliver Plunkett, and K.H., "which, as far as can be identified, stand for Katharine Hussey, his wife." The date 1612 is added. So it could not relate to Archbishop Plunkett, who was born at Lougherew, Co. Meath, in 1629.

the parish had been granted by the Crown in 1638 to Patrick Gernon—(*Reeves MSS.*), and probably soon after passed to Lord Louth. When Lord Louth's lands were confiscated it passed to Colonel Legge, who on 14th March, 1661, was granted with other lands in Dunany, Dunleer, etc., the "lordship of Kilsaran for 99 years at same rents that Queen Elizabeth granted them to Sir Thomas Plunket, Lord of Louth."—(*S.P.I.*) The Primate, however, seems to have disputed Col. Legge's right of presentation to the parish, for we find that James Jones, writing to Col. Legge, Nov. 4, 1663, says that he has just come from Drogheda, where he represented Col. Legge before Dr. Loftus, Chancellor of the Ecclesiastical Court:—

"The clergy and country were all summoned, and I appeared to assert the right which was done, and your possession of the rectories [was] so well maintained that the [*sic*] declined depending on them as any certainty by the Primate's grant, but became petitioners to recommend them unto you for presentations to the vicarages and cures. I told Dr. Loftus and them that where there was a vicarage endowed you did nor would hinder or obstruct him in the vicarial part, but rather add by way of encouragement, and where there was to be a stipendiary curate you would present a fit person, giving him a handsome competency. This seemed well, and Dr. Loftus was civil and upon this union of churches, one happened to be appointed at Kilsaran, and another at Dunleer as gratifying you the proprietor of the lands;" but he goes on to say that the Primate endeavoured to induce the Lord Lieutenant "to retrenchment of the provision concerning Kilsaran,"

and it seems prevailed:—"My Lord Lieutenant was very much concerned for Col. Legge's loss by this retrenchment" worth about £400 per annum. Jones writes further—"If your proviso had not been stirred it is to be doubted whether by the law you could have carried the Preceptory of Kilsaran, the main thing and not inserted" [? in the patent]. "Lord Drogheda hath in the late king's time a patent past in reversion of the Lord Louth's lease of Carlanstown [? Garlanstown], one of the prime rectories worth £30 per annum." As to the yearly value of these glebes and rectories, he writes:—

"The most they could be set for last year was £161 6s. 8d.—they will never rise to £250, out of which you must have paid £4 or £5

in Crown rent, and £50 yearly at least. You must have repaired churches, given stipends to 3 chaplains and been perpetually troubled with the hungry whining vicars, so as in truth I believe you would have given all for their bare prayers. The Lordship of Kilsaran, with the demesne lands thereto belonging is not any-wise touched by the retrenchment.”—(*Dartmouth MSS.; Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* 15, 1896-7, pp. 108-10).

From the *Originalia and Communia Rolls* we find that a new patent was issued to Colonel Legge on 24th May, 1664, granting him, inter alia, “Kilsaran with all advowsons.” Jones, on August 6th, 1666, says—the new Letters Patent were “firmly drawn.” A Return to the Lords Justices in 1693 however states the King was Patron—(*Reeves’ MSS.*) This must have been a mistake, for, according to the *D.R.*, Rev. Mossom Wye, A.M., was instituted Rector and Vicar in 1689 on the “presentation of George Legge, Baron of Dartmouth, the undoubted Patron.” The effect of the Primate’s intervention, as above related, must, however, have been that, while the presentation was found to belong to Lord Dartmouth, the tithes were no longer allowed as inappropriate to a lay Patron, but belonged henceforth to the Rector and Vicar. Lord Dartmouth presented the Incumbents till 1704, when he sold the advowson, which then passed to the Tisdall family. There seems to have been some jugglery about this sale, for we find that William Lord Dartmouth, on 22nd January, 1706, conveyed it to Richard Dalton, gent., for £150, and that on the following day Richard Dalton conveyed it to Richard Tisdall, Esq., for a like sum (*D.R.*)

Richard Tisdall was the son of Thomas Tisdall, the brother of the first James Tisdall of Bawn. He was Registrar of the Court of Chancery, M.P. for Dundalk 1707, and M.P. for Co. Louth 1713-15. He purchased the Fowkes’ and other estates in Louth. His son, Philip Tisdall, who presented the Incumbents of the parish in 1745 and 1771 was the famous Right Hon. Philip Tisdall, P.C., M.P. for Dublin University 1739, 1761; Solicitor General 1751, Attorney General 1760, Chief Secretary for Ireland 1763. Several references to him occur

in Mr. F. Elrington Ball's *History of the County Dublin*, where he is numbered among the "eight bottle men" of his time. The advowson had passed in 1794 from the Tisdalls to the M'Clintocks, for on 2nd February, 1794, John M'Clintock, of Drumcar, presented Rev. William Woolsey, LL.B., to the Incumbency (*D.R.*). The M'Clintock family held the advowson from this time till the Disestablishment in 1870, when Lord Rathdonnell received for the confiscation of his property in the same £2,242 12s. 7d., a sum based on the usual calculations on which compensation was given.—(See *Report Church Temp. Comrs.*, 1881, Appendix, p. 102.)

Parish in the Eighteenth Century.—Materials for the history of the parish during the eighteenth century are scanty. Reference has already been made to Isaac Butler's *Travels* and Bishop Pococke's *Tour*. The *Post Chaise Companion*, which evidently gives a description of things *circa* 1776, tells us that

"Near the sea side is Maine, the seat of the Rev. William Stafford [Curate of Kilsaran], At Castlebellingham on the L. is the seat of Henry Bellingham, Esq., and on the R. Milestown that of the Rev. Mr. Ogle [Rector of Kilsaran]. Coolestown is the seat of Turner Camack, Esq." [He was High Sheriff in 1789.]

It also mentions the elm referred to above, and says the village was a very pleasant one, and describes Greenmount as "a small village, once a strong camp, and probably the the sepulchre of some celebrated warrior." In Seward's *Topographia Hibernica*, 1790, Castlebellingham is also spoken of as "a very pleasant village, being also a post town distant from Dublin 34 miles.* [The 32, 33, and 34 milestones are still in position on the main road.] It has fairs on Easter Tuesday and 10th October. There is one of the finest old spreading elms here that is to be seen in the kingdom." Here it may be added that one of the oldest and finest yew trees also in the British Isles is to be found in the churchyard at Castlebellingham. Taylor and Skinner's *Map of County Louth*.

* These were Irish miles and counted from Dublin Castle.

1790, shows the public road to Manfieldstown running through the present church gate and on through the Bellingham demesne to the south of the church, meeting the present road at the entrance to the demesne near Drumleck. There is a note on a map of 1827, belonging to Sir Henry Bellingham, in the handwriting of Sir A. E. Bellingham, that the portion of the present graveyard, known then "as the Carriage Drive, was in 1796 part of the old road to Manfieldstown, and was given by Col. Bellingham between 1796 and 1800 to the parishioners." This is the portion to the east of the Church inside the gate and separated by a wall from the rest of the graveyard.

The Brewery.—The Duke of Rutland of the day in the MS. Journal of his Travels through Ireland in 1787, after describing Louth as a very thriving fertile County, says that "at Castlebellingham a very extensive and good brewery is established, which I hope will be the means of introducing the use of beer instead of that pernicious liquor whisky."—(*Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.*, 1894-6 on Rutland MSS., p. 420.) The Brewery had been founded some years before by a member of the Bellingham family, and in 1779 belonged to O'Bryen Bellingham. It is mentioned in the *Memoir of the Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland*, p. 110, published 1792, by Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort, LL.D., Rector of Collon 1789-1821, who says that "Castlebellingham is a well-built and pretty village noted for the best malt liquor in Ireland." The Bellingham interest in the Brewery seems to have passed soon after to the Woolsey family. A deed of partnership in 1813 shows that of 45 shares in the firm of Woolsey & Cairnes, John Woolsey held 16, William Cairnes 15, John Pratt 8, and Sir William Bellingham, Bart., 6 shares. Soon afterwards John Woolsey, High Sheriff 1820, became the sole proprietor. He was the son of Rev. William Woolsey, Rector of the parish, of whom we shall speak later, and nephew of Sir William Bellingham.

William Cairnes was the son of John Elliott Cairnes,

and brother of Anne, wife of Alan Bellingham of Kilsaran. He married his cousin Marianne, daughter of Rev. William Woolsey, and continued as a partner in the Brewery until about 1825, when he removed to Drogheda and started business on his own account. From him the Drogheda Cairneses descend. The fullest information about the Cairnes family, with pedigrees and abundant illustrations relating not only to that family but others, like the Bellinghams and Woolseys, with which they formed matrimonial alliances, will be found in the 308 quarto pages of the "History of the Family of Cairnes," by H. C. Lawlor, published last year (London: Stock, 1906). Alexander Cairnes, the founder of the family in Ireland, migrated from Galloway in Scotland to the County Donegal in 1610. The present head of the family is tenth in descent from him..

John Woolsey died in 1853, and was succeeded in the Brewery on his death in 1853 by his sons, William, High Sheriff 1868, and John, (brothers of Major-General Woolsey, D.L., and Mrs. William Thornhill), who by a very remarkable coincidence died within a week of each other in May, 1887. Some three years later the Brewery was amalgamated with that of Messrs. Cairnes at Drogheda under the name of the Castlebellingham and Drogheda Breweries, Ltd. Lieut.-Col. Thornhill, whose mother, Margaret, was a daughter of the John Woolsey who died 1853, became Managing Director, and on his death in 1900 (see Appendix, *Tombstone Inscriptions*) was succeeded by his only son, Charles J. Thornhill, J.P.

The following extract concerning the Brewery is from Bassett's "Louth":—

"Castlebellingham's sole industry of magnitude is carried on by the enterprising firm of Messrs. John Woolsey and Co. The Brewery is in the Glyde Valley, close to the river side, and in the beauty and picturesqueness of its surroundings leaves nothing to be desired. Having occupied all the available space in its immediate vicinity, the buildings extend northward until they cover an area of several acres, and so identify themselves with the outline of the village as to indicate a single proprietary interest

and a common purpose in the population. Its site had previously been used as a bleach green. At the time of my visit, in August, 1885, new buildings were in progress, one of which was intended for a 280-barrel copper, and the other to add 300 barrels to the kiln-drying capacity. The largest of the malt-houses fronts in the village. It is four storeys high, and has a depth of about 400 feet. The record of 1885 showed that Messrs. John Woolsey & Co. had been supplying half the garrison of Ireland, and a considerable portion of the garrisons of the Mediterranean and Egypt. They likewise supplied the troops in the Nile Expedition for the relief of Gordon, and elicited the testimony from a Lieut.-Colonel, that the Castlebellingham beer 'keeps well in all climates.'

Charles Lever, in his novel, *Lord Kilgobbin*, says that "Castlebellingham ale beats all the Bass and Allsopp that ever was brewed."

The Brewery is the chief employer of labour in the district, and has erected handsome cottages at Kilsaran and on the Sea Road for its employees.

The Mail Coaches.—On 25th February, 1788, the post-boy, with mails from Dundalk, etc., was robbed between Dunleer and Drogheda. This and other robberies of the like nature led to the starting of mail coaches in the following month.

In early times, before Belfast rose into importance, the road between Drogheda, which for a time rivalled Dublin, to the north, ran more inland, and a tradition exists that early coaches changed horses at Braganstown.

When the post road, which is still so styled officially, was made connecting Dublin and Belfast, the coaches changed horses at Greenmount, and a gaunt large house beside the road there, now fast hastening to decay, shows where horses were changed and refreshment provided for man and beast, rather than at Castlebellingham, some two miles more northward: the postal authorities perhaps deeming it advisable to keep clear of the strong ale there abounding.

It cost 4d. in 1800 to take a letter from Castlebellingham to Dublin. The Arthur family at this time owned "The Inn,"

or "Bellingham Arms Hotel." as well as the principal Inn in Dundalk; and the Log Book of the Inn, now in possession of Sir Henry Bellingham, contains the signatures of many distinguished visitors, such as Mr. Gladstone, Lord and Lady Bandon, Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lord Roden, Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Lady Bateson, Mr. Blackwood and others. The Inn is now the Post Office, which still shows the Bellingham Arms. *Pigott's Directory*, 1824, gives the following list of coaches that left Dundalk for Dublin, viz:—The Royal Day Mail, 12 noon: The Night Mail, 12 night; The Lark, 10 a.m.; The Self-Defence, 12 noon; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, St. Patrick, 11 a.m.; Fair Trader, 11.30. Castlebellingham must have been a lively place in the early part of the last century with the coaches passing through. The building of the railway (which owing to what some regard as the mistaken policy of the owners of land was not, as originally planned, allowed to pass close to the village—disciples of Ruskin will believe they were right)—diverted all the traffic, and the village suffered in consequence.

Parish in the Nineteenth Century.—During the nineteenth century the materials for a Parochial History are more ample, as Registers,—Parochial and Diocesan,—Visitation Returns, and Vestry Books, are in existence. In 1801 the *Visitation Book* states that the "Church is in good order; Alexander McClinton, Rector, resides in Glebe House; James Clifford is Protestant Schoolmaster."

From a Parliamentary Return of 1806 we find that Kilsaran and Gernonstown are classed as "Rectories"—united by Act of Parliament ("these cannot be disunited"), that the Rector was resident, had the cure of souls and discharged the duties, that there was "a church in good order at Gernonstown," and "a Glebe House on a glebe in the parish of Kilsaran about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the church." (as the crow flies!).

Vestry Levies.—There is a copy of Levies made by all

Vestries in Ireland between 1811 and 1823, in Marsh's Library (No. Q. 3.3.30), which gives us a good deal of information.

In 1811 4d. per acre was levied on the parish for parochial purposes as follows :—

					£	s.	d.
Parish Clerk,	..	..	..	..	12	0	0
Sexton,	..	..	..	..	3	8	3
Schoolmaster,	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Pound Man,	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
Pound Rent to Rev. W. Woolsey,	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
Elements and Turf	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Repairs,	..	..	..	..	10	0	0

The Pound.—It is clear from these returns that the parishioners had no great love for the Parish Pound, for it cost the parish a considerable sum of money to keep the gate in repair. Thus in 1819 : “Repairs of Pound, £4;” in 1820 : “New gate for Pound, £5 14s. 9d. ;” 1823 : “Iron gate for Pound, £5 17s. 0d.”

Two of the walls of the Pound still remain at the junction of the Ardee road with the Dublin road at Kilsaran, and they may well rank among the antiquities of the Parish. Sir Henry Maine (*Ancient Institutions*, p. 263) says that “there is no more ancient institution in the country than the Village Pound. It is far older than the King's Bench, and probably older than the Kingdom.” We are by it carried back to the time when the law of a settled community began to step in to regulate the disputes between members of a half-pastoral, half-agricultural tribe ; for the Village Pound was evidently established not as a machine for oppression or enforcement of money claims, but rather as the earliest method of interference by a settled community with the relations of debtor and creditor—as the first attempt to regulate, in accordance with justice the high-handed enforcement of his rights by a creditor, whose only remedy in those days was to seize by might the cattle of his debtor. The Pound was thus established to provide fair play between creditor and debtor.”

In 1812 we have the following entries :—

	£	s.	d.
" To young Morton for Board and repairing church wheel [Query—the <i>wheel</i> used for ringing bell ?] ..	0	11	0
Hagan, for dashing wall	0	10	0
Semple the slater	2	0	0
A. Madole for glazing	0	4	0
1814.—Wm. Branagan, Parish Clerk ; C. Byrne, Sexton ; Haughey, Poundman ; Foster Byrch, Collector of the Cess.			

Parish Stocks.—In the entry this year " To erecting Stocks " appears ; but it does not state if anything was expended thereon. Probably they were still in existence in the parish. We find a new pair of stocks purchased for Stabannon in 1770, at £3 3s. od. (see Chap. III.), and, no doubt, there was a pair also in the village of Castlebellingham. The Parish Stocks were like the Pound, a venerable relic of the methods of legal action in past days ; and, indeed, they were very useful, as some think, for restraining refractory parishioners, scolding wives, Sabbath breakers, swearers, tramps, and such like ! Those who are troubled by the curious result of our Poor Law legislation in increasing vagrancy might well look back to the age of the " Stocks " for a remedy.

Church Sundries.—The following notes are from the Vestry books :—

1816.—" Slating roof of the steeple, 7s. 6d."

1818.—" W. Cairnes [who was probably Churchwarden] for cash expended, £22 15s. od. ; Do. for Sir Wm. Bellingham's cess, £5 6s. 3d."

In 1819.—C. Byrne, the Sexton, was superannuated at his salary of £3 8s. 3d.—not a very considerable sum to live upon. We find also an item " Building walls of shed to gallery, £6." Foundlings entailed a cost in 1819 of £3 ; 1820, £7 12s. 9d. ; 1821, £7.

In 1820 we read :—

" Books, New Communion Table, Cover for Pulpit and Reading Desk, a set of books for the young women who sing, and an instrument for Jordan, £25." Who was Jordan ? and what was the instrument ? Most likely a violin.

In 1821 :—

Cess 6d. per acre. “ A new set of books for church and 7 Prayer

Books for girls that sing, £12 15s. 2d.”

Also “ paid George Walsh for use of his house for keeping medicines in before Dispensary was established.” This item is a reminiscence of the time before the present Poor Law system came into operation (in 1834-5), when the Parish Vestry provided for the medical relief of the sick poor. Thus in 1822 : “ For sending a sick boy to Dundalk Hospital, 2s. 6d. ; turnpike,” 9d. (turnpikes were not abolished till 1859).

In the early years of the 19th century the district between Castlebellingham and Ardee seems to have been much disturbed by **Whiteboy raids**, etc. In 1816, in consequence of the brutal murder of a farmer named Lynch, we find the Magistrates of the County—to the number of 29, including well-known names as Chester, Fortescue, Garstin, Bellingham, —meeting at Castlebellingham on Nov. 4, and demanding special measures for enforcement of the Peace in the Barony of Ardee ; and five days later, in the same place, another meeting was held for the same purpose, at which 20 magistrates attended. (*House of Commons Papers*.)

The Woolsey Family.—Rev. William Woolsey, when Rector, resided chiefly in Dublin during the twenties, on account of bad health. He provided and paid a Curate, who lived in the glebe house.

It may be here convenient to give some further information with respect to the Woolsey family. The pedigree will be found in *B.L.G.*, which also has full particulars about their relatives, the Thornhills. The family has been honourably associated with this parish for nearly a century and a half. The family claims some connection with the celebrated Cardinal, Thomas Wolsey, and the arms which they use are similar to his ; but I have been unable to find any facts to show this connection. The first Woolsey Will proved in Ireland is that of Benjamin Woolsey, or Wollesy, of Portadown, who died in 1690, and who had a son John Woolsey and

whose son-in-law, Thomas Thornbury, is also mentioned. There is a record in the Matriculation Book of T.C.D. of a Benjamin Worsley, aged 25, born in London, who entered the College on October 15, 1642. It may have been the same, but the name is differently spelled. The family appears to have owned the greater part of the town of Portadown with the surrounding townlands of Clounagh, Tavanagh, Seagoe, Edenderry, Derreskinive. This John Woolsey was probably the father of Benjamin Woolsey (Will proved 1740) and of Rev. William Woolsey, M.A., Rector of Dundalk; for in Benjamin Woolsey's will, after making his son Benjamin residuary legatee, he adds the proviso that if his son had no heirs, then the property was to go "to my nephew, Thomas Woolsey, son of my brother William, he paying to Ann Muuroe's (his—Benjamin's—daughter's) children £500." Rev. William Woolsey, his brother, was Rector of Dundalk from 1709 to 1728* and Chaplain to Primate Boulter. He resigned Dundalk in 1728 and became Rector of the parishes of Baronstown, Kene, Foghart, Roche and Philipstown-Nugent, and Prebendary of Dunbin, as well as Vicar of Haggardstown. He married Isabella, daughter of John Walker of Dundalk, and grand-daughter of Rev. George Walker, D.D.,† the celebrated Defender of Derry (who lost his life at the Battle of the Boyne) and of his wife Isabella Maxwell of Finnebrogue [Will proved 1706]. He helped to introduce into Dundalk from Portadown the art of damask weaving, which Primate Boulter fostered, and which became after some time a flourishing industry. Rev. Wm. Woolsey purchased Priorland,

* There is a record of the Matriculation in T.C.D. of a "Woolsey"—no other particulars—in 1791.

† Walker was the son of Rev. George Walker, D.D., Chancellor of Armagh and Rector of Kilmore, who married Ursula Stanhope, and died 15th Sep., 1677, and was buried in Kilmore where his monument still exists. The latter is often confused by historians with his son.—See Sir Charles King's recent "Life of Archbishop King."

A monument to the Defender of Derry was erected in Donaghmore Church, Co. Tyrone, of which he was rector and whither his bones were removed from the Boyne. His wife was buried beside him.—See memoir in *U.J.A.*, 1st series, vol. II., 1854, 129, 235, 261.

south of Dundalk, where he resided, and which still belongs to the family. One of his sons, John Woolsey, of Priorland (Will proved 1752), who married Lucy, daughter of Rev. Richard Palmer (a Rev. George Palmer was Curate of Kilsaran 1722-3), was the father of the Rev. William Woolsey, Rector of Kilsaran 1794. Another son, Thomas, M.A. (mentioned in Benjamin Woolsey's Will as above), was Rector of Ballymascanlan 1754-9, Rector of Foghart 1754-75 (having previously acted as Assistant Curate in both parishes), and Rector of Forkhill 1775-9. We find him writing to Goldsmith on April 10th, 1772, protesting against that writer describing his great-grandfather Walker in his *History of England* as a "Dissenting Minister"—(Mason's *Survey III.*, 365). His Will was proved in 1780, and in it is mentioned "Miss Anne Woolsey, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Woolsey, of Portadown." Rev. William Woolsey, Rector of Kilsaran, married in May, 1777 (Walker's *Hib. Mag.*), Mary Anne, third daughter of Alan Bellingham of Castlebellingham and sister of Sir William Bellingham, Bart., and had issue, *inter alios*, John Woolsey, of Milestown, who owned the Brewery and founded the firm of John Woolsey & Co. as already stated. His only surviving son, Major-General O'Brien Bellingham Woolsey, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1889, is the present owner of Milestown. General Woolsey married Anna, daughter of Sir John Walsham, Bart., of Knill Court, Herefordshire, and by her, who died 18th August, 1905, had issue, Alice, who married Cecil, fourth son of the Hon. Charles Lennox Butler, son of Lord Dunboyne. Mr. Cecil Butler died in 1901, leaving an only child, Cecily. (See Appendix, *Inscriptions.*)

Mrs. Cecil Butler, it may here be mentioned, has taken a foremost interest in the establishment and maintenance of a Jubilee Nurse in the district during recent years.

Milestown was originally granted to Henry Bellingham, but seems to have been given by him to his daughter Anne on her marriage to Robert Bickerton. From the Bickertons

it seems to have passed to the Palmers, and from them to the Woolsey family, who had previously purchased the Brewery from the Bellinghams. (See Appendix, *Wills*.)

Castlebellingham Church.—In 1821 the church was enlarged at the cost of £276 18s. 5½d. (Brit. currency), according to the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commission of 1836, but it appears from the "Vestry Levies" of 1821-3, and from the Churchwardens' accounts that a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, as well as a further sum of £72 14s. 2½d., was expended thereon. It was at this time that the chancel was enlarged. The contractor was Mr. Nicholl, who built Dromiskin Church in the same year. At the enlargement of the church the pews were re-allocated, and an interesting list of those to whom sittings were appropriated is extant, with notes appended thereto, in the Vestry Minutes of 1840 (Nos. 1 to 10 being from E. to W., the rest *vice versa*), as follows :—

1821	NOTES OF 1840.
1. The Castle	.. Occupied by Mrs. Ruxton
2. Miss Bellingham [died 1835]	..
3. Mrs. Woolsey	.. Mrs. Filgate §
4. The Crescent	..
5. Strangers	..
6. Strangers	..
7. Daniel Wade and Foster Birch	.. Wade's house occupied by R.C. Birch's by J. Woolsey & Co.
8. Joseph Petty.	.. Wm. Buckley
9. Strangers	..
10. Servants out of Livery	..
11. Female Servants	..
12. Branagan, Mercer, Morton	.. { Mrs. Quinn, Walter Burke
13. Mrs. Duncan	.. { Morton's house fallen
14. Cottage [Dromena Cottage]	..
15. Major Tisdall and Mr. Lee	.. Lee dead. Tisdall resigned
16. Mr. Arthur	.. The Inn
17. Rev. Dr. Vesey [R. of Manfieldstown]	.. Kilsaran House
18. Mr. Thompson (Maine)	.. Mr. Stafford's family
19. Mrs. Foster ‡	.. John Woolsey, Esq.
20. The Rector	.. Rector
21. Turner Macan	.. Greenmount House
All livery servants to sit in the gallery.	

‡ Her daughter, Louisa Jane, married the Curate, Rev. Thos. Plunket, afterwards Lord Plunket.

§ Mrs. Filgate was Isabella Filgate, widow of Rev. Townley Filgate, Rector of Charlestown 1816-20, and the eldest daughter of Wm. Ruxton, of Ardee, M.P.

From the Census Returns of 1821 we learn that the following, among others, resided in the parish :—**GERNONSTOWN**—Nicholas Arthur, innkeeper ; William Morris, of the Water Guard, gent. ; Matthew M'Cormen, excise officer ; Bernard Ginnetty, publican ; Benjamin Bayley, clerk to Messrs. Woolsey & Cairnes ; John Jordan, grocer ; Catherine M'Ginness, publican ; John Woolsey, gent.—holds 69 acres, also 38 acres in the Parish of Manfieldstown ; William Cairens (sic), gent., 32 acres, holds also 22 acres in Cappog ; Anne Archer, James Jameson and Elizabeth his wife, visitors with him ; George Cairens, clerk, his wife Hester, his niece Deborah Ruxton ; Thomas Fitzgerald, clerk ; Eliza Bellingham ; John Birch, land surveyor ; Foster Birch, postmaster ; Eliza M'Gee, farmer and publican ; John Trimble, Surgeon. There were 110 houses in the village, and a school containing 37 boys and 22 girls. **MILESTOWN**.—Michael Dromgoole, miller and farmer ; Thomas M'Enneny, schoolmaster ; Terence Bradigan, publican ; Owen Kelly, schoolmaster ; Rebecca Foster, farmer and lady. 23 houses in the village, and a school with 39 boys and 23 girls. **MAINE**.—Robert Thompson, gent. and farmer, 82 acres, also 180 acres in Drumcar parish ; Patrick Dullaghan and Thomas Brannon, Farmers. **DROMCEATH or GREENMOUNT**.—Turner Macan, gent., and Frances his sister. **MULLINSCROSS**.—Jas. M'Guinness, schoolmaster, and a school with 14 boys and 20 girls. **WILLIAMSTOWN**.—John Tallon, farmer, 210 acres. **BOLES**.—Patrick Molloy, publican. 21 houses in the village of Boles. **KILLSARAN**.—Patrick Kavanagh, steward to Rev. Dr. Vesey ; Joseph Coleman, schoolmaster ; Anne White, farmer, 58 acres ; James Kelly, gent., her nephew ; Rev. James Sands, priest [R.C. Curate] ; Rev. Thomas Plunket, clerk [in Holy Orders], Louisa his wife and Catherine his daughter. A school with 30 boys and 20 girls.

We have already remarked on the great fall in the population of the parish within the last 80 years. A glance over

the 1821 returns will give some explanation of this, for at that time nearly half the population of the district included in the Union were either hand-loom linen-weavers or flax-spinners. I believe that to-day not a single person in the district is either, nor is there an acre of flax grown here. There were no other cottage industries to keep the surplus population at home—only in recent years has a Lace School been established. Famine and emigration did the rest.

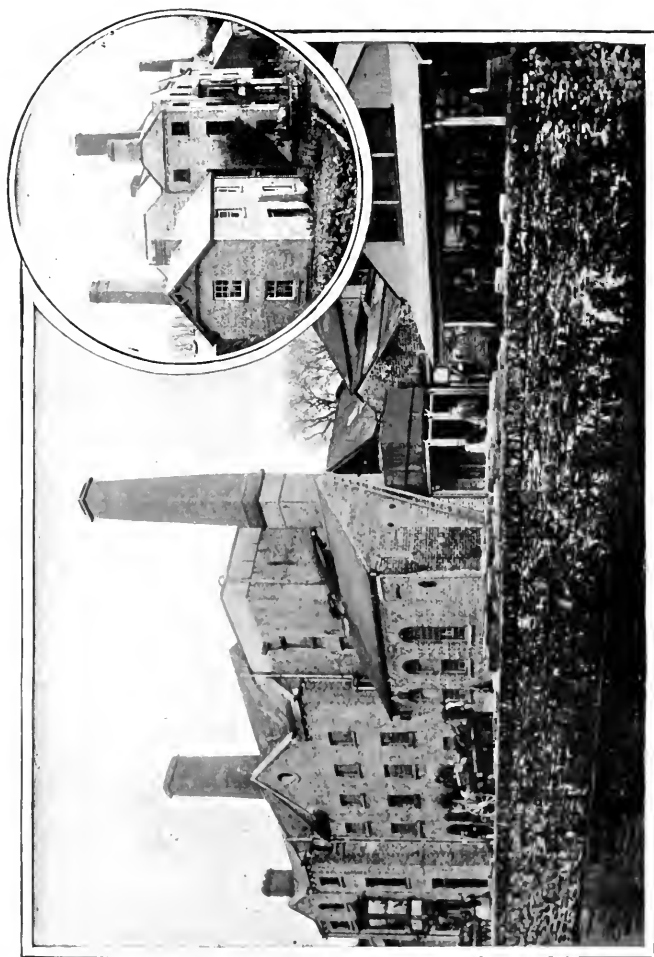
Ecclesiastical Arrangements 1825-'36.—The following appears in the *Ep. Vis. B.* of 1825 :—

“The Church is in excellent order except for an appearance of damp in the chancel, which has been lately enlarged. Every canonical requisite except a Baptismal Font. Glebe House is being repaired inside and out. The Curate (Rev. Thomas Plunket) being absent from ill-health the number of communicants cannot be ascertained.”

1826 *Visitation Book* :—

“William Woolsey, Rector, not resident, from his advanced age and infirmity permitted by the Primate to live in Dublin. Charles Smyth, Curate, resides in glebe house and gets £75 Ir. per annum. William Brannagan, Parish Clerk, at £10, not licensed. Church requires to be dashed to prevent damp. There is no Font (ordered). . . Table cloth good, but surplice otherwise. . . Churchyard enclosed. Divine Service, 11.30 a.m. summer; 12 noon in winter; evening, 6 p.m.; congregation punctual, 100 in summer, 60 in winter; 60 Communicants at Christmas, 30 at other times. . . Protestants increasing; 40 children attend school in summer, 37 in winter; pay about 3/- per year; Roman Catholic families increasing, but no converts to R.C.; no dissenters.”

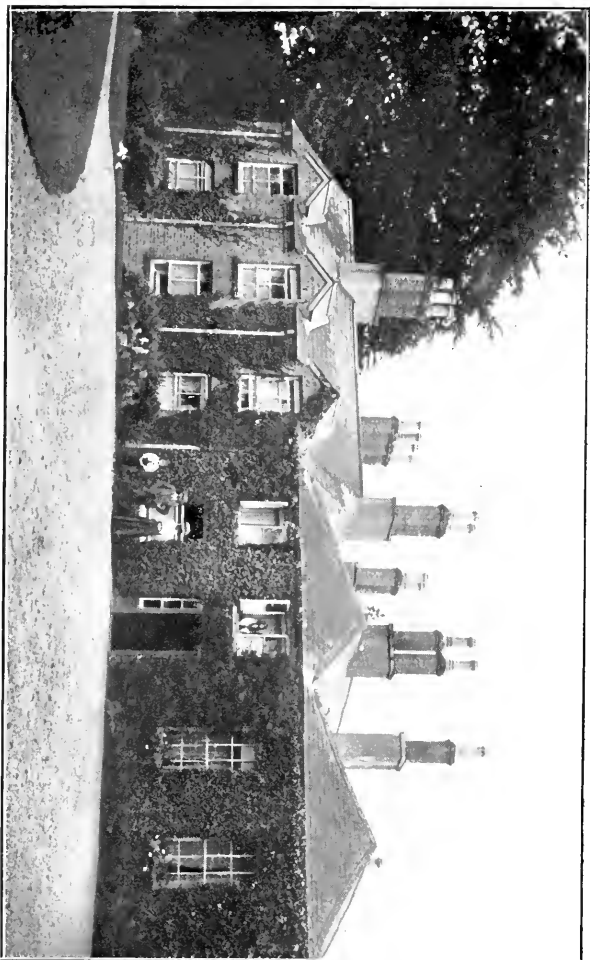
The 3rd (printed) Parliamentary Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues in Ireland 1836 (vol. iii.) tells us that the population of Kilsaran parish [in 1831] was 3,254, that the Rector, Rev. Robert Le P. McClintonck, discharged the duties, was usually resident at the glebe, but at the time was living at Drumcar—the rectory undergoing repairs. The income of the parish was £564 9s. 10d., made up as follows :—Tithe Composition Kilsaran, £359 1s. 6d.; ditto, Gernonstown, £146 15s. 4d., with glebe. Outgoings amounted to £50 10s. 0d.



VIEW OF BREWERY FROM THE RIVER GLYDE.



MILESTOWN HOUSE, the Seat of the Woolsey Family.



THE CRESCENT, CASTLEBELLINGHAM, the residence of MR. CHARLES J. THORNHILL, J.P.

From Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* 1836 we learn that the parish comprised 3,393½ statute acres, of which 3,127 were apportioned under the Tithe Act, and valued at £3,732 per annum. Lewis adds:—"The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the neighbourhood is embellished with several handsome seats, among which are Milestown, the residence of J. Woolsey, Esq.; Greenmount, of T. Macan, Esq.; Maine, of B. B. Stafford, Esq.; and Kilsaran, of M. Chester, Esq. Adjoining the R.C. Chapel is a National School."

Thackeray's Irish Sketch Book gives a very pleasing description of the village and district, which he passed through on "that exceedingly slow coach, The Newry Lark," in 1842. He says:—

"From Castle Bellingham, as famous for ale as Drogheda, and remarkable likewise for a still better thing than ale—an excellent resident proprietress [Hester, Lady Bellingham], whose fine park lies by the road, and by whose care and taste the village has been rendered one of the most neat and elegant I have yet seen in Ireland. The road to Dundalk is exceedingly picturesque. . . . A long straggling line of neat farm houses and cottages runs almost the whole way. For near a couple of miles of the distance the road runs along the picturesque flat called Lurgan Green, and gentlemen's residences and parks are numerous along the road, and one seems to have come amongst a new race of people, so trim are the cottages, so neat the gates and hedges in this peaceful, smiling district."

The Vicar of Dundalk at the time, Rev. Elias Thackeray, was a relative of the novelist who wrote this.

Vestry Minutes.—The Vestry Book from 1835, containing the Minutes of Vestries to 1870 (with a few exceptions) is in the possession of the Incumbent. In the proceedings of the first Vestry recorded—that of Easter Monday, April 20, 1835—the following note occurs in the Rector's (Rev. H. F. McClintock's) handwriting:—"I hereby hand over the former Vestry Book to Sir A. F. Bellingham [Rector's Churchwarden] to be kept and preserved by him, he having kindly undertaken to provide a new Vestry Book for the use of the Parish."

No trace of this book has as yet been found among the Bellingham papers. It has, like those of Stabannon and Maufieldstown, been lost. I hope some day that one or other will yet turn up and be restored to the custody of the parish. This book must contain many interesting historical details of the parish during the eighteenth century.

At the Easter Vestry of 1835 there were present—B. B. Stafford, Major Sweeny, Dr. Trimble, Sir A. E. Bellingham, Bart.; Denis Brannan, James Byrne, Terence Bradigan, Joseph Byrne, Joseph Cunningham, John Meighan, and among other things they resolved "that no cess should be applotted on the parish for coffins for paupers." This is an indication that the Poor Law Act had come into force.

At an adjourned Vestry the names of persons present were—Dr. Trimble (chairman), Robert Arthur, Thomas Howell. From this time onwards the names of the inhabitants of the parish can be ascertained from the decennial census papers preserved—with the exception of one purposely destroyed—in the Public Record Office, Dublin.

Notable Inhabitants.—There were connected with Castlebellingham about this time two boys, who afterwards became famous men, namely, the late Professors John Tyndall, F.R.S., and John Elliott Cairnes, LL.D.

John Elliott Cairnes was the son of Mr. William Cairnes, and was born in Castlebellingham on the 26th December, 1823. After leaving school he spent some time in his father's Counting House in Drogheda and soon after entered Trinity College, where he graduated as B.A. in 1848, M.A. in 1854, and became successively Professor of Political Economy in T.C.D.; Professor of Political Economy and Jurisprudence in Queen's College, Galway, and Professor of Political Economy in University College, London, 1866. This latter post he resigned in 1872, and retired with the honorary title of Emeritus Professor of Political Economy. His works on Social and Political Science have become text-books in all British

Universities, and include "The Character and Method of Political Economy," and "Some Leading Principles of Political Economy Newly Expounded." He died in London at the early age of 51, on 8th July, 1875, and is interred in Willesden Cemetery. (See Lawlor's *Hist.* and *D.N.B.*)

Professor John Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., was born 2nd August, 1820, at Leighlin Bridge in County Carlow,—to which his family, which traces its descent from Wm. Tyndall the translator of the New Testament, belonged. His father, having joined the police force, was stationed for some years previous to 1835 in Castlebellingham, where young Tyndall attended the parochial school, which had been built a few years previously. He afterwards looked back to his time spent in Castlebellingham with pleasure. I am indebted to Mrs. Tyndall, his widow (who is shortly bringing out a *Life* of her husband), for the following extract from his *Journal*, describing an exciting incident in his life that occurred in Castlebellingham :—

"*March 2, 1844.*—This date should be deeply engraved on my memory, for on the 2nd of March, 1835, I had to swim for my life. The circumstance was as follows :—

The River Glyde, which runs a little north [south] of the village of Castle Bellingham had been greatly swollen by heavy rains. It was customary for the scholars to get an hour in the middle of the day to play. Well, on this day nine years, myself and the young Semples and Troutons scampered through a green field called "The Grove" and soon arrived as near the river as a flooded bottom would permit. We saw something extraordinary stuck up against the bank at a spot where the current struck it with great force. Curiosity induced two or three of us to strip off and wade in towards the object—we found that it was a small boat which had broken from its moorings somewhere up the river and had been driven down until it was arrested by a projection in the bank. A pirate never gazed upon a rich prize with more genuine delight than we did on the little boat : a hearty cheer announced our discovery. With much labour we hauled it to land, left it high and dry on the green sod, and by this time, our hour being expired, we returned to school. At three o'clock we again ran down to the river ; judge of our chagrin when we found that our treasure was gone. On enquiry we found that it had been

purloined and taken down the river about the distance of a mile, by a servant of Mr. Woolsey's of Milestown. We followed, being accompanied by Mr. Burnett, our worthy teacher, and recaptured the vessel. We pulled it up the stream for a considerable distance by a rope. At length we came to a spot where, owing to two or three huge trees which overhung the river, there was no way of getting the boat on but by going into her and shoving her up against the current, which was most impetuous. I volunteered to perform this feat. I succeeded pretty well for a short time. Once, however, I set down my pole and gave her a hearty shove, but the pole I could not recover, it had stuck in the mud, and my efforts to recover it only served to bring her back to her former position; unfortunately, she turned her broadside to the current and I was compelled to relinquish the pole. I saw myself borne towards Milestown Bridge, under which the water rushed with incredible rapidity. I paused a moment. I saw that it would be almost impossible to pass the bridge without being capsized, and even if I did pass it I would not be a whit nearer deliverance from my peril, but, on the contrary, I would be approaching the sea. In a moment I decided. I turned my eyes towards the land, where Mr. Burnett was undressing himself very speedily to come to my rescue. "Never mind, Sir," I cried, "I can swim rightly," and immediately plunged in. After a stout struggle I reached the bank saturated from head to foot. This, combined with a bitter cold evening, rendered my sensations no way enviable. The boat was light, and being deprived of my weight, she was drifted by the wind to the opposite side, from which we hauled her next day, and many a pleasant hour did we spend in her."

Tyndall we see thus early had acquired those powers of vividly describing events and scenes, which made his lectures and writings so readable. It was in Castlebellingham that he had learned to love the sea, and doubtless many problems of the physical universe on which the Scientist afterwards threw the light of his marvellous intellect were struggling in young Tyndall's mind as he watched the waves breaking on Salterstown rocks, or felt the wind whistling through the great historic elm tree whose branches were often his resting-place. Tyndall joined the Ordnance Survey soon after leaving Castlebellingham, and rapidly made himself famous by his discoveries on light, so that he soon rose to the very highest positions in the scientific world. He married in 1876 Louisa, eldest daughter of Lord Claud Hamilton, and died on 4th December, 1893.

Parish Schools.—The Parochial School-house had been only nine years built at the time. The deed of the fee farm grant of the site dating 24th February, 1826, is in the possession of the Incumbent. It is an indenture of agreement between Mrs. Anne Palmer, widow, of French Street, Dublin, of the one part and the Primate (Lord John George Beresford) and the Rector (Rev. William Woolsey) of the other part. It recites that the Lord Lieutenant having granted, out of the fund voted by Parliament by an Act in the 4th year of the King) £100 to the Minister, who gave "£103 of his own money and money subscribed by other persons," Anne Palmer grants for a consideration of 5/- as a site for the School "part of the lands of Milestown, containing one rood. . . . to the said Minister and his successor for ever in trust and for the use of a resident schoolmaster and to and for no other use. . . . whatever. . . . at a rent of one penny per year if demanded. . . . said schoolmaster to be appointed by and removable by (in writing) the Minister and his successors at his and their sole will and pleasure." This school was enlarged by the parishioners at considerable expense in 1884.

The teachers at the Parochial School—at first in Castlebellingham and afterwards in Milestown—as far as I can ascertain, were :—

1690 Gerald Potts.	1860 Robt. M. Cumming (Petty Sessions
1692 Thomas Charleton	1870 — Campbell [Clerk.]
1748 Wm. Doyle (also Parish Clerk).	1874 Henry Goucher.
1763 William Parker („ „)	1876 Stephen Kelliher „
1772 Thomas Ginnell („ „)	1894 Robert Wray.
1801 James Clifford.	1896 William Ludlow.
1810 William Brannagan („ „)	1897 Sarah Campbell.
1821 Thomas McEnaney.	1901 Isabella Barton.
1826 William McNamee.	1903 Eva Odgers.
1840 James Hunter (? Burnett,	1905 Sarah L. Livingstone.
Tyndall's Teacher.).	1907 Isabella Collins.
„ Elizabeth Hunter.	

As will be seen from the census of 1821 there was also a school in each of the townlands of Kilsaran, Milestown, and

Mullinscross, besides the Parochial School mentioned above. These were **schools under Roman Catholic management**. In 1841 the schoolmaster of the Milestown school was Joseph Jenkins—his daughter assisting him as schoolmistress. Kilsaran and Milestown schools seem to have been amalgamated and a new school-house—the present Lace School—built near the village about 1836. The names of the teachers that succeeded Jenkins were Messrs. Coleman (who emigrated to California), MacGinn (a native of the parish), Nolan (who subsequently taught in Dunleer), William Rooney (a native of Cooley), Murray (who remained but nine months), Patrick Duffy (who taught as Principal from 1861 to 1897), Michael O'Ceallachain, the present Principal of the boys' school and Miss Giltrap of the girls' school.

The existing well-built and commodious schools and teachers' residences at Kilsaran were built in 1893 and opened in September of that year. The schools cost about £1,000, of which the Board of Works granted two-thirds, and the rest was raised by local subscription. The Rev. P. Fagan, P.P., is the Manager under the National Board.

The picturesque **Widows' Houses**, close to the church on its north side, in Castlebellingham, were built in accordance with the terms of the Will of Sir William Bellingham, Bart., proved 29th September, 1826. The first bequest in that Will concerns this charity, and provides that "out of the rents, issues and profits of the [Castlebellingham] estate" there should be paid "unto the Rector of the Parish of Castlebellingham for the time being, if resident therein, or if not resident, to the Officiating Curate of the said Parish for the time being, one annual sum or yearly rent charge of £64 sterling, lawful money of England, by even and equal quarterly payments on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October in each year, without any deductions or abatements whatsoever," to be applied in payment of 5/- per week to each widow in each of 4 Houses, which he intended to build ;

the residue to go to the preservation, repair and improvement of the houses. This sum was to be a perpetual charge on the estate, and was to be expended by the said Clergyman, who was to furnish his account of expenditure to the owner of the estate on 31st December annually. The Will gives directions to his Trustees as to the building of the houses, in case they should not have been built before his death. They were to have "two rooms each with brick floors," and to be "roofed with foreign timber and slates." They were to be occupied by four widows of persons who at the time of their decease were tenants on the Castlebellingham property, to be nominated by the owner of the estate, who, as well as the Rector or Curate, may visit and examine them, "and all persons admitted into such houses shall be subject to any rules made by said owner or the resident Curate and signed by them." If the owner (or his guardian, in case owner is under age) shall for one month after notice of a vacancy refuse to appoint a widow, Rector or resident Curate may appoint. Widows re-marrying shall immediately be removed therefrom; and for breach of rules any widow may be removed by said owner "with the consent of the Rector or resident Curate of said parish." (See Appendix, *Inscriptions*.)

Sir William and Lady Bellingham.—There were three baronetcies in the Bellingham family of which two are extinct. Sir William Bellingham was the first Baronet of Castlebellingham. He was the fifth son of Alan (son of Henry, son of Thomas, above mentioned) and was for some time the Secretary of Pitt, while Prime Minister: he was a Commissioner of the Navy 1801; he was M.P. for Reigate, and was created a Baronet of Great Britain, 19 April, 1796, with remainder to the heirs male of his deceased father. He married on December 3, 1783, Hester Frances, youngest daughter of Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley (2nd son of George, 3rd Earl of Cholmondeley) and of Mary Wollington (sister of the celebrated actress, Peg Wollington). He died without issue at Langley Farm, Beckenham, Kent, on October 26,

1826, but his remains were brought to Ireland and interred in the Churchyard of Castlebellingham. On his death this Baronetcy passed under the provisions of the special remainder inserted in his patent as above mentioned, to Alan eldest son of his deceased elder brother, Alan, who thus became second Baronet—(see *Inscriptions* and *Baronetages*, &c.)—and was succeeded by his son, Sir Alan Edward, the father of the present Baronet. Sir William's widow survived him, and has left behind her the kindly memory of many a good and benevolent work. Among other gifts with which she enriched the church a portion of the Communion Plate, now now in use, was presented by her. (See Appendix V.) Lady Bellingham died at Dunany House 10 January, 1844, aged 81, and is buried, not in the family vault, but in the churchyard beside her husband, between the Church and Widows' Houses; no other member of the family being there buried. The present Baronet, Sir A. Henry Bellingham, possesses two fine portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of Sir William and Lady Bellingham. He has also inherited a notebook with memoranda, and the stage wig and other theatrical properties of Peg Woffington.

Relief of Distress 1835-50.—From the Vestry Minutes we find that in 1835 £6 10s. od. was expended on the relief of poor widows. £11 in 1838, £7 in 1839, £7 15s. od. in 1840, £6 in 1841; besides this in 1841 £12 10s. od. was expended in buying "cloathes" (sic) for children and £7 for the same purpose in 1843. Then followed a period of special distress in Ireland, about which, however, we have no information in the Parish Books. But we know from other sources (see *British Magazine*, 1848, vol. xxxiv, p. 349) that while £4,000 including a munificent donation of £2,000 from the Primate, Lord John George Beresford, was expended in the relief of the poor in 1847 in over 90 Parishes in the Diocese of Armagh, including the surrounding Parishes of Dromiskin and Stabannon, Kilsaran was either so exceptionally free from distress or so well provided for in other ways that it received

no grant from the fund. Soon after this, relief works were started in Castlebellingham and neighbourhood, and the Glyde Drainage Scheme was commenced. Several steep hills on the high roads were cut down, for instance, Dromena hill, that south of Newtown Darver, and the hill on the road from Castlebellingham to Drumleck.

In 1840 we find a very large sum apportioned for the cess on the parish, namely £157 15s. 2d. on the Union of Kilsaran and £5 on the Parish of Gernonstown. We are not, however, given any information as to the purposes for which such a large sum was levied.

Rebuilding of Castlebellingham Church.—In 1852, during the incumbency of Rev. Robert Le P. McClintock, the Church was rebuilt and the chancel was at the same time extended eastward. No information is given in the Vestry Book concerning this rebuilding, but Appendix 31 of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Report of 1868 states that it was rebuilt by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, private subscriptions for the purpose amounting to but £104. These latter were perhaps expended on the stained glass of the chancel windows (see Appendix, *Inscriptions*.) The architect was Mr. Welland, a relative of the late Bishop of Down. In 1862 average attendance, 82 morning : 44 evening.

In 1869, as Messrs. Telford & Telford inform me, the organ was erected by them to the order of Rev. R. Le P. McClintock in the Parish Church : pedals and pedal pipes were added to it in 1892. The following have acted as organists :—Misses Wilkinson, Campbell, Barton, Odgers, Livingstone, M'Brien.

In 1868 the church population of the parish was 196, and the net income £273 13s. 6d.

At the **Disestablishment** of the Church in 1870 an effort was made by the parishioners under the altered condition of things to secure an income for the future Rectors, and an **Endowment Fund** was established, the interest of which was allocated towards paying the annual assessment on the parish

to secure that income from the Diocesan Scheme. The following sums are now credited to this Endowment in the Books of the Representative Body :—

	£	s	d
1871 Lord Clermont,	800	0	0
1872 Lady Bellingham,	500	0	0
1873-4 W. B. Smythe [Barbavilla]	6	0	0
1876-7 Lord Rathdonnell,	850	0	0
1877 M'Clintock Bunbury [present Ld. Rathdonnell]	150	0	0
Church Officers' Composition,	77	6	4
„ „ Manfieldtown,	141	2	1
„ „ Dromiskin,	8	15	1
1881 Bequest by Burton Brabazon [He also left £200 to the General Sustentation Fund],	50	0	0
1882 Dromiskin, profit on sale	19	13	6
1889 Rev. Charles Thornhill,	600	0	0
1892 John R. Garstin, D.L.	10	0	0

The following profits from sales of glebes are also credited to the Endowment Fund *pro tem* :—

Dromiskin $\frac{1}{2}$ profits	40	17	10
Stabannon „ „	87	17	11

To the liberality of these benefactors the parishioners owe the fact that to-day they have but to raise £17 11s. 10d. to secure an income of £262 10s. 0d. Besides the Special Parochial Endowment Fund the following subscriptions were paid towards the General Sustentation Fund of the Church during the special effort made in 1870, viz. :—Rev. Anthony Garstin, £100; Rev. J. Chamney, £50; Rev. R. P. M'Clintock, £50; Rev. J. Grahame, £10; Messrs. Wm. Woolsey, £50; John Woolsey, £50; John Henry, £20; Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, £20. The clergy of the parishes now in the Union continued to officiate, and received an annuity equal to the average of their net income before 1870 until they died. The Representative Church Body purchased from the Church Temporalities Commissioners the glebes (which passed over to the State on the Disestablishment, although the Rectors for many years had expended on them large sums of money, and in the case of Kilsaran had originally bought same). The bequest of £600 from Rev. Charles Thornhill represents compensation

received by him as composition for his life annuity on account of the temporary curacy of Haggardstown and Louth, which he served. This amount he generously paid over to the Endowment Fund of the parish. He was the father of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Thornhill, of the Crescent.—(See *B.L.G.*)

Incumbents since 1870.—Rev. Robert Le Poer M'Clintock died in 1879, after an incumbency of 42 years. To his memory his widow (who still survives) and relatives erected the handsome two-light window in the north transept.

As recorded in the Clergy Succession Lists appended, he was succeeded by his nephew, Rev. Francis G. Le Poer M'Clintock, who was elected by the new Board of Nomination, having previously acted as Curate of the Parish. To Mr. M'Clintock (who is now Rector of Drumcar and Precentor of Armagh Cathedral) is due the great improvement in Church Music that has taken place in the County during the past twenty years. He held the first County Choral Festival in Castlebellingham Church in 1880. During his incumbency the churchyard was enlarged towards the east by taking in what was then known as the Carriage Drive—given to the parishioners by Col. Bellingham in 1797—and a wall was built round same at a cost of £40. The church was much improved, as well as the schoolhouse, formerly a building of two stories. The ancient brass lamps in the transepts were presented by Rev. F. G. M'Clintock, who brought them from Italy. Mr. J. R. Garstin presented the brass lamps suspended in the chancel, and the Communion Table Cloth was the work of and presented by Mrs. Garstin.

On Rev. F. G. M'Clintock's appointment to Drumcar in 1886, Rev. W. Claypon Bellingham, second son of Sir A. E. Bellingham, Bart., and brother of the present Baronet, was presented to Kilsaran by the Primate *pro hoc vice* on lapse. A few years after (in 1880) his father, who had been connected with the Church as Churchwarden and Vestryman for over 60 years, and as Synodsmen and Nominator since the Dis-

establishment, and who took a considerable interest in all parochial matters, died. He was succeeded in the baronetcy and in the Castlebellingham estate by his eldest son, Sir Henry Bellingham, who had become a Roman Catholic some years previously. Sir Henry Bellingham was M.P. for Co. Louth from 1860 to 1865. He served as High Sheriff in 1897, and is a Commissioner of National Education, and a Senator of the Royal University, and a Graduate of Oxford. He also holds the office of Chamberlain to His Holiness Pope Pius X.

Rev. Claypon Bellingham succeeded to the Dunany property. That he was loved and respected by all is apparent by the affectionate regard in which his memory is still held by both Protestants and Roman Catholics. His early death, during a visit to the Continent in 1892 (see Appendices, I. and IV.), following so soon upon the decease of his father was a distinct loss to the parish. A resolution of condolence passed by the Select Vestry at the time speaks "of the earnest and Christian spirit in which he worked for the spiritual good of the people in his charge." His parishioners, relatives and friends at a cost of £100 provided in 1893 the new Church Bell as a memorial of his pastorate (see also Appendix, *Inscriptions*).

During the incumbency of Rev. Samuel J. Carolin, who succeeded, the parochial school was placed under the National Board, thus not only securing efficiency but saving a considerable sum of money for the parish. Through his instrumentality also the present neat Lectern was procured for the church, and the organ was removed in 1894 from the gallery, where it suffered from damp, to the south transept.

During the incumbency of the present writer a further small addition has been made to the graveyard in Castlebellingham (the gate been moved out somewhat, and a new boundary wall built, through the kindness of Sir Henry Bellingham), which, with the portion enclosed in 1884 was consecrated by the Lord Primate on August 26th, 1903.

The church has been enriched by several gifts from the late Mrs. Woolsey, Mrs. Cecil Butler, Miss Dorothea Bellingham, Mrs. William Thornhill, and Mr. J. Ribton Garstin, D.L.

Kilsaran Roman Catholic Church.—It is difficult, on account of the absence of authentic records, to give accurate information as to the history of this Church during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. We find, however, from the *Episcopal Visitation* of 1692 that Rev. Patrick Connellan was the Parish Priest from 1680. In 1704 his (immediate ?) successor was Rev. Daniel Finan, who resided at Milestown. According to tradition, during the Penal times Divine Service was held at the back of the Mote of Greenmount, in the open air, early in the morning, in consequence of the opposition of certain Protestant gentry of the neighbourhood. The Roman Catholics, however, it is said, found a protector in another influential Protestant, Mr. Henry Smith, whose brother, Townley Smith, was Rector of Manfieldstown, and who lived at Coolestown. He gave them the site of a chapel in Greenmount, and, as report goes, every Sunday morning, when Mass was being celebrated, he ordered his horse, buckled on his sword, and rode to the bounds of his property at Greenmount : thus openly proclaiming that any intruder on his lands, wishing to disturb the service, would have to settle with him first.

Before this chapel was built in Greenmount he permitted service to be held in a private building. This building, which is said to have been thatched had evidently been erected before 1764 (see *Parl. Return* of 1764), and probably Rev. Bernard Brennan, whose tombstone which had no date recorded on it, is in Kilsaran churchyard (see Appendix : *Inscriptions*), officiated at this time as Parish Priest.

In 1791 Rev. Eugene O'Daly was appointed as his successor. Soon after this the Chester family purchased the Kilsaran and Williamstown estate from the Bellinghams, and Michael Chester, sen., just before he died, on 12 April, 1814 (see *Inscriptions*), gave a site for a new church beside the old grave-

yard of Kilsaran. The first stone of this church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was laid on July 18th, 1814, as recorded on a slab in the porch, which, from a Latin inscription partly hidden away, seems to have formed the pedestal of the cross on the old chapel at Greenmount. There are two old fountains belonging to the Greenmount chapel in the churchyard. The belfry tower was built by Rev. Thomas Corrigan, P.P., in 1856; and the tower and gallery and interior of the church were much improved by the present Parish Priest, Rev. Patrick Fagan, S.T.L.

The church contains memorial windows to Rev. Thomas Corrigan (P.P. 1853-81), to Rev. Peter Pentony (P.P. 1881-99), and to Lady Constance Bellingham, first wife of Sir Henry Bellingham. It also contains monuments to Rev. Thomas Loughran (P.P. 1833-53), and Rev. Joseph Dullaghan (Curate 1821-37), while Rev. Eugene O'Daly (P.P. 1791-1822) is commemorated by the inscription in the porch (see Appendix : *Inscriptions*).

The Baptismal and Marriage Records of this Church go back to 1809, and are in the possession of the Parish Priest, but they are not continuous. The oldest book contains entries of Baptisms, closely written, beginning 1809 and ending May 8, 1824, and of Marriages from 1809 to 1826. Another book contains Baptisms from August 1831 to June 1836, and from July 1853 continuously onwards, and Marriages from August 30 1831 to November 14 1831, and from September 11 1853 onwards. In the entries relating to baptisms the names of sponsors are included. The records before 1809 and between the dates above mentioned are not extant.

The names of the Parish Priests and Curates, as far as ascertainable, will be found in Appendix I.

The Presbytery is rented, under lease, from Mrs. Ismay Chester Walsh, by the Parish Priest.

Presbyterian Church.—Before 1840 the Presbyterians residing in the district were attached to one of the congregations in the Newry Presbytery in which the district lies.

In that year a congregation was formed, a Minister appointed, and a site for a Church and Manse was granted by the Bellingham family to the north of the village of Castlebellingham. The church was built shortly after. The Manse was built in 1862. Since then there has been a resident Minister, who serves also the district of Jonesborough, holding a service on Sunday in Castlebellingham and Jonesborough, and also a monthly service in Ardee and Forkhill. A few years ago the Castlebellingham congregation was fully constituted a regular "Congregation" in connection with the General Assembly, and two Elders, Messrs. William Wilson and John MacAlester were appointed. The present Minister, Rev. S. Lyle Harrison, is also Presbyterian Chaplain to H.M. Prison at Dundalk (see Appendix I).

CHAPTER II.

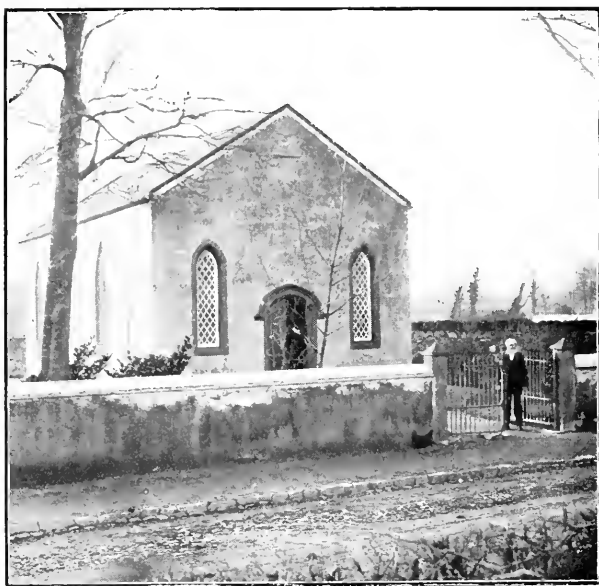
PARISH OF GERNONSTOWN.

Topography.—The Parish of Gernonstown took its name from an Anglo-Norman family named Gernon, which owned a large tract of land in the County. The same family gave its name to another parish in County Meath, also called Gernonstown, which is sometimes confused with that in this County. The parish, according to the Ordnance Map, is bounded on the S. by the River Glyde, and extended from Annagassan along the sea coast to Seabank, where it was separated from Dromiskin Parish by a little stream flowing through Drumleck townland ; and it includes the townlands of Gernonstown (now Castlebellingham), Drumleck (part of), Drummenagh, and the Linns. There seems, however, to be some uncertainty about a part of the townland called “ The Linns.” In some way or other this part was ecclesiastically connected with Dromiskin Parish. The Rector of Dromiskin received its tithes, and it is still under the pastoral charge of the Dromiskin clergy in the Roman Catholic Church, but it must have been in Gernonstown Parish in former times, and certainly it was so in 1659. —(See Census, *L.A.J.*, 1905), Curiously enough, while “ The Linns ” is enumerated in Kilsaran Parish in the census of 1821, yet in 1831 “ The Linns ” and Drummenagh are enumerated in Dromiskin Parish, and only six houses of “ The Linns ” and two houses of Drummenagh in Kilsaran. Since then they have been enumerated in Gernonstown.

The **Population** of the parish, i.e., the four townlands above mentioned, was in 1821, 1,090 ; in 1831, 1,159 ; in 1841, 1,220 ; in 1851, 1,023 ; in 1861, 889 ; in 1871, 849 ;



KILSARAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.



CASTLEBELLINGHAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(See p. 86.)

(Photo by Allison, Dundalk.)

in 1881, 766 ; in 1891, 701 ; in 1901, 678 (i.e., 321 males and 357 females, or, according to Religious Profession. Roman Catholics, 556 ; Church of Ireland, 84 ; Presbyterian, 30 ; all others, 8).

The **Name** has had a variety of spellings, such as Gernoustown, Gernonstoune, Gernonston, Garnonston, Grenanstown, Greenanstown, Garonestown, Germanstown, Gernandstown, Garlandstown, Garlanstown, Gerlonstown, Garland, and many others. Its Irish name was *Dáite-Seaptanáig*, i.e., Gerlon's town, and it has the same Patron Day as Kilsaran as far back as tradition can trace—(O.S.L.).

Ordnance Survey Letters.—With reference to the quotations in this History from the *Ordnance Survey Letters* it may here be said that they are given for what they are worth and are not always reliable. Messrs. O'Keefie and O'Connor, who wrote the Louth Letters, were men of imperfect education, and wretched Irish scholars, and their letters are full of mistakes. They were paid according to the amount of material they produced, and they did, in consequence, produce material—much of it rubbish. The *Letter* on Dromiskin states "Linn in Irish *Dáite na Líne*. In this townland were two forts, the remains of one of which [*Lis-na-rann*] exists. This townland is in Kilsaran Parish."

Monastery of Linn Duachaill.—It is in the townland of Linn, close to the village of Annagassan, that we find the first trace of an ecclesiastical establishment in the Parish of Gernonstown. St. Colman MacLuachan is said to have founded a church or monastery here in the seventh century. It was known by the name of Linn Duachaill (i.e., Duachaill's pool), or Linn Uachaill from a demon named Duachaill, who is said to have infested the place and terrified the neighbourhood until destroyed by St. Colman. Duachaill's pool is still pointed out at the junction of the Glyde and Dee before they enter the sea at Annagassan. Dr. O'Donovan once thought that Linn Duachaill was Magheralin, Co. Down,

(*Circuit of Ireland*, note on line 35) and at first Bishop Reeves seems to have had the same opinion. (See Atkinson's *An Ulster Parish*). But both those antiquaries found it necessary to correct their opinion on becoming acquainted with the topography and traditions of Annagassan. For Linn Duachaill was on the banks of the river called *Casan Linne* (*Martyr. Doneg.*, Mar. 30, p. 91, cp Colgan *Acta SS.*, pp. 792-793), and this river is mentioned in the "Circuit of Ireland" as lying between the Vale of Newry, or Glen Righe, and Ath Gabhla on the Boyne. The name "Casan"="paths" survives in Annagassan. According to Joyce (*Names of Places*, p. 373) "Casan" was originally joined with "Linne Duachaill" and became shortened to "Casan linne," which is preserved in Annagassan=Ath-na-gcasan, "the ford of the paths." Dr. Todd, who has an important note on the subject in "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gall," p. lxii., says, Annagassan=*Aonach g Casain*, i.e., the "Fair of Casan." Joyce's interpretation is, I think, to be preferred, as the people still speak of the "Pass of Linus" and this pass, as pointed out, lay further up the River Glyde, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Duachaill's pool, and near the spot where the monastery founded by St. Colman is believed to have stood.

Colgan has collected all the traces of this **Saint Colman Mac Luachan** (in his *Acta SS.*, p. 792-3). From Colgan we learn that his mother's name was Lessara, and that he and another Colman were uterine brothers and living at the same time, but his father was of the Hi Gualla or Gaillfine, an Ulster race, while the father of the other Colman was of the royal family of Meath. It appears that he had two or three churches—Camus-juxta-Bann, Lann Mocholmoc, or Linn Duachaill, and perhaps Lann Abhaic and Lann Ronain in Down and Dromore. In his churches he was commemorated on March 30 and October 30, and he is held eminent for his sanctity. The other Colman was commemorated on June 17. There is in the *Annals* some confusion between these Colmans ;

but St. Colman of Linn Duachail, called also Mocholmoe, died on March 30, 699—(*F.M.* ; see also Reeves' *Antiq.* 110, n. *Lanigan Ecc. Hist.* III., 146 ; *Martyr. Donegal* ; *D.C.B.*)

Site of Monastery.—Having been built of perishable material, in general, very few traces of the buildings of ancient monasteries are found throughout Ireland. So with Annagassan ; but there is no doubt about the tradition in Annagassan as to the site. Mr. John Hoey, whose family have been in occupation of the lands of the Linns since 1687, kindly supplied me with all the information traditionally handed down in his family, and accompanied me over the lands when endeavouring to locate the ancient monastery. About half a mile from Annagassan, on the road to Castlebellingham, a lane on the left leads to a rising ground, which on one side slopes almost perpendicularly to a valley once covered by the sea, and on the other slopes gently towards the River Glyde. On the left of the lane, a short distance from the public road, there are the remains of a wall, the mason work of which is tolerably ancient, and on the right there are two ancient pillars, about 12 feet high, which are believed to be the entrance into the grounds of the ancient lands of the church. In the field pointed out as the site there are hawthorn trees, centuries old, which the people of the district regard as sacred, and which would not be used for firewood even when blown down by the storm. A lane leads towards the river, where, opposite the townland of Maine, there was evidently at one time a landing place, and probably a pass, for the sloping bank is paved with stones. The land around is rich, as the lands surrounding monasteries generally were. We can easily understand why St. Colman fixed on this spot for his church. It was guarded on the west by the river, on the east by the sea, and was therefore fairly safe from enemies. The river supplied plenty of salmon and trout and also served as a means of locomotion, and the situation was extremely healthy.

The *Four Masters* and *Annals of Ulster* do not tell very much about the Monastery of Linn Duachaill. The following entries in the former refer to it :—

699.—Colman of Linn Duachaill died on 30 March.

752.—Siadhail, Abbot of Linn Duachaill, died.

758.—Anfadan, Abbot of Linn Duachaill, died.

770.—Suairlech, Abbot of Linn Duachaill, died.

803.—Thomas, Bishop, Scribe, and Abbot of Linn Duachaill, died.

826.—Clemens, Abbot of Linn Duachaill, died.

NOTE.—The dates in the *Four Masters* are, according to the best authorities, three years too early.

The Norwegians and Danes.—With them commenced a time of terror and bloodshed. The *Annals (Ulster, 830 ; Four Masters, 829)*, at a date which answers to 831, mention an inroad of Gentiles (i.e., the Norwegians or Fingalls “ Fair-haired Foreigners ”) upon the district of Louth, when Mael-brighte, king of the Conaille—the tribe inhabiting the plain of Louth—and his brother, Cananann, were taken prisoners and carried to their ships. In 832 they ransacked the Monastery of Clonmore—(*Ann. Clonmacnoise*). In 840 the foreigners erected a fortress at Linn Duachaill from which the territories and churches of Teathbha (i.e., part of Longford and Westmeath) were plundered. In 841 the plundering of Clonmacnoise by the foreigners of Linnduachaill is recorded, and in the same year they took prisoner, Moran, son of Indrechtach, Abbot of Clogher, Co. Tyrone, who died with them—(*Ann. Ult.*). In the same year another fleet of the foreigners arrived at Linn Duachaill—(*Chr. Scot.*). In 841 (according to the *Annals of Ulster* 842) the foreigners of Linn Duachaill, reinforced by the fresh arrivals, attacked the monastery and utterly destroyed it. Piecing together local tradition and the “ *Annals* ” we can in our imagination reenact the scene that then occurred. Suddenly the alarm is raised that the foreigners are come, and there they are on the hill, led by some treacherous Irish (*Annals of Clonmac-*

noise), whose memory will go down to posterity as murderous renegades, coming along the path on the high ground above the strand from Linn Duachaill. We can see the unarmed monks rushing out of their cells on the sloping ground, and making for the river where they crowd into the boats and pull for their lives towards Gernonstown. But where is the aged Abbot, Caemhan (Kevin)? His cell, as in all the ancient monastic institutions, is on the rising ground, overlooking all the rest. And, when the alarm was given, he, too, endeavoured to fly, for there he is, the poor feeble old man with his face towards the river, but behind him the enemy are rushing forward; they strike him down, alas! and—but we cannot bear to look further. Tradition says that the Abbot was slowly roasted on a gridiron. The *Four Masters* say he “was killed and burned.” Surely the spot is sacred where the blood of the martyrs of the Lord was shed.

We are told nothing further of the Monastery of Linn Duachaill. The Norwegians and Danes completely effaced it. Dromiskin suffered severely at their hands about the same time, so did Clonmacnoise and Clogher. The invaders seem to have paid special attention to the monasteries and churches, because these were the repositories of the country's wealth in that age.

Annagassan or Linn Duachaill was a most convenient landing-place for the Pagan foreigners, so that they seem to have used it as their headquarters for over 70 years. There is still the remains of a large fort in the tongue of land at the mouth of the Glyde in the townland of Linns. It is known as **Lis-na-rann** (“the Fort of the Promontory,” or “the fort of the divisions”), and is marked on the O.S. Maps.

Wright, in his *Louthiana*, gives a plan of the fort, which he describes as “a Danish fort by the Pass of the Ilyns upon the banks of the Sea” (Book I. Plate XX.), but there are also slight remains of a another fort about two hundred

yards to the north on the same peninsula. The people of the neighbourhood will tell you that the Danes dug out the valley that lies between these forts, which has a peculiar horseshoe formation. Very probably the sea once flowed into this valley—in which is now the residence and offices of Mr. Hoey—and, guarded by the forts on either sides, the Danes ships lay quietly at anchor here. The fort of Lis-na-raun was certainly a very strong one, yet it fell—not to the Irish however, but to another foreign invader, when the Fingall paid the penalty of their cruelties at the hand of the Duvghall, or Black Foreigners, i.e., Danes. For the *Annals* relate that in 849 (or 851) a great battle on sea and land was fought between Duvghall and Fingall in which the former “made a great slaughter” of the latter, drove them from Linn Duachail and settled there themselves. So far as the Irish and the Christian Religion were concerned there was little difference between these two. While in other parts of the country, such as Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, they seemed to have settled down in peace, and embraced Christianity, in Linn Duachail the Danes were established solely for conquest. From there they penetrated in 850 (recte 852) as far as Armagh and devastated it “on the Sunday of Summer Easter” (i.e., the sixth Sunday after Pentecost). At this time also they probably settled in Greenmount. While the words of the writer in the *Wars of the Gaedhill* (ch. xxvi., p. 43 ; Dr. Todd's translation) seem exaggerated they express perhaps as nearly to the truth as possible the Danes' actual misdeeds while in Annagassan:—

“They made spoil-land and sword-land and conquered land of Erin. . . . they ravaged her chieftainries and her privileged churches, and her sanctuaries ; they rent her shrines and her reliquaries and her books. They demolished her beautiful ornamental temples ; for neither veneration nor honour nor merey for Termonn, nor protection for church, or for sanctuary, for God or for man was felt by the furious, pagan, ruthless wrathful people. . . . In a word, they killed the kings and chieftains. . . . the brave and the valiant. . . . and they brought them under tribute and servitude. . . . Many were the blooming lovely

women, and the modest mild comely maidens. . . . and the gentle well brought up youths. . . . whom they carried off into oppression and bondage over the broad green sea."

And *ch. XL., p. 49* :—

"There was a king for them over every territory and a chief over every chieftaincy and an abbot over every church and a steward over every village and a soldier in every house, so that none of the men of Érim had power to give even the milk of his cow, nor so much as the clutch of eggs of one hen in succour or in kindness to an aged man or to a friend, but was forced to preserve them for the foreign steward or bailiff or soldier."

At length the downtrodden Irish of the north and north-east rose against their oppressors: they were headed by Aed (Hugh) Finnliath, King of Ireland, who defeated the Danes at Lough Foyle in 867 (864 *Four Masters*: 869 *Wars of the Gaedhill*) and again in 869 at Killineer, with Conor, King of Connaught, he obtained a victory over the Norwegians (who had as allies his nephew Flann, King of Connaught, the O'Neill clan and the Leinstermen!). In 877 he also defeated them at Dublin (*Annals of Ulster* 876): so that from this period to 915 the Annals state that there was "a rest to the men of Érim," that is, a rest from the invasion of foreigners, not from battles, fights, and quarrels, for the Irish fought among themselves. Aedh Finnliath, who was the "Brian Boru" of the north-east, "rested from his labours" at Dromiskin on December 30, 879: thus the ashes of the great opponent of the foreign invaders lie most appropriately in our Union of Parishes.

Battle of Cluain-na-Cruimther.—The spirit of Aedh seems to have re-animated his countrymen, so that in 926 they determined to attack the Danes, who had been reinforced by a fresh fleet of foreigners, in their stronghold at Linn Duachaill. A great battle was fought at Cluain-na-Cruimther (the "meadow, or resting place of the priests"), where the Danes sustained a crushing defeat. The *Annals of Ulster* thus describe this battle :—

"The fleet of Loch Cuan [i.e., Strangford Lough] took up [a position] at Linn Uachaill—viz., Alptham, son of Gothfrith,

the day before the nones of September. A victory gained by Muirchertach MacNeill at the Bridge of Cluain na cruimthar, on Thursday, the 5th day of the Kalends of January, where Alptham son of Gothfrith was killed with a great slaughter of his army. Half of them were besieged for a week at Ath Cruibhne [evidently a ford somewhere near], until Gothfrith, king of the foreigners, came from Ath eliath [Dublin] to their aid."

Once again therefore the blood of Caemhan was avenged. After this defeat the *Annals* relate that "the foreigners of Linn Duachaill deserted Ireland" "The fleet of Linn retired."

Cluain-na-Cruimther has been identified as a meadow in the townland of Maine, near the Pass of Linus. It is more likely the name that was given to the cemetery on the west of the site of the monastery on the lands of Mr. Hoey and close beside the Pass or "Bridge." Here, some fifty years ago, when drainage works were being carried out on the Glyde, the workmen found cartloads of bones—animal and human—besides the horns of great Irish elks.

The Church of Gernonstown.—After the Danes had gone was the Church of Linn Duachaill rebuilt? It is difficult to believe that it was not. No doubt the ancient monastery was not restored, but the following considerations lead me to believe that the ancient church of Gernonstown was built on the site of the Termoun lands of the monastery.

(1) That there was an ancient church in the parish I think there can be no doubt.

(a) In the *Templars papers*, 1302-6 "the church of Gernonstown" is mentioned several times, as distinct from the church of Kilsaran. In a Plea Roll, 3 Ed. II., p. 102 (1301), there is a record of a suit between Richard Gernon and William le ——— concerning the last presentation to Gernonstown, which suit was abandoned; (b) in the Diocesan Registry William England is Rector in 1428; and from an Inquisition, dated March 31, 1435, we learn that "the rectory was vacant by the death of Andrew Keppoke on 2nd January last, that Sir John Bellewe, jun., Knt, was the true Patron, and that he had presented William Rede chaplain to the vacant

rectory." William England is rector in 1496; John Prout was rector in 1547, but non-resident (*M.R.* 28. Henry VIII.) Moreover, the following quaint entry occurs under date 1520 (*R. Prene*):—

"Memo. that Genet Gernon, of Gernowneston, ys suerne upon the Evangelists that she shall agree within a Seweninght after Low Sunday next after this day with Margaret Spicer, of Drogheda, for the westements that Roger Gernon boght of the said Margaret to the churches of Gernonston and Donany, or else the said Jenet shall deliver the said vestiments to the Archdeken of Armagh his keeping and there to rest until the said Margaret be content."

The author of this judgment probably thought nothing would content Margaret more than that at any rate her rival was dispossessed of the vestments, even though she did not get full value herself for them. This Jenet Gernon was Jenet Plunket, wife of Patrick Gernon of Gernonstown. But what were vestments required for if there was no Divine Service, and Divine Service at that date implied a building where it was celebrated. The officiating clergy of Kilsaran are distinct from those of Gernonstown down even to 1622, when John Clarke was Curate of Gernonstown, and Edward Ferrant of Kilsaran (*R.U.* 1622). A separate parish implied in early days a separate church.

(2) Again, the ancient church of Gernonstown cannot have been where the present parish church was built in Castlebellingham, *circa* 1660, for we are told in the Act 9^o Anne, c. 12, s. 24, that when the new church was built "a churchyard has been set out thereto, and the same has been consecrated." If it had been the ancient churchyard we would not hear of "consecration."

(3) Moreover, I can find no trace in any other part of the parish of Gernonstown of any sacred spot save that pointed out to me by Mr. Hoey. This was the site of the ancient monastery. Why should a new site be chosen for the church?

(4) Here, too, we have traces of ancient walls, while a field beside the river is regarded as an ancient burial ground. I am told that when it has been tilled there were spots where

human bones were found, and that they were surrounded by white stones taken from the sea shore and evidently arranged around the place of sepulture as we see them arranged in some churchyards to-day.

Annagassan.—In 1045 we hear of “a predatory expedition by Murchertach Ua Neill into Feara Breagh, but Gairbhaith Ua Cathusaigh, King of Breagha, overtook him at Cassan-linne when the sea was full in, and Murchertach and many others were slain there.” (*Annals of Loch Cé*)

The Glyde and Dee join before they flow into the sea at Annagassan, and a curious phenomenon has been noted with regard to the course the united river takes when the tide, which goes out a long distance, is low. This river has continually shifted its position and has within living memory changed its course more than once from one side of the bay to the other—its position at one time having been changed to another three miles distant. In fact the river acts in such an extraordinary manner that it seems, to the fishermen, to be possessed of life and intelligence. Consequent on the shifting of this river many wrecks of bygone days from time to time come to light, and at present, in very low water, part of the hull of an ancient vessel is visible. The writer has not yet been able to examine it, but Mr. Hoey is of opinion that it is one of the ancient Danish vessels—a relic of the great sea fight between Duvall and Fingall.

It was at Annagassan, amid picturesque surroundings, that the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute (Augusta, daughter of Sir Henry Bellingham) embarked on their wedding tour in 1905

The Salmon Fishery.—The fishery of this river is now and seems to have been for centuries a valuable one. It is mentioned in a Plea Roll of 29 Edward I. (1300-1), when at an Inquisition “the jurors present that John Pyppard feoffed John de Kent of the fishery of the waters of Gernonstown, which was value 1 mark yearly, and 4s. 8d. return from this remains in the king’s hands.”

We find it again the subject of a Chancery decree of 9th May, 1635, in a suit between Christopher Clinton, Mullens-crosse, gent., and Patrick Gernon, Mayne, gent. The decree is as follows :—

“ The Plff. as Lessee and in right of Patrick Clinton of Drom-cashell shall enjoy one full moiety and fishing between the lands of Mayne and Lynn so far as the lands belonging to the same do extend on either side of the river Lynn [now the Glyde] down to the Pool of Lynn. Plff. wholly to enjoy the said Pool of Lynn, and further, as assignee of the said Patrick Clinton, Plff. shall henceforth have moiety of the weare built upon the said river Lynn and the moiety of the fish from time to time to be taken therein, he, Plff. contributing proportionally to repairs of sd. weare, and likewise a moiety of all fish taken with nets in said rivers of Mayne and Lynn so far as Deft's. land runneth. Both Plff. and Deft. to have liberty when they fish in sd. rivers with nets or in sd. weare to land their nets and fish in each others grounds respectively on either side of said river.”

The Gernons.—The Gernon family, which gave its name to the parish, deserves some notice. The family settled here probably in the thirteenth century and owned the whole of the parish and other lands in Dromiskin. They seem, however, not to have held Lynns early in the fourteenth century, for in 1305-6 (*Plea Rolls*, 34 Edward I.) there was a suit between Ad' Waryn and Richard de Exon “ de manio de Lynne jux' Cassan,” and in 1312 (*Plea Rolls*, 5 Edward II., p. 99) Richard de Exon' pleaded that Ric. the Whyte de Ratheassan [? Anna-gassan] should return him account for the time he was his bailiff in Derver and Lynne.

“ Few families in the Empire can establish so long a line of distinguished ancestry as the Gernons, their pedigree being traceable from Robert de Gernon, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy.” So says Burke's *Landed Gentry*, which I have found, however, full of errors as regards the subsequent history of the Gernon family. A de Gernon came with Strongbow to Ireland; a Roger Gernon, said to be his grandson, was Sheriff of Louth 1299-1301 (*Pipe Rolls*); a Roger Gernon was Sheriff in 1416 (*M.R.*); Henry

Gernon in 1450 (*M.R.*) ; John Gernon of Killencoole in 1453 (*M.R.*) ; John Gernon of Gernonstown, 1485 (*M.R.*) ; Edward Gernon of Gernonstown, 1558 (*C.B.*) ; Roger Gernon, 1578 (*Fiants Eliz.* 468) ; Thomas Gernon, 1593 (*C.B.*) ; Roger Gernon, 1594 (*C.B.*) ; a Gernon was Sub-sheriff in 1597 (*Fiants Eliz.* 1600) ; Roger Gernon was M.P. for Drogheda in 1374 ; and Richard Gernon Mayor of Drogheda in 1468 (*Dalton*). The Gernons were among those gentry of Louth implicated in the massacre of the Earl of Louth in 1329. In 1338 (Nov. 14) John Gernon was appointed one of the " Commissioners of Inquisition of the King," and in 1343 a John Gernon was " narrator in Chancery " (*Cal. Ch. Ch.* 231-235). In 1375 we find a grant from the Primate to Roger Gernon of Gernonstown of the custody of the Manor of Yneskene [Inniskeen] at £10 a year and a maze of eels (*Reeves' MSS*). The will of Sir James Gernon, dated 5th Sep., 1558, is given in full in the *Fiants James I.*, No. 124, p. 253, in which he disposes of, among other lands, the lands of Gernonstown, Dromiskin, Milltown, Rathcassan, Clonbroath, the manors of Killencoole, Donaghmoynes, etc. In 1587 livery is granted to Thomas, son and heir of Patrick Gernon of Killencoole. Roger Gernon of Stabannon, " learned in the law," is named in several commissions under Elizabeth (*F. Eliz.*). Roger Garland and William Moore of Barmeath, Knights in Parliament, who represented Louth County, were among those who protested against Desmond's attainder in 1586 (*S.P.I.*) Richard Gernon of Stabannon is one of the two Recusants of Louth who signed the Recusants Petition of 1613 (*S.P.I.*, *James I.* 319). He was M.P. for Louth (*C.B.*). As was seen in Chapter I. the lands of the Gernons in Gernonstown and elsewhere were confiscated under Cromwell, and the Bellinghams were granted the part of the estate in this parish. The De Gernons, wine merchants of Bordeaux, represent at present the Killencoole branch of the family ; the Gernonstown branch continued to live in the district within living memory.

A curious story, which is full of anachronisms, but no doubt has had some foundation in fact is told concerning "the last of the Gernons of Gernonstown." He was a strong, powerfully built man, and had peculiar views of what was due by the peasantry to the gentry of his kind. No tenant, nor any person who was not of "the quality" was allowed, according to the tradition, to approach his house or walk on his avenue without removing shoes and stockings. Naturally the peasantry resented this treatment, and, as the story goes, they hired a well-known pugilist, clad him in tattered garments, and sent him with his shoes on up the avenue towards the house to beg. Gernon spied the man before he was halfway, met and stopped him, demanding that he should not only take off his shoes, but also take himself away. The pugilist refused, and Gernon struck him with his fist. Naturally he received as much as he gave, and a little more, and finding that he had met his match, he said, "I only know two men who are able to stand against me," naming the pugilist as one of them, who at once owned up, and was in the end hospitably entertained, Gernon having learned from him a much needed lesson.

The last instance I can find of any connection of the Gernons with the church of Gernonstown is in the Will of Edward Gernon, of Milltown, in 1720 (see Appendix : *Wills*).

The parish had long ere this been united to Kilsaran.

CHAPTER III.

STABANNON AND RICHARDSTOWN PARISHES.

Situation and Area.—The parish of Stabannon comprises the townlands of Stabannon, Roodstown, Drumcashell, Drumgoolestown, Braganstown, Clintonstowne or Charleville, and Pollbrock, containing 4381 acres 2 roods 16 perches statute. It lies between Ardee and Kilsaran parishes, and the river Glyde bounds it on the north and the Dee on the south. The western portion, including Drumcashell townland and house, but not the church, does not come now within the Union, having been since 1883, in Church of Ireland arrangement, attached to Ardee parish.

The **population** in 1821 was 2,064; in 1831, 2,221; in 1841, 2,234 (the highest); in 1851, 1,712; in 1861, 1,250; in 1871, 954; in 1881, 837; in 1891, 710; in 1901, 607 (i.e., 317 males and 290 females, of whom 583 were Roman Catholics, 23 Church of Ireland, and 1 Presbyterian. It may be observed that in the sixty years following 1841 the population fell off by nearly three-fourths.

The Name has been variously spelled, being found in the following forms, which are here placed in dictionary order:—

Staba, Stabanan, or -nane, or Stabannan (adopted in the *O.S.*), Stabanon, or -nnon (the form most used), Stacbanan or Stackbanan, Stafbayan, Stagbanan, Staghibanan (perhaps the most etymologically correct) or Staghibannan; Staybanan Stebanan, -nen, or -non (each sometimes with the first n reduplicated), and Stybannan. Besides these we occasionally find the name written St. Abanon or St. Obanon, as to which see below.

Mr. Garstin has MS. notes by the late Bishop Reeves, in which that most learned of Irish antiquaries writes, thus :—

“Of the various forms of the name of this parish Stagbhanan, which occurs in a Patent of Edward III. (1345), approaches most to the Irish form, which is Teach Banan, ‘House of Banan.’ The initial S is prosthetic, in accordance with the Anglo-Norman usage of names representing Teach, and commencing with the letter T. Thus, in the Co. Louth alone, Stickillin, Stifyans, Stirue, and in Meath adjoining, Stackallan, Staholmog, Stamullin, Staleen, and Stameen. In Kildare, Stacumney; in Dublin, Stillorgan; in Wicklow, Stagonil. See Reeves’ *Ecc. Antiq.*, p. 32; and, following him, Joyce, *Irish Names*, i. 60; O’Donovan, *Four Masters*, ii. 851.

“St. Abanan is truly ridiculous. It is simply Stabanán split into two, and the St portion turned into Saint. Yet you find it as early as 1640. See Mason’s *History of St. Patrick’s*, p. 96 and appendix 3.”

Mr. Garstin adds:—“By a similarly unwarrantable process of ‘Sanctification’ the pagan Mons Soracte of Horace (near Rome) nowadays figures as San Oreste !”

What Bannon is commemorated in the name we know not ; perhaps an ancient Irish saint, who here founded an ecclesiastical establishment, or he may have been St. Benin or Benignus, one of St. Patrick’s disciples, who is said to have been a native of this county. The *Ordnance Survey Letters* give the Irish name of the Parish as *Tog Banán*.

Drumcashel Stone Fort.—The *O.S.L.* tell us that “in the T.L. of Druimcashel is a mount, *Moia Mór* Drumcashel, hence the name. [The name Cashel itself indicates a stone building or fort. This is the only instance of a stone fort in this County, and it is one of the largest found in Ireland]. In the same T.L. there is another little fort in a field called Millfield. . . and in Stabannon T.L. there is a fort.”

Early Mention.—The first mention of Stabannon in history that we have found is in the *Cal. Pap. Reg.* at A.D. 1263, where there is an entry of “a dispensation to Benedict de Athirde, Rector of Staybanan in the Diocese of Armagh, to hold other benefices of the value of £20.” The Rector of

Stabannon in these days and in later times held a prebendal stall as a minor Canon in Armagh Cathedral.—(Reeves, on the *Culdees*, and Cotton's *Fasti Ecc. Hib.* iii.)

On 30 November, 1295 (*Cal. Doc. I.*), "Letters of Attorney in Ireland for persons remaining in England," we have "William de Lacheford and John, son of John Darel, formerly parson of Stabanan. Letters issued to John Joye and Simon de Parkynton for 2 years."

His successor in the Rectory seems to have had troublous times, as appears from the following entries in the *Justiciary* (or *Plea*) *Rolls* :—

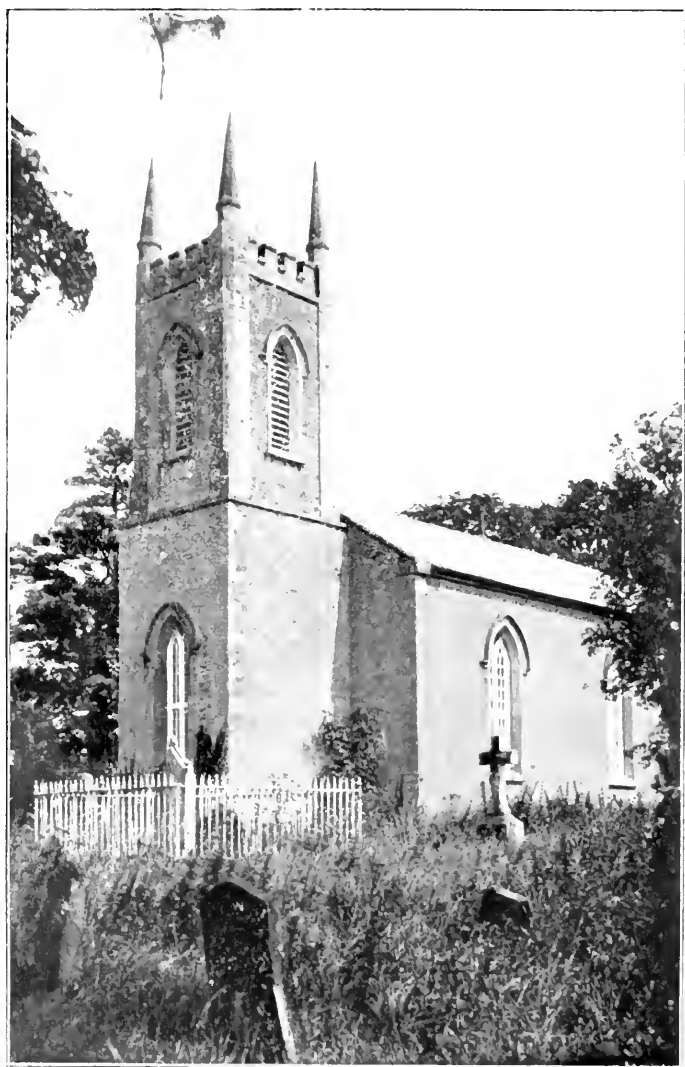
1299, January 20.—"Will Laynach *v.* John Picard, parson of the church of Staebanan, of a plea of trespass by Richard Gernon."

1299, January 20-7.—"John de Buggeden appeared the 4th day against Robert Lust (or Luse), chaplain, of a plea wherefore he assaulted John at Stagbhanan, to his damage of £10, and he does not come, and the Sheriff is commanded to attach him. The Sheriff returned that Robert was not found, nor has he anything by which he may be attached. Therefore the Sheriff is commanded to take and have him in the month of Easter" (*sic*).

"John Picard, parson of the church of Stagbhanan, appears the 4th day against John Warin, chaplain; of a plea . . . [roll defective.]

1299, May 3.—"The King by John de Bukeden, who prosecutes for him, appears against John Bole, John Galewey, Ralph le Bailiff, Walter Margallyn, Geoffrey MacHayn, Will Stradel, . . . le Holdere, Martin le R . . . , and the son of John Gallewey of a plea wherefore they with John, Vicar of Maundevill, Will le Constable, Will . . . , Martin le Rous, Geoffrey Rykeman, Will Strangman, John le Josfre, John Margallyn, Roger le Clerk, the wife of le Drungoyll and Will, son-in-law of Adam le Ken, threshed and took away the corn at Stagbhanan, and Balibragan [Braganstown], which the King had of John Picard, parson of the church of Stagbhanan. They came not. Sheriff commanded to attach them."

1299, May 17.—"John Pycard, parson of the church of Stagbhanan, appears against Walter, Vicar of the church of Atherde, of a plea wherefore when the King received into his protection John, his men and possessions, Walter took John's goods at Stagbhanan to the value of 40s.; came not; Sheriff to attach Walter. Sheriff returned that Nicholas de Cruys, Sergeant of the fee, answered that before the writ came to him Walter was with the



STABANNON PARISH CHURCH.

(Photo by Mr. H. G. Tompest.)

Archbishop at Armagh, where no Sergeant could execute his office on account of the war of the Irish, but that he distrained him by the crop of 5 acres sown with oats (value of each, 2s.). Sheriff ordered to distrain him by all his lands and chattels. On October 13 Walter is mainprised by Ralph de Haddesore and Robert Knedagh."

Same day, May 17—"Nicholas, Archbishop of Armagh, v. John Picard, parson, of a plea of trespass."

John Picard seems to have vacated the prebend soon after, for we find in the *Papal Registers*, Vol. II, p. 15 :—

1305.—"5 Id. Dec. Dispensation to the Incumbent of the chapelry of Listarch [i.e., Liscarten] in the Diocese of Meath and of the churches of Staba. [Stabannon] and Mandemple [=Mandevyle=Manfieldstown?] in the Diocese of Armagh, to hold these benefices, he not being in priest's orders."

In the *Plea Rolls* of 1318-9 appears evidence of a peculiar use to which churches were put in those times—namely for storing corn :—

"John Wymond admits he broke into the church of Stagbanan, and robbed 4 bushels of corn of Simon de Kynton, and is fined."

Principal Families in the Middle Ages.—The Kyntons or Clintons were a powerful Anglo-Norman family, who, with the Taaffes, owned the greater part of the parish. Both these families were closely connected with Stabannon and its church for centuries. It may be well therefore to add here some notes regarding each.

The Kyntons and Clintons.—We find Hugh de Clynton Sheriff in 1301; John Clynton of Keppok, in 1402 and 1414; George Clinton of Drumcashel, 1459; Nicholas Clynton of Drumcashel, 1501; James Clinton of Clintonstowne, 1634.

In 1327 (*M.R.* 1st Edward III.) "John Kynton seized of one half the manor of Derver, endowed the Church of Stagbanan, pleaded that it is held of the manor of Louth, which came to King John by the forfeiture of Hugh Tirell, Chevalier, late Lord of the said Manor of Louth."

In 1399 a Plenary Remission was granted to John Clinton, Priest of the Diocese of Armagh, by the Pope (*Cal. Pap. Lett.* v. 231). A layman of the same name and of Stabannon was of some local importance, being in the next year a collector of subsidy.

In 1396-7 we find John Kynton of Stabannan seized of lands in Derver (*M.R.*). In 1402 a custodiam of his estate is appointed (*M.R.*) In 1417 his estate is in the King's hands for debt (*M.R.*) In 1451 an Inquisition finds that he died 4th Henry VI. (1425-6) seized of 2 carucates of land in Derver, leaving Simon his son and heir, who married Matilda Bermingham (*M.R.*). Said Simon Kinton receives a pardon in 1447, and in 1459 he is granted exemption from serving on a jury, or as Knight of the shire (*M.R.*). In 1500 we have an intrusion by William Kinton, son and heir of Nicholas Kinton of Stabannon, into the Manor of Stabannon and Derver. He pleaded a grant of Livery (*M.R.*). In 1512 a custodiam of the estate of William Kinton, late of Stabannon, who died 8 November, 24 Henry VII. (i.e., 1508) (*M.R.*), Patrick Clinton his son and heir being a minor. In 1528 Patrick Clinton of Clintonstowne claims wrecks of the sea (*M.R.*). In 1547 Thomas Clynton of Stabannon gets 9d. a day for life for "unus equestre ad nos in guerris." Patrick Clinton of Drumcashell,—son of Nicholas, Sheriff 1510, who died, according to one authority (*Exch. Inq.* No. 6., Jas. I.), on 4 September, 1530, according to another (*Exch. Inq.* No. 9 James I.) at Ardee, on 4 September, 1527 (called Richard here),—was in 1565 one of the two Coroners for the County (*Fiants Eliz.*, No. 763). In 1575 he executed his Will, which was proved on 28th September, 1587 (after his death, on 2nd July, 1587). He made his eldest son heir to the Manor of Drumcashell and half the Manor of Corbally. He mentions in it (*MSS. Chief Rem. Off.*) his wife Margery Gernon and her brothers, George and Roger. His other sons were George, John, Piers, Gerrot and Nicholas. He ordered his

"Bodie to be buried in St. Nicholas' church of Stabanan as becomethe. Item—I leave and bequeathe to the said church on [sic, = one ?] couple halfe acru [sic] for the maintenance thereof, and vis. viiid. to the Vickar of Stabanan. Item—I will to John Sellinger [= St. Leger] iii younge kine and xii sheep for any prefermt he shall demaunde."

Edward his son and heir died 2nd of February, 1609, leaving

Laurence his son to succeed him (*Exch. Inq.* No. 9. James I). In 1578—10 January (21 *Eliz.*) an Inquisition held at Drumcashell, “Found William Kynton [who died about 1512] seized of certain lands in Christianstown,”

“And that he seised Thomas Ledweye, Vicar of Dromin [T. L. was V. of Dromin from about 1503 to 1531—*D.R.*], and George Moore of Clonmore, chaplain, to hold for themselves and their heirs and assigns in perpetuity for the uses of a chaplain, and for providing one presbiter to minister holy things and other divine services in the chapel of Stabanan. . . . also for praying for the souls of the said William Kynton and for the souls of his ancestors and predecessors, contrary to the Statute of Mortmain, which lands have been concealed and detained for long time from the Queen and her progenitors, and even now were detained. Alexander Clinton held it 2 years; Patrick Clinton of Drumcashell, 2 years; James Gernon of Killineoole, 6 years; and Nicholas Keisken (or Caskene), presbiter, 12 years.”

This refers, no doubt, to the **Chantry of St. Mary**, which was attached to the parish church of St. Nicholas of Stabanan. From the *Diocesan Register* we find that Caskene held this from 1522 or before till his death in 1548, when Patrick Dowdall was presented by the Crown to the Chantorship.

In 1591 an information is lodged against Edward Clinton of Drumcashell for seizing the lands of Christianstown mentioned above.

In 1627 (*P.R. Chas. I.* p. 263), July 24, an Inquisition was ordered of the right and title of the Crown to, *inter alia*, “the chauntry lands of St. Mary of Stabannon” and other chauntry lands in County Louth, and to make a grant of part of same to Indymion Porter (Lord Chancellor of England?) At the Cromwellian Settlement the Clintons’ lands were confiscated for rebellion.

With regard to the **Taaffe Family** the *O.S.L.* have the following :—

“In Roodstown townland there is an old castle, now uninhabited, said to have been built by one of the Taaffes; it is slightly injured. [This is now the property of the Earl of Dartrey]. There is a tradition that in the townland of Stabannon, near the modern church, there were four castles and a great orchard belonging to the Taaffes. They say that men in digging sometimes meet with parts of the foundations of the castles.”

From the *Plea Rolls* of 17 Ed. I., 1289 we learn that Thomas de Clinton was then seized of the Manor of Balybragan. It seems to have passed almost immediately into the hands of the Taaffes, for the following is from another *Plea Roll* of two years later :—

“Exchange between Nich. Taf and the Master of the Knights Templars, of Killergir, in Co. Dublin, for Ballibragan, Co. Louth.”

The latter belonged to the Templars, perhaps, in connection with the Preceptory of Kilsaran as above mentioned. So the Taaffe ownership dates from A.D. 1291. This exchange led to an important lawsuit with the Prior of Holy Trinity (Christ Church), Dublin.

Massacre of the Earl of Louth at Braganstown.—Braganstown was in 1329 the scene of the massacre of Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, the victor of Faughart. Here, with his two brothers, the sons of his brother Lord Athenry, Richard Talbot de Malahide (Sheriff of Dublin 1315) and other Anglo-Norman nobles and retainers to the number of 200, he was set upon treacherously and slain by the Anglo-Norman nobles of Louth—De Verdons, Peppards, Everards, Gernons, Clintons, Cusacks, Savages, etc.—some being his own relatives. The deed was evidently prompted by jealousy of his quick rise to power and influence, and chagrin at the Earldom of Louth being bestowed on a Connaughtman. The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* thus describe the event :—

“John Breminham, Earl of Louth, the best Earle for worthynesse, bounty, prowess and valour of his hands, was treacherously killed by his owen people, the English of Uriell, and alsoe killed at once with him many good and worthy Englishmen and Irishmen. Mollrony MacKernell, chief musitione of the Kingdome and his brother Gillekeigh were killed in the company, of whom it is reported that noe man in any age eauer heard or shall hereafter heare a better tympanist [harper].”

John Clyn, of Kilkenny, the Franciscan, tells us that this famous harper M'Kernell (MacCarroll) was called in Irish *Camshuilech*, because his eyes were not straight, and that he was “pre-eminently a phoenix in his art,” and, “if

he was not the first inventor of chord music, yet of all his predecessors and contemporaries he was the corrector, the teacher and the director." With him, at Braganstown, were slain, he says, about twenty tympanists his pupils. The perpetrators of this slaughter seem to have escaped scot free, notwithstanding that the Earl's widow, Eveline, sought the power of the Crown to punish them. Thus in 1332 (4 Ed. III.) we find in the *Roll of Common Pleas* before Roger Outlaw, Prior of Kilmainham, and John Darcy le Coslyn, Justice of Ireland, that she challenged the chief criminals to an ordeal or trial by battle (i.e., single combat)—an instance of an ancient custom of feudal law which remained a part of our common law till the last century. The accused did not appear, and were ordered to be attached by the Sheriff. When the Sheriff's officers endeavoured to carry out the Order of the Court they were attacked and barely escaped with their lives. Even the *posse comitatus* when it turned out failed to arrest the offenders, and they were never brought to justice.—(See also Gilbert's *Viceroys of Ireland*, p. 173, and Grace's *Annals*).

The Taaffes, as the name indicates, were of Welsh extraction, but members of the family were settled in various parts of Ireland from the thirteenth century. Ballybragan (now Braganstown) was their principal seat in Ireland, but they had estates scattered through the County Louth as well as in Sligo.

Richard Taaffe of Braganstown, Sheriff of Louth, was summoned to Parliament as Lord Taaffe by brief dated 3rd of Edw. II., 1309. His father and descendants for thirteen generations were seated at Braganstown for nearly four centuries. They were prominent in public affairs and appear at the head of the list of Louth magnates. The title of Baron of Ballymote and Viscount Taaffe was conferred in 1628 on John Taaffe, and his son was advanced to the Earldom of Carlingford in 1662, but that dignity became extinct in 1738.

The earlier peerages were long in abeyance, but were revived in 1860 in favour of a brother of the late Austrian Premier, who died full of honours in 1895, and who was descended from the second son of John Taafe of Braganstown 1606. The history of the family is fully recorded, especially in Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage of Ireland* and the kindred works of Sir B. Burke. The most elaborate account of the Taafe family is a volume, privately printed (in English) at Vienna in 1856, of which only 50 were issued, according to the *Catalogue* of Mr. Shirley's Irish Library at Lough Fea.

Mr. Garstin has at Braganstown a large collection of notes relating to this family, and Mr. Taafe of Smarmore has a very full pedigree of his ancestors. The history and descent being thus so fully recorded there is no need to enter here into further details, but a few local notes may be of interest.

The Taaifes, or Tathes as they were sometimes called, owned the advowson of the churches of Manfieldstown and Clonkeen; and members of the family were Sheriffs of Louth in 1293, 1417, 1423, 1439, 1468, 1484, 1487, 1494, 1535, 1689, 1737, 1835, and in the present year (1907) the office is held by one of the family, Mr. George Taafe, D.L., of Smarmore Castle.

We find in the *Mem. Rolls* of 1399 a grant to John Fokenham of the lands of Ballybrigin. In 1536 a custodiam is granted to Laurence Taafe of Ballybragan of the estate of Nicholas, son and heir of Peter Taafe, a minor (*M.R.*); in 1547-8 an Inquisition finds that Stephen Taafe of Ballybragan conveyed certain lands to the use of Eleanor Bellew, the late wife of Peter Taafe his son and heir. In 1550 we have an information as to the 30 "islands" in Ballybragan, the estate of Nicholas son of Peter Taafe (*M.R.*). In 1549 a pardon is granted to George Taafe of Ballybragan, and in 1550 (*Fiants Eliz.* 1152) Livery is granted to Nicholas Taafe (*M.P.* for Louth 1559), who is named on Commissions in 1572 and 1574. In the "Risings out of the Pale" in Elizabeth's time "the

Taithes of Balyrygan with the other 'Taithes of the Barony' were assessed at six horses and twelve horsemen. In 1585 we are told that "the Clintons, Taaffes and Tathes have caused the said church of Stabannan to be built before the Feast of All Saints'" (*M.R.* 27 Eliz. m. 73). This building, i.e., rebuilding, must have taken place some time before, for we find in the same year (*M.R.*) a recognizance respecting "the repairs of the church of Stabannan" entered into by John Taithe of Ballybragan. In 1607 Christopher Taafe of Braganstown, who was "son of John, son of Nicholas of Ballybragan, the grandson of John, who was son of Laurence Taaffe" (*Exch. Inq.* Eliz. No. 9) is granted livery of seisin and pardon of alienation as son and heir of John Taafe, late of Ballybragan, who held *in capite* by military service, for a fine of £80 (*P.R.* James I., Mar. 4). The same Christopher is decreed to pay George Sparke of Drogheda a certain sum and costs (*Chancery Decrees*, 30 Jan., 1608). An information was made as to the Manor of Braganstown against John Taafe in 1635. He pleaded a prescriptive right (*Orig. & Com. Rolls*). He died in 1649, leaving Christopher his son and heir (*Exch. Rolls*). Theobald Taaffe, who was created Earl of Carlingford in 1662—a title which became extinct in 1738—received grants of the Taaffe lands in Louth under the Act of Settlement, 1661. Three other families have derived titles from Carlingford, the Swifts, 1627-'34; Carpenters, 1761-1853: (both Viscounts)—and Fortescues (see Dromiskin). All four are now extinct.

The Prebend.—From the early Patent Rolls we learn of some appointments to the Prebend or Rectory of Stabannon. In *P.R.* 19 & 20, Ed. III. we read that "the King on 23rd January in the eighteenth year of his reign (1344) presented Philip de Melton to the church of Staghbannan, and that he was by virtue of said presentation canonically instituted and inducted; but that he afterwards,—little recollecting that presentation, on the 18th January in the nineteenth year (1346)—presented to the same church one Nicholas Bath."

Presentation to Nicholas was hereby revoked and the former confirmed. John de Strode seems to have succeeded de Melton and to have resigned on his appointment as Vicar of Ardee in 1385 (*D.R.*). On 13 February, 1386, the King grants to Thomas Brown, parson of the prebendal church of Strabannon, that he may cross the sea to England. On October 10 of same year Brown has licence to study in the schools of Oxford University for one year. On 13 July in same year a provision is made for the appointment of a Vicar, when John Carrewe (or Carreve) presented by the Marquis of Dublin, being in his gift (*D.R.*), receives letters of institution from the Archbishop of Armagh (*P.R.* 10 Rich. II).

On September 12, 1389, **John Whitehede** is presented by the Crown to the Prebend or Rectory on the death of Thomas Brown. On 6 December, 1399 (*P.R.* 1 Hen. IV.), the King on petition pardons John Whitehede on the occasion of his absence from Ireland, and further grants him leave of absence for one year. Whitehede gets further leave of absence in 1409 and 1413. This same John Whithede seems to have been a man not only of considerable influence but also of strength of will and moral courage, as appears from the following entries in the *Papal Registers* :—

“Indulgence having been granted by the Pope to penitents who, on the Annunciation and four following days gave alms for the conservation of the Church of the house of the Friars Preachers [Dominicans], Drogheda, and the Chapel of St. Mary. . . . The Pope has recently heard with displeasure that John [Colton], Archbishop of Armagh, Henry Crompe, Cistercian monk, and John Withede, Rector of Stabanon, have in their sermons asserted that the indulgence was invalid and extorted by fraud, thereby dissuading many from visiting it, they are inhibited from so doing under pain of excommunication.” (*Cal. Pap. Reg.* Vol. V., 433, A.D. 1401,)

If Whithede erred here, he certainly erred in good company. The next time we hear of him in the Court of Rome the Pope is on his side. In 1411 (*Cal. Pap. Letters*, Vol. VI., p. 291) a mandate is issued

* “To the Prior of All Saints’ by Dublin. At the recent petition of the Augustinian priors and convents of St. Mary’s, Loueth, and

Latone[? Llanthony] Primi, and John Wythed, Rector of Stabanan, in the Dioceses of Armagh and St. David's, containing [? complaining] that the clergy of the Diocese of Armagh have been hitherto wont to make among themselves a certain collection in money, to be paid to the temporal lord for their defence and for the defence to the churches and other ecclesiastical places in the Diocese, which collection is unequally divided among the said clergy, so that the said Priors convents and Rector, on account of their subject churches, are injured by such inequality, whence arise between them dissensions and scandals,—to remove such inequality, and to make a fair taxation in accordance with their means of all the said churches and places in the said Diocese for the purpose of the said contribution—*Justis et honestis.*”

The Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and the Advowson—In 1402 (*P.R.* 3 Hen. IV.) the King appointed [assignavit] Thomas Haddesore Vicar of Stabanane, though the advowson and presentation seems to have been granted by his predecessor to the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, a few years previously, as appears from some entries in the Diocesan Register. Thus in 1496 the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's pretending title to the Patronage of the church of St. Nicholas of Stabanon and the fruits thereof, they were cited by Primate Octavian in the course of his visitation to exhibit their right and title thereto. Accordingly,

“It appeared to him upon inspection and diligent examination of their title that they had the same by the grant of King Richard II. for the support of a college for priests of Vicars Choral to celebrate Divine Offices, and to pray for the state of the said Prince and for the souls of Anne, his consort, his ancestors, and all the faithful departed, in pure and perpetual alms, and by the confirmation of his (the Primate's) predecessors, Archbishops and Primates with the consents of the Dean and Chapter and that they had thus obtained and peaceably possessed from time to time beyond the memory of man and did now peaceably possess and enjoy the same to their own proper use.”

So the Primate confirmed same by instrument dated at Termonfeekin, 9 January, 1496 (*R. Octavian*, 145). Again, we are told that it was found by Inquisition taken in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, by Archdeacon Priene, on 24 September, 1431, that they were the true Patrons thereof by the King's gift and that they had two parts in three of

the great tithes (*R. Octavian* 270). On that account Nicholas Nangle or one of the Vicars was appointed on 8 November, 1437 proxy for the Dean and Chapter of Armagh in the Parliament summoned to meet in Dublin on the Friday after the Feast of St. Martin the Bishop (*R. Swayne* I., 644). In 1548 the Patronage was in the King's gift by the surrender, at the suppression of the monasteries, of the possessions of the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's to Henry VIII. ; but being restored along with the restitution of the church by Queen Mary, the Vicarage rested in their Patronage, and so continued till 1870, and the Prebend or Rectory became appropriate.

Value.—In the *Valor Beneficiorum* of 30 Henry VIII. the Vicarage is valued at £16 8s. 7d., the chantry at £5 6s. 8d. : while in the list of institutive Benefices of 1630 (*S.P.I.*) the Vicarage is valued at £16 7s. 6d. Bishop Reeves has the respective values—probably taken from the Papal Taxation of about 1291—as £12 6s. 5¼d. and £4. The fruits of the Prebend, about two-thirds of the total tithes, being thus applied to an outside corporation, the Vicar received a very meagre sustenance. An Inquisition, held at Atherdee, on 8 January, 38 Henry VIII. (i.e., 1547) found the possessions in County Louth of the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's to include Stabanan demesne :—

“The demesne appertaining to the Rectory consists of one castle and one messuage, worth 6s. 8d. per annum ; also 2 parks of 5 acres, worth 12d. per acre—total 5s. ; also 5 messuages—one being waste, 4s. ; the tenant of each messuage renders yearly one hokeday, value 2d.—total, 8d. ; and 2 hens, value 2d, and heriots when they occur. Total amount, 24s. 4d.”—(*Mason's S. Patrick's*, p. 96.)

Mason has the following note, for which he gives “*Minutes of the Chapter*,” as his authority :—

“Stabanon, or St. Abanon, was demised to Margaret Lawrence for £40 when the Vicars Choral was granted (sic), but I presume that some error has crept into the record and apprehend we should rather read £4, for it was afterwards demised (in 1662) for £20 to Patrick Tallant for 6 years. Tallant paid for the lease a fine of £24, and resigned one in fee farm which he had by assignation from Alexander St. Laurence of Drogheda.”

Vicars.—After Haddesore, Richard Crony was appointed Vicar September 24, 1431 : he was living in 1456. Edward Howete, or Harved, is Vicar in 1471, and continued so until 1522 and perhaps later—(*R. Cromer*). The *Liber Munerum* seems in error in stating that Patrick Dowdall was appointed on February 16, 3 Edw. VI. (1549) to both vicarage and chantorship, vacant by the death of Caskene. The chantorship was then vacant but not the vicarage, for an entry in the *Memoranda Rolls* of 1st and 2nd Edw. VI. (1547-8) says :—

“ Robert (sic) Creff, vicar of Stabanon, is non-resident. He appears and pleads that he was chaplain to the Primate, and the Court in its judgment considers that an Archbishop ought to have eight or ten chaplains to wait upon him.”

Creff's defence seems to our common sense absurdly inadequate, seeing that the first duty of a Vicar is to care for his cure of souls, but the judgment of the Court was evidently influenced by the Primate. It is probable that for “ Robert Creff ” here we should read “ Thomas Creff,” as Thomas Creff, Vicar of Stabanon, receives pardon of intrusion and alienation on 10 November, 1548—(*Fiants of Edw. VI., 217*). In the “ Calendar of Christ Church, Dublin, Deeds ” (*Rep. D.K.P.R.O.*), No. 1230, we read that

“ George, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate, on the presentation of Sir Oliver Plunket, Lord of Louth, and Sir John Plunket, grantees of the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral before its suppression, instituted on 17th April, 1551, John Donyll, priest of Armagh Diocese to be perpetual Vicar of St. Nicholas' of Stabanon by the resignation of Thomas Creff.”

Particulars of Creff's subsequent career will be found in the Appendix : *Succession of Clergy*.

In 1519 we find Patrick Ardagh of Stabanon defendant in the Diocesan Courts for perjury ; and in 1520 William Colenton [? Clinton] is defendant in a will case—(*D.R.*).

Royal Visitation of 1622.—In 1622 Hugh Griffith was Vicar. “ He readeth the Irish Service Book and is resident ; church and chancel in repair ; a house built now by ye incumbent.”

Louth was once a very Irish speaking County indeed. In the plain of Conaille Muirthemne, however, the language is now, apart from the recent Gaelic revival, a “foreign” language to the inhabitants.

Confiscations of 1641.—Consequent on the rebellion of 1641 most of the lands in the parish changed hands. See the *Inquisitions of Cromwell* under Kilsaran, to which the following may be added :—

“John Rath, of Drumcashell, on 23rd October, 1641, was seized of 5 tenements and 1 tate (60 acres) in Drumcashell; said John was an Irish Papist, and on 1st March, 1642, left his habitation and joined the rebels.”

“John Wooton, Alderman, Drogheda, was seized of 2 tenements and 30 acres in Drumcashell, and was of and continued of the Popish Religion till 1st March, 1650.”

From the **Down Survey** and *S.P.I.* it appears that the following received grants of land confiscated in the parish at the Cromwellian Settlement: William Disney, 220 acres in Stabannon, previously owned by Henry Gernon; James Smallwood, 311 acres, including the manor, town and lands of Drumcashell; Mary Poe, 104 acres; and Henry Townley, 30 acres in Dromgoolestown. Sir William Aston, Rev. Edward Parkinson, George Lambert, Laurence, Allen, and others, lands in Roodstown, belonging to the Dromgooles, Taaffes and Clintons; and Lord Massereene and Captain (afterwards Major) James Garstin lands in Braganstown.

A few notes concerning some of the names that meet us in this list may help to explain some of the subsequent history of the parish.

The Disney Family.—William Disney, of Stabannon, was a descendant of the Disneys of Norton Disney in England. We find him High Sheriff of Louth in 1670. His son, William Disney, jun., of Stabannon (Will dated 7 April, 1690), married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Fowkes. His eldest son William was ancestor of the Disneys of Co. Waterford. The third son of William Disney, jun. (John) married (M.L. dated 26 February, 1683) Jane, daughter of James Brabazon, and

had (a) Catherine, married William Eccleston; (b) Captain Thomas Disney, of Dunleer; baptized November 16, 1698, and buried at Stabannon March 9, 1728. His widow, Susanna, died in 1733; buried January 28, 1733-4; (c) Rev. Brabazon Disney, D.D., born in 1711, became F.T.C.D. 1736, Regius Professor of Divinity, T.C.D., and in succession Rector of Ardee, Rector of Kilmore, and Chancellor of Armagh. He married Patience, daughter of H. M. Ogle, M.P. Drogheda, and had, *inter alios*, Rev. Brabazon Disney, Rector of Slane (one of whose sons, Rev. Brabazon, b. 1797, became Dean of Armagh, and another, Rev. John James, succeeded him as Rector of Slane). Another son of John Disney of Stabannon, named Thomas, of Rocklodge, Co. Meath, had a son, Rev. Edward Ogle Disney, who became Rector of Killeshill, and a daughter, Louisa, who married Rev. Henry T. Hobson, Rector of Ballymascanlan—a relative of Rev. Canon Edward Waller Hobson, M.A., the present Rector of Portadown.

The Astons.—Sir William Aston, who at one time was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, lived at Richardstown Castle. He was M.P. for Louth in Cromwell's Parliaments of 1656 and 1659. His will was proved 1671 (see Appendix : *Wills*). He was succeeded by his second son, Thomas, who was attainted in 1689 by King James. Thomas Aston (? his son) was married to a daughter of Henry Bellingham, son of Col. Thomas Bellingham. A Tichborne Aston was High Sheriff in 1742, and William Aston, of Beaulieu, M.P. for Louth in 1727. The Richardstown Castle property of the Astons seems to have passed in the eighteenth century to the **Henry** family, for we find Alexander Henry, who married Catherine, daughter of John Dawson, in possession of Richardstown about 1790. He died 11 March, 1796 (see Appendix : *Tombstone Inscriptions*—Stabannon). His Will, proved the same year, mentions his brothers, John, William, George and Thomas, and his sons—John, who succeeded him in Richardstown, and Alexander, who succeeded him in his Dunbin pro-

perty (see Appendix : *Wills*). Alexander died in 1866, aged 71, and John died in 1867, aged 73. John was succeeded in Richardstown by his son Alexander, who died 4 June, 1897, aged 37 (see Appendix : *Burials*—Stabannon).

James Smallwood (Patent for Druncashel dated 3 Dec., 20 Charles II.) was a Captain in the Louth Militia. He had served under Cromwell, and we find him High Sheriff in 1657 and 1677. He is also named in Commissions for 1678 and 1679. He seems to have had also a residence in Dromiskin parish, q.v., and we find Nicholas Bailey recovering rents from him, 10 November, 1688, for lands in County Louth, probably Bawn—(*Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., Ormonde MSS.* 1885-7, p. 81).

John Dobbyn, who died 1740, seems to have inherited Smallwood's estate in Druncashel. His sister, Anne Dobbyn, who married **Charles Craven** (d. 1725), son of Lowen Craven, a Williamite officer, who fell at Aughrim in 1691, succeeded Captain John Dobbyn. Her son, Charles, born 1718, died at Druncashel in 1784. Arthur Craven, another son, received a Patent to hold fairs and markets at Druncashel on May 19 and October 12. He died in 1792, in which year his Will was proved (see Appendix : *Wills*). His nephew, Abel Craven, sold a part of Druncashel called "the Glack" to Christophilus Garstin in 1801, and the rest of the Craven estate was acquired by Major Thomas Macan, of Greenmount, about 1837 for 27 years' purchase.

The **Macans** of Druncashel come of a well-known Armagh family, members of which were Sovereigns or Mayors of Armagh from 1759-1797. The name was sometimes spelled M'Cann or M'Can. They also acted as Agents for the Primate. The first Macan who settled in this district was Turner Macan, High Sheriff 1802, who rented Greenmount, which was occupied in 1789 by Turner Camac, and in 1790 by Sir George Foster, Bart. The Macans were connected by marriage with the Camacs, hence "Turner" as a family name. Turner

Macan died at Greenmount April 10, 1813, and is commemorated by a mural tablet in Grange Church, Armagh. A relative of the same name, Turner Macan, has a handsome mural memorial in Armagh Cathedral. He was Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-chief in India, and edited the works of the Persian poet, Ferdousse. He died in the East in 1813. Robert Macan, of Greenmount, was High Sheriff in 1814. Turner Macan, jun., of Greenmount (son of the first Turner) was High Sheriff in 1817. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother, Major Thomas Macan, High Sheriff 1830, who married a Mrs. Oldfield, and left one child, a daughter Ann, who married Denis Kirwan of Castle Hacket, Co. Galway (see *B.L.G.*), receiving, it is said, a dowry of £30,000. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan were buried in Castlebellingham churchyard (see Appendix: *Burials*). Thomas Macan purchased Druncashel, as already stated, in 1838, but the present mansion house at Druncashel was not built until 1851-3 by his son, Richard Macan, High Sheriff 1853. Richard Macan died 13 October, 1879, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur Macan, D.I., (see *B.L.G.*).

As to the **Dromgoole Family** the *O.S.L.* have the following:

“ Tradition says that a man named Dromgoole, from whom this townland [Dromgoolestown] was named, was hanged at his own door for his religion (R.C.) in the time of Cromwell.”

“ Tradition ” has a great deal to answer in the matter of Cromwell. But in this case tradition evidently lies, for Dromgoolestown was Dromgoolestown four centuries before, and the following Inquisition of Cromwell (hitherto unprinted), dated at Gernonstown, speaks for itself:—

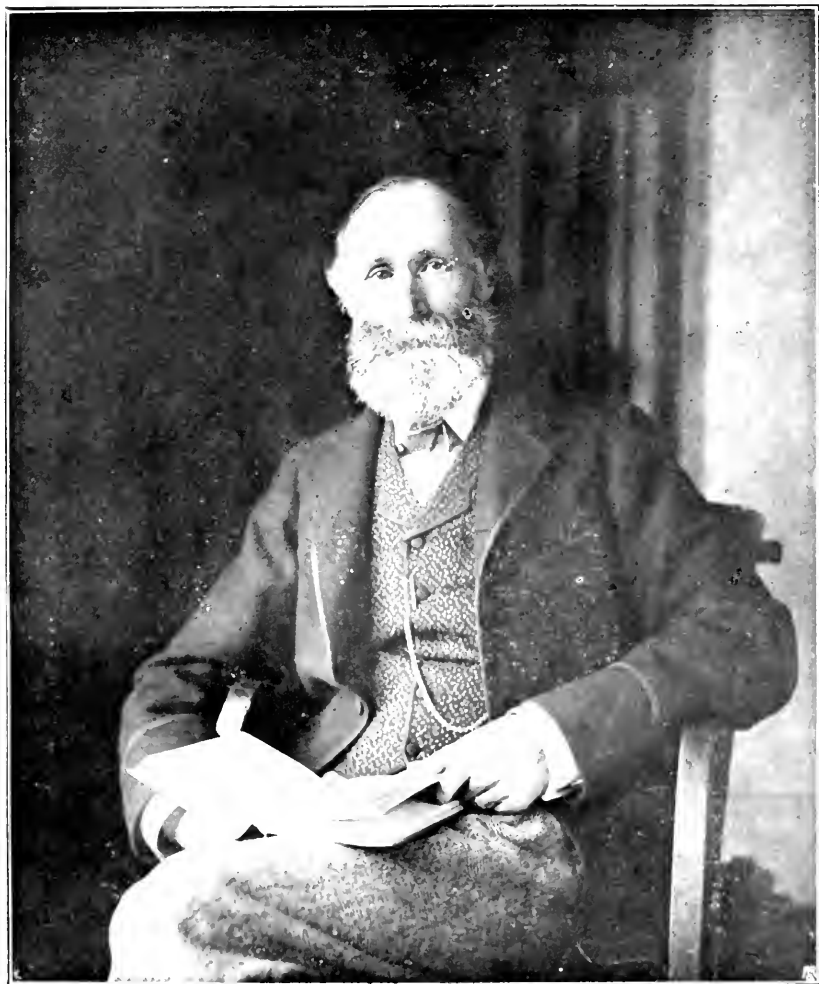
“ John Dromgoole seized of 2 tenements and 4 (? 40) acres in Dromgoolestown joined the rebels on the 1st March, 1641, and did continue with the rebels till 1st May, 1643, and then near Balleboe, in the County of Meath, was slayne.”

This John Dromgoole was the son and heir of Michael Dromgoole of Dromgoolestown, who died 29 October, 1624. That year he succeeded to a castle, 6 messuages, 2 mills, 1

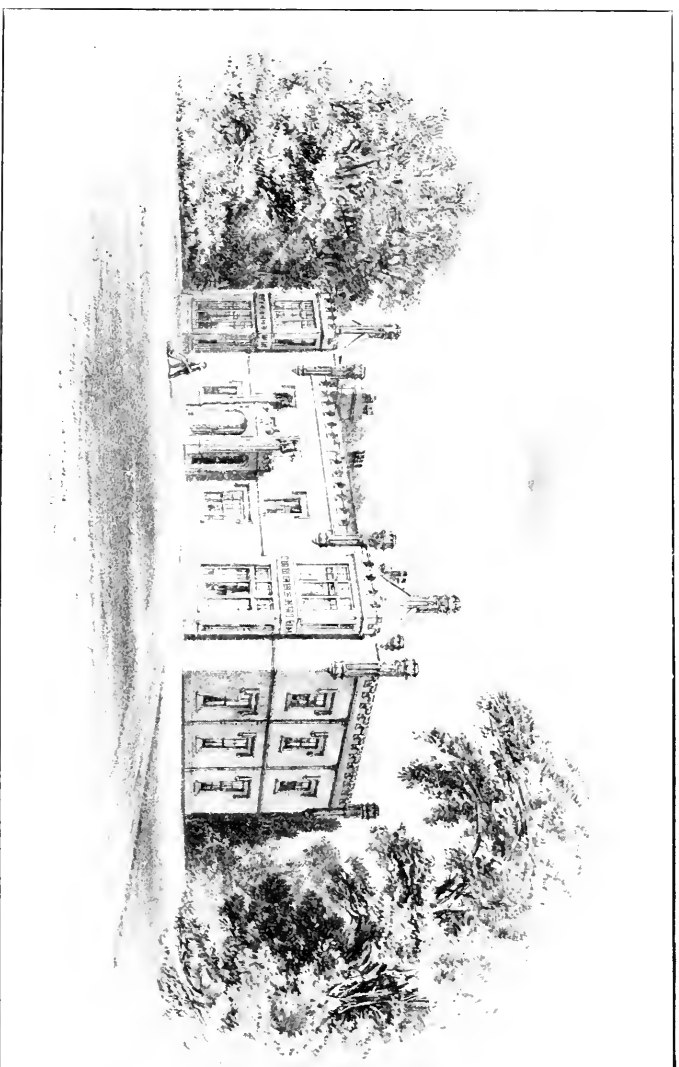
pigeon house and 120 acres in Dromgoolestown and 3 acres in Druncashel, held from Laurence Clinton ; 30 acres in Cookes-town, and Blundeston from Oliver Plunket, and 15 acres in Bolies from John Taaffe (*Inq. Ardee*, 24 September, 1633). The Dromgooles seem to have been connected about this time with the Townley family, for "my cosen, John Dromgoole," is mentioned in the Will of Faithful Townley (who lived at Dromgoolestown), made in 1651, proved in 1663. The Townleys were in Cromwell's time one of the most influential families in Louth. It is scarcely likely that they would permit (or perhaps we ought to say, order) a relative to be hanged at their own doors. According to the Hearth Money Rolls Patrick Dromgoole is living in Dromgoolestown in 1664.

Rev. Edward **Parkinson** was Rector of Ardee and became ancestor of the Ruxton family. From him also descended Rev. Thomas Parkinson, Rector of Stabannon. One Robert Parkinson was High Sheriff in 1737. The Parkinson property at Ardee passed to Chichester Fortescue, who was created Lord Carlingford and had to take the name of Parkinson along with his patronymic. (See Dromiskin.)

The Garstin Family.—Major James Garstin, who received a grant of lands in Braganstown, came of an ancient family, seated at Garston, near Liverpool, who were lords of the Manor of Walton, in Lancashire. Members of the family settled in Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the pedigree is fully shown in Burke's *Landed Gentry of Ireland*. One of the family was located in the Co. Kildare, near Leixlip, and served as High Sheriff for that County in 1640, as did also a descendant of his in 1729, who was also Sheriff of Meath in the year following. Before Cromwell's time they seemed to have settled in Drogheda, and at the Cromwellian Settlement, when the Barony of Ardee was appropriated to "Old Irish Protestants," James Garstin and his nephew, Symon, who had served as Captain in the army, received, in consideration of their service as well as of large sums of money



MR. JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., V.P.R.I.A., F.S.A., ETC.



BAGANSTOWN HOUSE, the residence of Mr. JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., F.S.A.

advanced (or "adventured") by them, grants of land in Louth, Meath and Westmeath. These were subsequently confirmed by Letters Patent of Charles II. in 1666.

The present Mr. Garstin has at Braganstown the Original Letters Patent, bearing the great seal of Charles II. (which document includes grants to several other grantees). He also possesses a certificate of 8th April, 1654, to Captain James Gastin (sic), of Colonel Lidcott's regiment, for an allotment in the Barony of Atherdee. With it is a letter of the late J. P. Prendergast, author of the *Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*, saying that he had never seen one of these certificates.

By this Patent Captain (subsequently Major) James Garstin was granted Braganstown in County Louth and other lands in Meath, and William Garstin, his grand-nephew, (son of Captain Symon Garstin, who had died in Drogheda in 1660 see *Wills*), received the Castle and lands of Leragh, Ballykerrin, etc., in County Westmeath. Major James Garstin was High Sheriff of Louth in 1668, and died without issue in 1677. By his Will, recorded in Dublin, he adopted as heir his grand-nephew, Norman, third son of his nephew Symon. Norman Garstin served as High Sheriff in 1685, and we find him named as one of the four Justices appointed to the Commission of the Peace by warrant signed by William III. himself immediately after the Battle of the Boyne (see Chap. I., page 50). He died in 1719 intestate. His daughter Alice married Rev. Boyle Travers, Vicar of Stabannon, and died in 1748. Another daughter, Anne, was buried beside Mrs. Travers in Stabannon churchyard (see Appendices: *Tombstone Inscriptions* and *Wills*), and a third daughter of Norman Garstin, Abigail, married Thomas Sweetlove, of Dowdstown, on June 1, 1710. There is a record in the parish register of a marriage of "Mrs. Abigail Sweetlove, of Mount Cashell" [? Drumeashell], to Mr. Robert Travers, of Cork, son and heir of Rev. Boyle Travers, the Vicar, who officiated at the ceremony on 15th June, 1754, a short

time before his death. This was *Miss Abigail Sweetlove*, daughter of *Thomas Sweetlove* and *Abigail Garstin*. Mr. Garstin, of Braganstown, has full pedigrees of these families and a copy of the Sweetlove tombstone, which is one of three remaining (now illegible) in the old churchyard of Mapastown.

Norman Garstin, in 1698, purchased from Godart, Earl of Athlone, the lands of Coolderry, just over the border of the County Monaghan, the estate of Christopher Lord Slane, attainted. This was the seat of the Forsters Baronets, and is now that of General Brownlow. The fee is still vested in members of the Garstin family.

Norman Garstin's son, Rev. James Garstin, Rector of Moyglare, Co. Meath, who succeeded to Braganstown and Coolderry, had several children; his second son, Anthony, eventually his heir, became High Sheriff of Louth in 1763, and in the same year m. Anne, daughter of Christophilus Jenney, of the Park, near Dundalk. [For particulars with regard to the Jenny family the reader is referred to a pedigree at Braganstown, and to "*An Ulster Parish*," (Hodges Figges & Co.), by Ven. E. D. Atkinson, Archdeacon of Dromore]. Among other children, this Anthony Garstin had Christophilus, his heir (of whom presently), and Rev. Norman, M.A., who became Prebendary of Kilpeacon, Limerick, and afterwards Senior Colonial Chaplain in Ceylon. From him descended a large family, set out in *B.L.G.*

The eldest son of this Anthony, Christophilus (b. 1766) was an officer in the 55th Regiment, Deputy Governor of the Co. Louth, for which he was appointed High Sheriff. In 1801 he increased the estate by buying for £1,730 from Abel Craven, of Drumcashell, a portion of Drumcashell townland, held in fee simple, containing 119 acres 0 roods 20 perches, Irish measure. The conveyance details the boundaries (including the River "Blackwater," now the Glyde), and gives the tenants names. This is now incorporated with Braganstown, there being no dividing fence. It is all now

in Mr. Garstin's hands, with a right of way through the adjoining portion of Druncashel. This Christophilus Garstin married in 1791 Elizabeth Thompson, of Newry, and died 1821, leaving by her who survived to 1857 (aged 95) three sons and several daughters, the eldest of whom married in 1819 Digby Marsh, of Co. Longford (see *B.L.G.*)

The eldest son, Rev. Anthony Garstin, born 1793, succeeded. He was J.P. for Co. Louth, and became Rector of Manfieldstown (which see). Another son, Christophilus Garstin, sometime Lieut. in the Louth Militia, inherited the Coolderry estate, was ordained, and was presented by the Crown to the Rectory of Cahir and thence to the Rectory of Drumballyroney, Co. Down. He married 1st, 28 July, 1816, Sarah, second daughter of Rev. George Vesey, D.D., of Derrabard, Co. Tyrone (see *B.L.G.*), Reader of the Royal Hospital, Dublin, and Rector of Manfieldstown, by whom he was father, *inter alios*, of Christophilus, who succeeded his uncle; he married secondly Miss Neynoe, of Castle Neynoe, Co. Mayo, by whom he was father of Rev. William Fitzroy Garstin, Rector of Conwall, Diocese of Derry, and of a numerous family, including two who married two brothers, Macnaghtens, cousins of Lord MacNaughten (see *Pecrage*).

On the death of Rev. Anthony Garstin, unmarried, in 1873, the Braganstown estate passed under an entail to his eldest nephew, Captain Christophilus Garstin, of the 96th and 27th Regts., b. 1825. He had sold his reversion, and the estate was for a short time in the hands of a Mr. Nugent (or Nathan), who served once on the Louth Grand Jury. By him it was sold through the Landed Estates Court in 1875, and was acquired from him by the Hon. Mathew F. Deane, brother of Lord Muskerry, who sold it in 1877 to the present owner, Mr. John Ribton Garstin, who consequently holds it in fee simple with Incumbered Estates Court title. Though that gentleman was not very nearly related to the previous owners, Captain Christophilus Garstin above mentioned was his nearest kinsman of the name.

Mr. Garstin, the head of the family and present owner of Braganstown, is fifth in direct descent from John Garstin of Leragh Castle, &c. (son of Captain Symon above mentioned), who married Maria, daughter and eventual heiress of Enoch Reader, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and of three brothers (two Deans and an Archdeacon), and the descent will be found fully shown in *B.L.G.*, from the 1893 edition of which it has been reprinted with corrections and additions.

Mr. Garstin, born 27th December, 1836, was educated at Cheltenham College and Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the Degrees of M.A., LL.B., and B.D. (being one of the few laymen who proceeded to the latter Degree). He is a member of the Senate of Dublin University since 1860, and received the M.A. degree of Oxford, being the last "*ad eundem*" degree granted. He is a member of many learned Societies, being an F.S.A. of London and Scotland, and a member of the Royal Irish Academy (sometime Hon. Treas.). He has been appointed by several Presidents of the latter Vice-President, being at present the Senior (of 4), and he was President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 1902-5.

It fell to the lot of Mr. Garstin, as representing the President of the R.I.A. to present addresses from the Academy to the Prince of Wales, now King, at St. James' Palace, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's "Golden Jubilee," and to that Sovereign herself at the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park, on the occasion of her last visit to Ireland. He also, for Lord Rosse, President, attended the Memorial Service at St. Patrick's, Dublin, on the occasion of the funeral of Queen Victoria. As President of the R.S.A.I. he handed to King Edward VII., at Dublin Castle, the address from that body on his Majesty's last visit to Ireland.

Mr. Garstin has long been one of the twelve Visitors of the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, and was last Chairman of the Committee of the National Library of Ireland before it was taken over by the State. He is a Governor of the Public

Library of Armagh, being the first layman co-opted on that board, and is also a Governor of Armagh Observatory. Mr. Garstin was for some years a Town Commissioner of Killiney and is a Magistrate for the Counties of Dublin and Louth and D.L. for the latter. He was High Sheriff of County Louth in 1880, three years after coming to the County, and had charge of three elections, including the last for Dundalk, and an election petition. On the passing of the Local Government Act in 1898 he was one of the three members of the Grand Jury elected to the County Council, which has ever since chosen him as one of the County Louth representatives on the Board of the Richmond Asylum. He was by that body appointed Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the Auxiliary at Portrane (with a population of over 1,300). He is a useful member of the Church of Ireland, being a member of the Diocesan Synod and Council of Armagh, of the General Synod, a Governor of the Incorporated Society, and member of many other societies associated with Church work. He has been Parochial Treasurer of Kilsaran Parish since 1898.

He married in 1864, at Ryde I.W., Mary Martha Toone, only daughter of James A. Durham, Esq., of Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex, and has issue an only son, William Portescue Colborne Garstin, Major 6th Royal Irish Rifles, who served throughout the South African war as Captain in the line (medal and clasps), and three daughters, of whom the eldest, Helena Cordelia, married in 1894 in Castlebellingham Church the Rev. J. H. Douglas, M.A., Rector of Otterden, Kent. Mr. Garstin's library at Braganstown contains many precious MSS., rare books, and maps, which have been freely placed at the disposal of the writer for the purpose of this History.

Braganstown House was formerly approached by an avenue leading straight from the road. It was remodelled and enlarged by Rev. Anthony Garstin, from funds accumulated during his minority. The offices, built of stone from Sheephouse quarry, bear the date 1824. The House altered to "Elizabethan" style, was designed soon after by Mr. Smith,

an Architect from Herefordshire, who designed the Louth Hospital in Dundalk, and remodelled Barmeth, Bellingham Castle, &c. The garden was moved from N.W. to S.E. of the house. The course of the river Glyde was changed by the Drainage Board and the river widened, forming an artificial lake with an ornamental waterfall just under the house. Terraces were formed and plantations renewed. After the railway was made through the estate a large share of the compensation received for it in 1851 (£2,047) was laid out in the construction of an enormous drain to the river. The Rev. A. Garstin was a great and generous employer of labour, and he reclaimed a large portion of the "Glack," which in his time produced over £700 per annum from turf sales. Most of it is now almost useless except for shooting.

At Braganstown, there are, besides a curious metal grate-back bearing the date 1699, several curious inscribed stones. Two are querns (for grinding meal by hand); two are carved with chequers, such as were used to mark the residence of a Magistrate. An inscription in Irish letters—one of the half-dozen or so in the County Louth—bears the name now written "Mulbride." Three were brought from Sligo to Dublin by long sea via Liverpool. Two bear the arms respectively of Hamilton and of Charles II., with the Royal initials boldly carved. Another has a long inscription in Latin commemorating O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, which will be given in Appendix V. That of most local interest is a fragment formerly over a house in Manfieldstown. It has part of a coat of arms, the dexter side of a shield bearing a double-headed eagle with the latter half of the date, 1579, and a triquetra. This is mentioned in the *O.S. Fieldbooks*, but the rest of it has long been lost. It must be one of the oldest dated stones still in the County Louth. Alongside of these are—comparatively modern, but looking quite venerable—the carved stone angel and pedestal on which rested the pulpit of the old Cathedral of Armagh, which were removed when it was restored.

It is to be noted that nearly all of those who are colloquially called the Cromwellian families settled in the united parishes gave distinguished sons to the Ministry of the Church.

Census of 1659-60.—Turning now to the general history of the parish we find that in 1659-60 (*Census MSS.* in R.I.A.) there were 175 inhabitants in the parish above 15 years of age—that is to say 6 English, including William Disney, Esq., and 22 Irish in “Strabanum”; 9 English, including “James Gastin, Esq.,” and 31 Irish in Braganstowne; 2 English and 35 Irish in Roodestown; 4 English, including “John Pierce, Esq.” (represented by Mary Pierce a few years later), and 34 Irish in Clintonstowne; and 32 Irish and no English in Drumcashell.

HEARTH MONEY ROLLS 1664-'7.

The following lists are now for the first time published from the originals in Dublin Record Office. [See explanatory note prefixed to like lists for Kilsaran at p. 42]:—

STABANNON.

1664.	1667.
William Disney, 2.	1 & 12 William Disney, 2.
Mr. Miller.*	2 James Miller.*
Charles St. Laurence.	3 Laurence Hoy.
Hugh Guire.	8 Hugh M'Guire.
Mahon Brogan.	6 Matthew Brogan.
Patrick Brodigan	9 Bryan Barron.
John Riely.	5 John Reyly.
James Condon.	10 Denis Dowdall.
Thomas Strong.	4 Thomas Strong.
James Hoan.	7 James Owen.
	11 Walter Bride.

BRAGANSTOWN.

1664.	1667.
James Gasquin [Garstin], 2	1 James Caswyne (sic), 2.
Rory MacMahon.	2 Roger Mathews.
John Farewell.	3 John Farrell.
Richard Dune.	6 William Gault.

* Mr. James Miller, in Stabannon list, is very probably Rev. James Meyler, who was “Established Minister under the Commonwealth” (MSS. T.C.D.) at Stromullen (sic), at a salary of £80, and who (*Dio. Reg.*) was afterwards instituted as Vicar, May 10, 1668.

Patrick Haggan.	4 Patrick Hagan.
Henry Guest	5 Henry Casie.
Richard Brimmingham.	7 John Carvollar.
Edward Antell, 2.	8 Owen Mathews.
	9 Symon Hadsor.
	10 Patrick Carvell.

DRUMCASHELL.

1664.	1667.
Stephen Taaffe.	14 Owen Slodane.
Richard Hadsor.	18 John O'Loony.
Laughlin Cullin.	13 Leighlin M'Culla.
Nicholas Dow.	12 Nicholas Daw.
Matthew Mahon.	11 Mahon Mahon.
John Myan	7 John Miane.
Donell Loan.	8 Daniel O'Molone.
Patrick Rath.	9 Patrick Rath.
Daniell Lwin.	5 Daniel Lomino.
Patrick Gernon.	10 Patrick Gernon.
John Coir.	16 John Care.
William Rivy.	17 William Reavy.
William Carroll.	15 William Carroll.
Patrick Carroll.	4 Patrick Carroll.
James Smallwood, 3.	1 Capt. James Smallwood, 2.
	2 Edmund Kelly.
	3 John O'Manihan.
	6 John White.
	19 Daniel Larisse.
	20 George Clinton.
	21 Jane Gernon.
	22 Capt. John Smallwood.

DROMGOOLESTOWN.

1664.	1667.
Mary Poe, 2.*	1 Mary Poe, 1.*
Roger Philipp.	5 Roger Philipp.
Patrick Dromgoole.	3 Denis Magobie (?).
Terence Laghrane.	8 Turlagh Loghane.
Daniel Duregan.	6 Daniel Doregan.
James Cruttin.	7 James Cerottin.

* Mary Poe was the widow of Anthony Poe, a Captain in Cromwell's army. She and her eldest son, Daniel Poe, received grants of land in Dromgoolestown, etc., under the Acts of Settlement. Daniel Poe became a Lieutenant in Earl of Arran's regiment of horse 1684-5. He had a son Samuel, who inherited Dromgoolestown, whose son James, High Sheriff 1741, m. Mary Moore 1741 ; d. 1768 (Will, 21 Dec., 1768). His son, Samuel, m. Martha, only daughter of Rev. George Jackson [R. Stabannon 1755 to 1782], and of his wife, Elizabeth Taylor. He held Dromgoolestown (called

Patrick Graham.	9 Richard MacRory.
Connor Liny.	10 Turlagh New.
William Sampson.	11 Martin Tonny.
Edmond Toible.	12 Nicholas White.
	13 Bryan Connell.
2 & 14 Thomas Chambers. 3 *	
	4 Henry MacNamee.

ROOTHSTOWN.

1664.	1667.
Thomas Clinton.	1 Thomas Clinton.
Patrick Monaghan.	3 Patrick Monoghon.
Thomas Carwillan.	2 Thomas Carvellon.
Brinc Gawley.	4 Bryan MacConoly.
Edmund Kue.	5 Edmund MacRue.
Nicholas Jackson.	10 Nicholas Jackson.
William Inally.	13 William MacInally.
Edmund Hoy [ffoy ?].	9 John Foy.
Neill Kelly.	16 Neale Kelly.
Nicholas Carvill.	15 Nicholas Cronell.
Elizabeth Clinton.	8 Elizabeth Clinton.
Henry Carvill.	6 Henry Carvill.
Walter Eunett [? Evatt]	7 Leighlin MacRue.
Philemy Hoy.	14 James Foy.
Denis Largassy.	11 Nicholas Rath.
Patrick Connor.	12 Owen MacMahon.
Thomas Garvey.	

CLINTONSTOWNE.

1664.	1667.
Mary Pierce, 2.	1 Mary Pierce. 2.
Daniell Carvill.	2 John Richard.
Richard Clinton.	7 Richard Clinton.
Thomas Parcivall.	3 Patrick Enis.
James Fflanny.	6 Thomas Smith.
Thomas Roskiny.	8 Patrick MacTegarty.
Richard Lewis.	10 Charles Finan.
James Callan.	5 James MacClone.
Morish Ledish.	
Patrick Grath.	9 Patrick MacGrathe.
John Petty.	
William Loy.	4 William MacLoy.

also "Poe's Court) till about 1784, when it was sold at the instance of a mortgagee. This branch of the family seems now to be extinct. Stabannon Registers have entries relating to them (see Appendix, and also Sir E. Bewley's *History of the Family of Poë or Poe*). The American Poet Edgar Allan Poe was of another branch of this family, as proved in Sir E. Bewley's interesting Memoir just cited, which was privately printed in 1906.

* Thomas Chambers, whose name occurs in the Roll of 1667, was at the time Vicar of Dunleer and afterwards became Rector of Kilsaran (see Appendix I).

It is interesting to compare these lists with those of 1784 and 1801, as given in the "Extracts from Vestry Book" by Mr. Garstin, on pages 132, &c.

In 1656 Joseph Barry rented from the Crown the vicarial part of the great tithes of the parish at £4 per annum—(*Commonwealth Papers*).

Attainders in 1689.—Simon Garstin (called "Gooding" in Archbishop King's List), Braganstown, Robert Smith of Drumcashell, Daniel Poe of Dromgoolestown, William Disney of Stabannon, and Thomas Ashton [Aston] of Richardstown were attainted by King James' Parliament.

About this time Stabannon seems to have been episcopally **united with Richardstown** Parish, which had been served by a Curate, Robert Goodlad, in 1622 ["Robert Harper" in another copy of the Royal Visitation], who was succeeded by Roger Briscoe as Curate in 1622.

As illustrating the evil of **Pluralities** at that time we may cite his case as a remarkable one. According to the Royal Visitation of 1633 he held then the Vicarage of Ardee, and was sole Curate of the parishes of Stakellyn, Charlestown, Richardstown, Mapastown, Shenlis, Tallanstown, Bally-mascaulan and Hagherd [Haggardstown]. For all he received less than £30! The lay impropiators had the rest of the tithes, and, let us hope, rest in their conscience.

Richardstown Church was dedicated to St. George the White, and was one of the eight chapels belonging to the Prior and Hospital of St. John of Ardee. It was granted on the dissolution of the monasteries, with the other lands and tithes of the Ardee Hospital, to the Moore family—ancestors of the Marquis of Drogheda.

Population.—In 1666-7, there were about 40 householders in Richardstown parish, which contained but one townland. Captain John Barnard (spelled 'Bernard' in Faithful Townley's Will 1661) paying then for no less than six hearths and probably residing in the castle. The population in 1821

(with the sub-division "Crinstown") was 484; in 1831, 537; in 1841, 542; in 1851, 499; in 1861, 326; in 1871, 236; in 1881, 198; in 1891, 118; in 1901, 139 (68 males, 71 females; of whom 127 were Roman Catholics, 3 Church of Ireland, 8 Presbyterians, and 1 of an "other" religion).

The church of Richardstown has been in ruins since 1641, and the parish remained united to Stabannon until 1883. The graveyard is now vested in the Board of Guardians.

In 1690 Dromin and Manfieldstown parishes were held at the same time by Rev. Robert Houghton, who became Vicar of Stabannon in 1675.

Episcopal Visitations of 1690-'2.—The following is the return as to Stabannon for the former year:—

"Church out of repair: not repaired because the parishioners of Manfieldstown do refuse to contribute to the repairs of the church, as they had obliged themselves to do. Chancel will cost £40, Body of Church, £70. The chancel is distinguished from the body of the church by the breadth (sic), the body being a foot broader than the chancel. Churchyard out of repair, ordered to be fenced. No C.P. Book, no Bible, no Plate Chest or Register Book, no Bell, Conveniency for two Bells. Minister officiates at Dromin. The repairs of the whole church being too great a charge for the parishioners of it, and also because the parishioners of Manfieldstown refuse (as above). Parishioners of both have referred to your Grace's determination. Minister resides in Richardstown, officiates at Dromin also catechises in Lent at Dromin. No Schoolmaster."

In the Episcopal Visitation Book of 1692 the same note occurs as to the reason of the ruinous state of the church, and we are told that:

"The chancel is distinguished from the body by an arch. . . . no bells. People meet by common consent at certain hours. No Plate nor Books. [A chalice and paten must have been purchased soon after, as their hall-mark dates 1694]. Popish Priest (sic) Patrick Connalan, no Mass house, no Meeting-house, no Schoolmaster. Ordered that care should be taken that the Lord's Day be not profaned, as I am informed the same has been formerly in these parts; ordered that the Act of Parliament, *re* cursing and swearing be read as directed."

As will be seen in the Appendix the **Ancient Baptismal**

Register has entries going back to the year 1688—a very rare thing in Ireland. Some leaves have, however, been lost, and the records of several years are therefore missing. This Register was used for noting interesting events concerning the church ; for instance :—

In 1701 it tells us Thomas Rudd was parish clerk ; 1703, Samuel Rankin, parish clerk ; 1713, erection of steeple.

From the Diocesan Register we find that Primate Marsh commissioned on Sep. 25th, 1713, John, Bishop of Dromore, to consecrate this church newly-built and the churchyard thereto adjoining. Another commission from Primate Lindsay to the same Bishop for the same purpose dates 11 Nov., 1714. This became necessary, because Primate Marsh had died 2nd November, 1713, within a week of issuing the first commission, which thereupon became invalid.

The following extracts from the Vestry Books made by Mr. Garstin continue the history of the church down to 1800.

Unfortunately, these books are now missing through the carelessness of some church official or Body. They were forwarded by the Rural Dean with the Registers to the Public Record Office on the death of the last Incumbent of Stabannon, but the Deputy Keeper, Mr. Mills, informed the writer that he returned them to the parish to be preserved among the records. The Representative Church Body seems however to have lost all trace of them—strange !

EXTRACTS FROM STABANNON VESTRY BOOKS,

BY JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., F.S.A., V.P.R.I.A.

1713 May 6—Copy of an instrument of the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, dated 6th May, 1713 :—

“Whereas the Parish Church and Chancell of Stabannon in the Diocess of Ardmagh are in a ruinous condition, and the parishioners by Act of Vestry, 6 April, 1713, agreed to the rebuilding of sd. church on a new foundation,—but chancell cannot be removed or rebuilt without consent of Impropiators. Consent accordingly, and undertake not to plead exemption on account of change, but not to pay for removal or rebuilding.

Robt. Hall, Peter Finell, John Worrall (Dean's Vicar), Chas. Taylor, Jos. Wilkinson, Dan. Rosingrave, Geo. Rogers, Richd. Warren, John Harris.” [These are signatures of the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, Impropiators of the Rectory.]

1735 and 1736—"Ordered and agreed. . . . that ye sum of three half-pence an acre be forthwith levyed throughout ye parish of Stebanon off ye severall inhabitants and others yt. hold land in ye sd. parish for ye severall uses hereafter mentioned, viz.: to pay ye old church wardens ye sum of five pounds and seven pence, wh. they disbursed over and above ye old sess wh. was layd on ye parish about 3 years agoe. Item, due to ye Nurse last August, two pounds, nine shillings, and ten pence; the remainder of ye sd. sess to be applyd to ye repaires of the church and churchyard and to such other uses as ye needs of ye Parish shall require.

	Boyle Travers, <i>Vicar.</i>
Alex. Eager.	John Gilbert,
	Thos. Hoy } <i>Churchwardens."</i>

1737— . . . "held . . . of Stobannon for receiving and settling ye accts. of Alderman John Gilbert and Thomas Hoy, late Churchwardens; it appears that there is due to Catherin Herne, ye Parish child's nurse, the sum of three pounds ye 23rd of last April and likewise to Mr. Edward Tisdall there's due ye sum of three pounds, nine shillings, and four pence halfpenny since he was Churchwarden, being expended by him for ye repairs of ye church, the former sess whereby he was to be reimbursed not holding out to answer his demands."

Ordered that a cess of 1d. per acre be applotted.

1738 August 29.—"Whereas at a Vestry, held in Stebanon, Oct. 2nd, 1735, there was a spott of ground in the church set out for Thomas Williamson to build a pew on joyning to Mr. Houghton's pue in ye church and he not building thereon and seeming not dispos'd to do it, the said spot of ground shall be given to Mr. Thomas Baker, of Richardstown, to build a pue on joining to Mr. Houghton's of ye same dimension wth. his, the same height and depth and the front of ye same regular work wth. ye other seats for ye use of his Protestant tenants in ye parish of Richardstown."

1745—"A Vestry held in ye parish church of St. Obanon. . . ."

1746 May 5.—"Whereas by Act of Vestry, made March 26th, 1722, given Mr. Haughton a plott of ground to build a seat, which seat was built, and whereas Mark Synott, Esq., now comes in the place of the said Houghton by purchase. Now by the absence of sd. Synnott, we, the Minister and Churchwardens do think the families of Mr. George Wynn and Mr. Thomas Williamson proper families to sit on the sd. seat and enjoy all right and property therein untill the sd. Mark Synnott or his family comes to reside in the sd. parish; and if hereafter sd. Synnott should live in sd. parish that then the plott of ground next to Mr. Eager's seat be reserved for the sd. George Wynn in right of his freehold, and the opposite ground lying next to Mr. Baker's seat for the family of Mr. Thomas Williamson in right of his freehold.

Boyle Travers, <i>Minister.</i>
James M'Ginnis, | <i>Churchwardens.</i>
James Camble. |

James Garstin, Ar. Craven, George Wynn, Tho. Williamson, Patt. Preston, Andrew Eager."

1748 (From Vis. Book)—Stearn Ball, Curate; Richard Scott, Parish Clerk and Schoolmaster.

1750 June 5.—“Two sates to be built by Mr. Saml. Austin [Aston] for his Protestant tennants at the south side of sd. church and west end, conformable to the rest of the fronts of the pews.”

1750 Oct 3.—Cess of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre=£3 12s. 10d. for mending ceiling, etc.

1751 March 27.—Cess of £11 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on parishioners of Stabannon, Dromin, Richardstown, and Mosstown.

Churchwardens' Account of 25 April, 1749, includes :—

	£	s	d
“Luke Pidgeon, for building ye pound , ..	3	15	0
At 8 different times for wine for ye Communion and bottles			
Each time at two shillings a bottle (sic) ..	1	0	0
For Allen the slater's salary, ..	1	12	6
Attending Visitation and taking out Articles,	0	10	0”

1751 April 9.—Cess of £2 10s. 0d. “to take out an Union for ye parishes of Richardstown, Dromin and Mosstown to ye parish of Stobannon.”

1753 Mar 27.—Cess of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per acre=£5 19s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on parishes of St. Abannon. Richardstown, Dromin, Mosstown and Phillipstown for Parish Clerk, etc.

1754 April 15.—George Wynne and Samuel Austin having at previous vestries been assigned waste ground on the N. and S. side respectively of the ch. next the door to build a seat upon, agree to exchange and Vestry ratify; Austin to build one for himself and one for his tenants; Wynne one. Richard Riddog, of Dromin, appointed Poundkeeper of Dromin. Patrick Boileau and James Kieran appraisers of Richardstown and Stickillen; and sundry roads to be repaired by the “six days labour.”

„ Oct 2.—“A blanket for a parish child, 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.”

1755 March 31.—Cess of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre=£11 3s. 4d. for repairs.

1756 April 30.—Cess of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre on parishes of Stabannon, Dromin, Richardstown, Phillipstown and Mosstown for repairs of churchyard wall of Stabannon.

1756 Oct 5.—Repairs of sundry roads by six days labour, overseers named.

1757 April 12.—Cess of 2d. to rebuild churchyard wall of Stabannon.

1758 Mar. 28.—Cess of £6 9s. 6d. for *inter alia*, new gate for churchyard and repairs of wall—James Thornton, clerk (also Schoolmaster V.B. 1755; no Schoolmaster 1757).

1759 April 17.—Patrick Donnelly, par. clerk £10, List of poor at Easter, 25 names.

1760 Sep. 30.—Roads to be repaired by 6 days labour under direction of Arthur Craven for West, James Poe for East, Wm. Bruerton for South and par. of Richardstown, and Anthony Garstin for North side—viz.: Braganstown and the Narrow Lane.

1761 Apr. 4.—Thomas M'Horish [now Magorisk] and Andrew Garland appraisers.

1762 April 13.—£8 for parish clerk; 30s. “for each square the spire shall contain on measurement for repairing same.” Bible and Prayer Book ordered.

1763 Aprl. 5.—John Maffett par. clerk.

„ May 13.—£2 for an orphan left on the parish.

„ Sep. 26.—Parish pounds of Dromin and Stabannon out of repair; Markis Ocletree keeper of pound of Stabannon.

£2 16s. 10d. to be raised for painting the spire [so it was probably then of wood]; Edward Gunnell parish clerk.

1765 April 9.—Repairs of lead work and "spire of the stiple of Stabannon."

1768—Andrew Agar [Eagar] parish clerk (V.B.).

1770 April 17.—Three guineas for a **pair of stocks**: Arthur Craven, Esq., and his heirs empowered to erect within ten years "a galary over the church door as an appendix to his estate and at his disposal." Assessment of 1d. per acre, "according to the Down Survey."

1772 April 21.—John Rice, sexton; Andrew Eager, clerk, £10.

1773 July 12.—Church exceedingly out of repair, "ceiling in danger of falling on the Heads of the congregation." Estimate to be prepared by Messrs. Gill and Graham.

1774 April 5.—Roof to be forthwith stripped of slates and lathes. Cess of 2½d. to raise £54 6s. 5d. No service, the church being repaired. Barnaby Fox, parish clerk.

1775 April 18.—Cess 2½d. per acre. Churchwardens accounts: Richards-town, 547 acres; Dromin, 1,119 acres; Stabannon, 1,359½ acres.

"N.B.—Lost lands in Hamlinstown and Lawlestown, 58½ acres; Braganstown ditto, 353 acres." Mr. Garstin charged himself with cess on these 353 acres. Church closed for repair.

„ Sep. 26.—Cess for "the stoco man" to make the mouldings, carpenter, glazier, etc.

1776 April 9.—Poor list 18 names, including Widow Macken, Widow Fagan. "Mr. Garstin died 15th of May, 1782."

1779 Apr. 6.—Thomas Gibton, formerly schoolmaster to William Ogle [R. of Kilsaran?], appointed sexton; a new pound to be built for Stabannon.

1782 April 2nd, 9th, 16th.—The Vicar sick [This refers to Rev. George Jackson, who died between 16th and 24th April, the date of the presentation of his successor].

1782 July 10.—£10 1s. 6d. for a **new Bell** and floor in steeple. [N.B.—The bell at present in the tower is stamped 1777, and Parish Register says "it was first tolled for a funeral in 1780."]

1783 April 3.—£5 5s. 0d. reward for detection of thief who stole copper weathercock out of sd. church.

1783 May 6.—A sounding-board over pulpit, and a new door at outer porch. Detail of acreage of Stabannon parish townlands:—

A.	R.	
177	3	Stabannon.
16	2	Glebe.
43	2	Melvin.
183	0	Dromgooldstown (of which Lawlestown has 48 acres).
279	0	Clintonstown (of which Hamlinstown has 10a. 2r.)
353	1	Braganstown.
253	1	Roothstown.
467	0	Drumeashell.

1771

547 Richardstown townland and parish.

1784 Mar. 16.—The previous applotment not specifying landholders, a fuller one is entered, giving all the names according to townlands.

Amongst the names are :—

			A.
Braganstown	Mrs. Garstin, ..	..	40
"	Patrick Plunkett, ..	..	137
Roodstown	John Callan, ..	..	7
Drumcashell	Arthur Craven ..	..	69
"	Thomas M'Gorisk, ..	..	74
"	Patt. M'Cann, ..	..	61
Stabannon	Rev. Mr. Hudson, ..	..	58
Pulbrook	Samuel Poe, ..	..	18
Drumgoolestown	" ..	..	50
"	Mr. Wynne, ..	..	4
Clintonstown	C. Tisdall, ..	..	50

Note at foot :—

Arthur Craven and tenants, 233a. 2r. }
Late Thos. Sweetlove and tenants, 233a. 2r. } 467 in Drumcashell.

1785—A cushion for the pulpit ordered.

1786 Sep. 17—Indignant resolutions as to Richard Hudson, Churchwarden whose accounts are termed "faulty and erroneous;" balance to be sued for.

1787 April 10.—The Vestries henceforward consist of "Protestant Parishioners." Shutters to be put to windows.

1789—Cess for repairing the "ancient churchyard wall of Richardstown."

1794—Church and steeple in very decayed state : inability of parishioners to repair them. Pewholders to be asked to do so ; aid of Lord Primate invoked ; 124 persons exempted from payment of Hearth money tax.

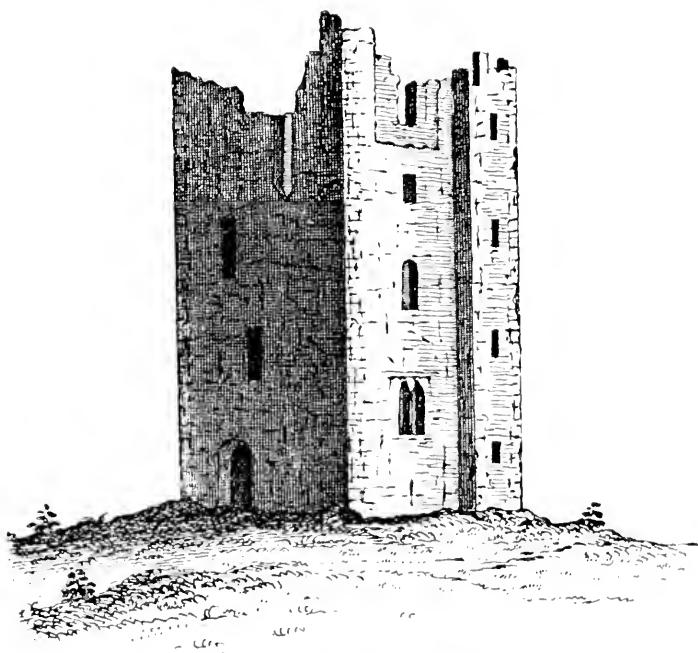
1795—Due by the Rectors (i.e., Vicars Choral, St. Patrick's, Dublin) for repairing the chancel, 10s. ; seat at north-east corner shall for the future be for the use of A. Henry his heirs and assigns.

1795 Aug. 24.—The seat at the S.E. corner, formerly occupied by the Tenison family, now non-resident, granted to Mrs. Elinor Craven, of Drumcashell, she relinquishing her former one, which was by act of Special Vestry assigned to Mr. James Crawley, of Richardstown.

1796—Four pinnacles, 5ft. 8ins. high, to be fixed on the church steeple as ornaments, costing £15 8s. 0d. Richard Delamar, stonecutter, employed ; Arthur Hagan to get 21s. a year for keeping the roof in repair in succession to Hugh Reilly, slater, dismissed.

1797—Tender for dashing the outside. Steeple with inside of parapet, 320 yards at 6d. ; 40 bls. lime, at 14d ; 40 loads of sea sand and pebble, at 13d. Outside wall 211 yards ; six labourers, 6s. 6d.

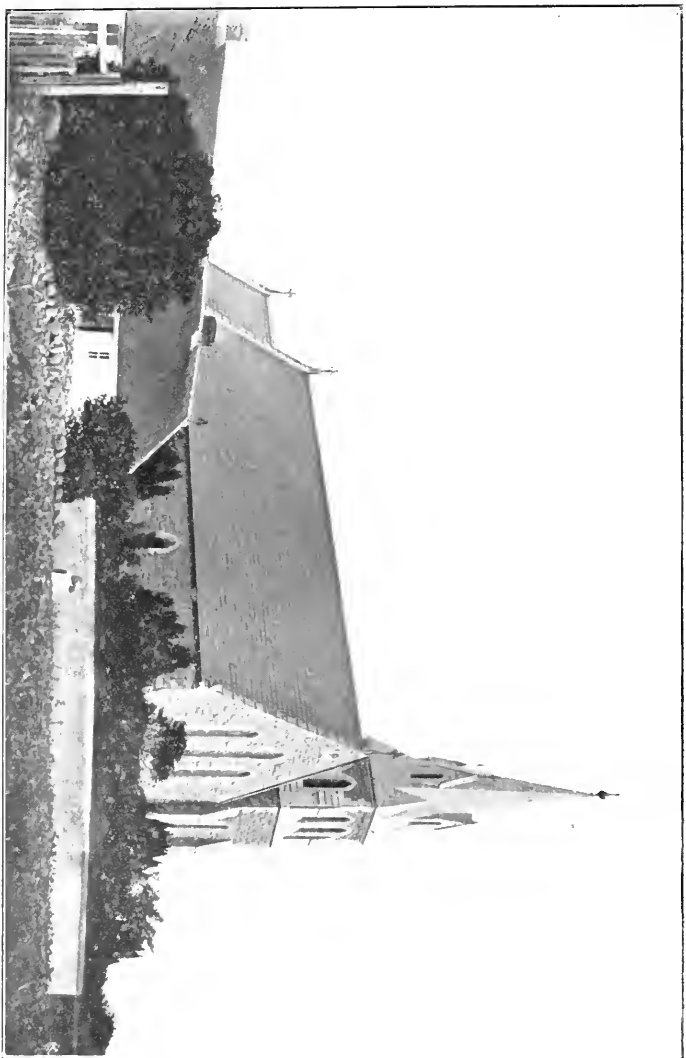
1799—"To raise the six militia men, the compliment which falls to this parish ;" surplus, 3s. 3d. Building poor seat, £8 15s. 0d. ; Cushions £4 11s. 0d.



ROODSTOWN CASTLE, 1748.

From Wright's Louthiana.)

To face p. 136



STABANNON ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(Photo by Mr. H. G. Thompson.)

PROPOSED APLOTMENT, 1801.

A proposed applotment on the several inhabitants by townlands similar to that of 1784, but fuller, dated 28th April, 1801, is shown in the Vestry Book as follows:—

ROOTSTOWN.				A.	R.	P.					
							J. Wooley,	..	1	2	0
Philip M'Ardle,	..	30	0	0			Pat. Lane,	..	0	2	0
Ch. Jordan,	..	30	0	0			Rd. Hudson,	..	3	2	0
Thomas Plunkett,	..	59	0	0			Jas. Courean,	..	1	2	0
Thomas Hanlon,	..	20	0	0			DRUMGOOLESTOWN.				
Widow Creaton,	..	4	2	0			Mr. Pendleton, *	..	45	0	0
Michael Ruddy,	..	6	3	20			Mrs. Vickers,	..	4	0	0
Wm. M'Cartney,	..	6	2	20			Cornac Maguire,	..	2	0	0
Mat. Plunkett,	..	103	0	0			Widow Brannigan,	..	2	0	0
Pat. Dowdall,	..	2	0	0			Danl. Doonegan,	..	3	2	0
DRUMCASHILL.							Hugh Matthews,	..	4	0	0
Pat. Lynehy,	..	8	0	0			J. Vickers, <i>vice</i>	}	4	0	0
James Lynchy,	..	18	0	0			Tom. Smith (erased)				
Rd. M'Gee,	..	10	0	0			Pat. Brannigan,	..	2	0	0
Chs. M'Gee,	..	16	0	0			Jno. Halfpenny,	..	0	2	0
Wm. Holland,	..	51	0	0			Robt. Wynne,	..	6	0	0
Rep. Stn. Jordan,	..	51	0	0			James Carney,	..	6	0	0
Jno. Bell,	..	52	0	0			Owen Lane,	..	6	0	0
Mrs. Craven,	..	30	2	0			Jas. Byrne,	..	1	2	0
Anty. M'Gorisk,	..	66	2	0			Pat. Carroll,	..	18	0	0
Tom. M'Gorisk,	..	1	0	0			Jas. Moore,	..	2	0	0
Pat. M'Gorisk,	..	54	2	0			Peter Hand,	..	14	0	0
Pat. Plunkett,	..	15	0	0			Pat. Shiels,	..	3	2	0
Kate Marry,	..	12	0	0			Widow Harman,	..	1	1	0
Richd. Clinton,	..	4	0	0			Pat. Plunkett,	..	1	1	0
Pat. Clinton,	..	8	0	0			Tom. Brennan,	..	8	0	0
Edw. Magee,	..	50	0	0			Jas. Carroll,	..	1	0	0
STABANNON.							Tom. Bride,	..	8	0	0
							Bryan Bride,	..	1	0	0
Lau. Mathews,	..	90	0	0			Pat. Carney,	..	4	0	0
Mr. Murphy,	..	6	0	0			Matt. Conlan,	..	8	0	0
Tom. M'Keon,	..	1	0	0			John Dunn,	..	4	0	0
Pat. Thornton,	..	5	2	0			John Rafferty,	..	3	3	0
Kate Marry,	..	11	2	0			Tom. Crawley,	..	4	0	0
Hugh Mathews,	..	1	0	0			Bryan Durnin,	..	1	2	0
Denis Mackin,	..	3	3	0			Pat. Greene,	..	3	2	0
Michael Clinton,	..	8	1	20			Bryan Greene,	..	3	2	0
Tom. Clinton,	..	7	1	20			Jas. Hoey,	..	0	2	0
Mat. M'Quillian,	..	0	2	2			Thos. Hoey,	..	1	0	0
Owen Lane,	..	8	0	0			Pat. Colgan,	..	2	0	0
James Hand,	..	1	2	0			Peter Hyans,	..	2	0	0
Rd. Clinton,	..	29	0	0			Jas. Byrne,	..	2	0	0
Jas. Carroll,	..	16	0	0			Mat. Kearns,	..	2	0	0
Rd. Pentony,	..	16	0	0			John Colgan,	..	3	2	0
Antony Hand,	..	3	0	0			BRAGGANSTOWN.				
Tom. Coyle,	..	3	0	0			Mrs. Garstin,	..	47	0	0
Bryan M'Nally,	..	2	1	0							

* Evidently the purchaser of the Poes' lands.

	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.
John Curren, ..	15	0	0	Tom. Garnon, ..	9	3	12
John Collins, ..	1	0	0	Nichs. Garnon, ..	11	0	26
James Hurst, ..	2	0	0	Jas. Garnon, ..	9	1	6
James Cusick, ..	1	0	0	George Garnon, ..	15	1	18
Philip Clarke, ..	4	0	0	John Farky, ..	12	3	16
Thomas Wallace ..	4	0	0	Danl. M'Nally, ..	2	2	11
Owen Cunehan, ..	3	0	0	Hugh Matthews, ..	3	1	14
Tom. Plunket, ..	0	2	0	Pat. Faulkin, ..	8	0	8
Dennis Curren, ..	26	0	0	Owen M'Enteggart, ..	8	2	8
Pat. Dromgoole ..	11	0	0	Thos. Duffey, ..	5	1	15
Pat. Plunkett, ..	17	0	0	John Ruddy, ..	4	2	29
James Flannigan ..	11	3	20	Pat. M'Ardle, ..	2	0	14
John Groogan, ..	15	0	0	Bryan M'Cabe, ..	9	2	24
Larry Plunket, ..	3	2	0	Edward Whate, ..	9	1	2
Pat. Canlon, ..	8	1	0				
Owen Carney, ..	8	3	0	Total for parish, ..	1,771	2	0
John Carney, ..	0	3	0	Ordnance Survey has	4,376	3	11
Rd. Plunket, ..	2	0	0				
Pat. Finegan, ..	28	0	0	RICHARDSTOWN PARISH.			
Art. Ward, ..	8	0	0		A.	R.	P.
Henry Boyde, ..	3	0	0	Laur. Keeran, ..	40	0	0
Pat. Durnin, ..	3	3	0	Pat. Mullen, ..	109	1	0
Mr. Carrol, ..	3	0	0	Edw. & Pat. Mathews	16	1	0
Patk. Carrol, ..	3	2	0	Do. (Bog)	13	0	0
Edw. Durnin, ..	5	0	0	Mr. Brereton, ..	54	0	0
Thomas Lamb ..	5	0	0	Pat. Eakins, ..	17	0	0
Larry Plunket, ..	2	2	0	Rd. Keeran, ..	30	1	0
Owen Carney, ..	6	1	0	Mr. Henry, ..	100	1	0
Pat. Wallace, ..	2	1	0	Jas. Carroll, ..	14	0	0
Tom. Flannigan, ..	8	2	0	Jos. M'Gee, ..	85	0	0
Pat. Plunket, ..	115	0	0	Wm. Tearney, ..	5	2	0
				Jas. Crawley, ..	9	0	0
CLINTONSTOWN.				Bryan Matthews, ..	3	0	0
Mr. Tisdall, ..	113	3	0	Pat. Kearns, ..	2	0	0
Wm. Sharkey, ..	10	3	0	Chs. Keog, ..	4	2	0
Jas. Rafferty and Pat.				Mr. Vickers, ..	2	0	0
Brady, ..	6	2	17	Tom. Rispan, ..	42	0	0
Mr. M'Gee, ..	13	1	6				
Peter Lamb, ..	3	3	11	Total for Richardstown, ..	547	0	0
Tom. Rafferty, ..	5	3	26	[The Ordnance Survey has	1,107a.		
Wm. Halfpenny, ..	3	1	27	Or. 22p. statute.]			

The absence of names commencing with Mac and O is noteworthy.

Extracts from Entries of Church Collections Book :—

1795—H. W. Stewart, Curate, gives 1s. 1d. each to the parish poor, 6. The collections range from 1d. (twice), 1½d. (5 times) averaging about 1s. 6d. up to 5s. 5d. on Christmas Day. Total for year about £2 10s.

1798—List of 8 poor women; 2 marked "protestants" and 1 palsied. "8 Mary Wall, Dromgoolestown, widow. N.B.—This woman read her recantation, but is a doubtful character, and ought to be looked after that the money may not be given to unworthy objects."

1799 Oct. 6 and Nov. 3—"No congregation."

1800 Aug. 31—"I was ill—no service." Sep.: "One bad sixpence."

- 1801 Jan. 4—"No service; East window broken and a wet day."
 19 aft. Trin.—"No service; porch repairing; no congregation; wet day."
 1802 Jan. 24 to Mar. 31—"The church shut from a violent storm."
 7 aft. Trin.—"No service, my fault—T. Murphy."
 2 in Advent.—"No service, owing to the great flood of Thursday and Friday."
 1804 March 25, Annunciation—"No service; Mr. M. oblig'd to leave home."
 April 8—"I was in town burying my mother-in-law.—T.M."
 June 10, 17, 24—"No service; Mr. M. ill in the Rheumatism."
 [In female hand]
 July 22—"N.B.—A silver sixpence."

PERSONS ATTENDING VESTRIES.

The following persons are also found attending vestries:—

1745, Thomas Sweetlove; 1754, Henry Hurst; 1755, Thomas Filgate, Norman Garstin; 1756, P. Boylan; 1758, Matt. Jackson, Robert Stephens; 1763, Robert Crawford, Henry O'Neill, Peter Jordan; 1766, John Wilkinson; 1770, Eleazar Gill, John Graham; 1776, George Jackson; 1778, Pat. Rice; 1780, John Govers, Hercules Troy; 1783, Charles Keage, Wm. Boyd; 1786, Martin Connor; 1788, Henry Savage; 1789, James Hurst; 1792, Wm. Fettes; 1795, Isaiah Wooley; 1796, Henry Acheson, John Collins; 1798, John Peake; 1799, Jos. West, Wm. Barron; 1800, Thomas McNally; 1811, Thomas Hudson, Adam Hudson; 1813, John Bell; 1818, Matthew Cunningham.

Boyle Travers, 56 years Vicar.—From a Parliamentary Return of 2nd March, 1731, we find that Rev. Boyle Travers was Vicar of Stabannon and that he was resident in a Parsonage House with a glebe. Boyle Travers (who is sometimes confused with another of the same name who was Rector of St. Paul's, Dublin, till 1759) was collated to the Vicarage of Stabannon as also to the Rectory of Dromin, and the Vicarages of Mosstown and Richardstown on June 12, 1699, and he held these parishes until his death in 1755. He was buried in Stabannon, where his tombstone recorded his virtues as a man and a pastor (see Appendices: *Succession of Clergy and Tombstone Inscriptions.*)

In the **Return for 1764**, by John Bell, Hearth Money Collector, there were 20 Protestants and 690 Roman Catholics in "Stebanen," and 40 Protestants and 370 Roman Catholics in Richardstown. One church and one chapel in Stebannen: none in Richardstown. From another **Return in 1765** we

learn that there were 10 Protestants families and 201 Roman Catholic families in the parish, and two R.C. assistant Priests [one for Mosstown?]. Richardstown had 13 Protestant and 58 Roman Catholic families.

From the Return of **Vestry Levies, 1811-'23** (Vol. in Marsh's Library), we take the following extracts:—

- 1811—Cess £38 12s. 8d., at 4d. per acre, including repairs of windows, doors and pews, £12; and new door to Richards-town churchyard, £1 17s. 1d. T. Parkinson, Vicar.
- 1812—£28 9s. 6d., at 3d. per acre.
New Bible, £2 5s. 6d.; new cloth for Communion Table, Reading Desk and Pulpit, £5 13s. 9d.
- 1813—£24 2s. 11d., at 2½d. per acre. Repairs to churchyard walls and ceiling of church, £5. Alteration to window-shutters and iron bars, £2 [This last item seems to point to the disturbed state of the country at the time].
- 1814—£31 7s. 9d., at 3¼d. per acre. Rebuilding part of churchyard wall, £3. Repairs to roof injured by storm, £5 13s 9d. Repairs to church bell, £1.
- 1815—"A cess of 6d. an acre, amounting to £57 19s. 0d. was laid on the united parishes to pay salaries, etc., and for repairs to the church, very old and decayed, to repair churchyard wall—always damaged by the country people; repairs to window shutters, mending church windows, removing banks of clay from church wall, stoning, levelling round and planting churchyard, etc."
- 1816—£43 8s. 5½d., at 4½d per acre. Erecting two new pews, £11 10s. 6d. Dashing and whitewashing church inside and outside, £8 6s. 6d.
- 1817—£33 16s. 0d., at 5½d (? 3½d.). Repairing roof and cornice of church, damaged by minaret blown from the steeple, £3. Erecting minaret, £1.
- 1818—£38 12s. 8d., at 4d. Stove in church, £10. 3 June—Special Vestry—1½d. an acre laid on to support two orphan children, whose mother died of typhus fever in the fields, £14 9s. 9d.

From the **Census Returns of 1821**, which adds Bogtown and Clude to the list of townlands given at the beginning of this chapter, we find that the chief industry, besides agriculture, was hand-loom weaving and flax spinning. Among the principal residents in the parish at that date were:—in DRUMCASHEL townland—Hon. Mrs. Hume Tisdal, aged 50, and her sister, Hon. Susan Plunket, occupying 17 acres; Rev. Owen Dealey, Parish Priest of Stabannon and Kilsaran, aged 69, occupying 13 acres; Margaret Callan, aged 56,

holding 66 acres, besides 150 acres in Charlestown, 38 in Dromiskin, 70 in Dunany, and 65 in Dromin Parishes. In STABANNON townland—Rev. Thomas Parkinson, Rector, aged 46, holding 17 acres. Hester his wife, aged 40. his children—Thomas, aged 11 ; John, aged 5 ; Anne, aged 10 ; Isabella, aged 8, and Jane McGee, his sister-in-law, aged 30. “ The parish chapple (sic) is in this townland. The parish church and its burial ground are in this townland. The church of Stebannon is built 108 years Back. There are 24 Houses in the Village of Stabannon. A school in the T.L., containing 24 boys and 20 girls.” In BRAGGINSTOWN (sic)—Eliza Garstin, aged 54. holding 500 acres, her children—Rev. Anthony, aged 27, Norman, 17, Sharlot [sic=Charlotte], 20, Frances, 18, Mary, 16, Anne, 15. In CLINTONSTOWN—Thomas Tisdall, gent., aged 45, holding 753 acres [Thomas Tisdall, of Charleville, Colonel Royal Artillery, born 23 April, 1769, was the son of John Tisdall, who married in 1757, Martha, daughter of Charles Aston of Ardee a descendant of Major Sir William Aston. John Tisdall was the son of Edward (son of Patrick) Tisdall, who married in 1724 Elizabeth Darling. Colonel Thomas Tisdall was High Sheriff in 1822], Peter Coleman, aged 42, Barony Constable. In RICHARDSTOWN “ Hamlet ” there were 17 houses. “ The ancient Castle of Richardstown is situate in this T.L., is in good repair, and occupied by John Henry, Esq., aged 27 Anne Henry, his wife, aged 26, John, his son, 1. The ruins of the old church and its burial ground are in this parish.”

The **Census of 1831** adds to the denominations of townlands of 1821 the sub-divisions of Balregan, Narrow Lane, Kellystown and Whitebog. Colonel Tisdall lives in Charleville, Rev. Thomas Parkinson in Stabannon, Rev. Anthony Garstin in Braganstown, and George Elliott, Esq., at Drumeashel.

There seems to have been no **Glebe House** in the parish for some centuries. In the V.B. of 1803, however, we are told that “ the Vicar, Rev. Thomas Murphy, resides in offices built

by himself, and intends to build a glebe house." In 1806 (*Eccl. Com. Rep.*) "Rev. Thomas Murphy, resident, has cure of souls and discharges the duties; a church in Stabannon in indifferent order, a glebe house on a glebe of six acres contiguous to the church." From the *Building Papers*, P.R.O., we find that Mr. Murphy had applied for a new glebe house in 1796. But it was not approved till 1816—to cost £800. The total cost, however, came to £950 3s. 3½d. as measured and valued for the Vicar, Rev. Thomas Parkinson, in 1819. There is a letter from him extant complaining of the large sums lavished upon it.

Vestry Levies continued :—

1819—Cess £24 2s. 4d., at 4½d.

1820—£28 9s. 6d., at 3d. Two new P. Books, £2 10s. 0d.

1821—£48 5s. 10d., at 5d.

New flooring the church: a composition floor, £3 8s. 3d.
New windows in church, £20.

1822—£29 12s. 9d., at 3d. For enclosing Richardstown burying-ground with a stone wall and iron gate, costing £2 10s. 0d;
Total, £12 10s. 0d.

1823—£58 13s. 3d., at 6d. For a new parchment-leaved Vestry Book, £2 5s. 6d. For erecting an iron gate and piers to Stabannon churchyard, £9 18s. 0d. For rebuilding churchyard wall, etc., £19 7s. 0d.

During the Incumbency of Rev. Thomas Parkinson, who was instituted on the resignation of Rev. Thomas Murphy, on October 10, 1807, not only was a **glebe house built** but the **church** itself was **rebuilt** in the year 1829—begun in 1826. Mr. Parkinson seems to have been a man of strong convictions—reminding one of his fourteenth century predecessor, John Whitehead,—a man also who was not afraid of expressing them, and who feared no man, but only God. This appears from his letters, his returns at Visitations, and from stories handed down by tradition about him. (See p. 144.)

The state of the Parish in his time is seen from the following return by Rev. Richard Olpherts, Rural Dean at the Visitation of 1826 :—

“Thomas Parkinson, Vicar. Of the glebe—which is over 22 acres in extent; of which only 5 are allowed to the resident clergy-

man, all the remainder is leased from [i.e., away from] the clergy by the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick. The 17 acres are set to tenants and pay their rents to the V. Choral. Wm. Barron (or Byrne), parish clerk. A new clerk, to act also as schoolmaster to be appointed—viz., James Hurst, now nearly trained in Kildare Street. Not any church in the Union (Stabannon and Richardstown) at present fit for service; a new one about to be roofed; a large Bible and two Pr. Books kept in Vicar's house, where service is performed on Sunday a.m. One silver cup and paten; no table linen, but a late Vestry ordered some. Churchyard sufficiently fenced by a wall; a dead body has been buried near the church, but as the new one has been built a few feet nearer the north, a gravel walk will surround it. Divine Service on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday at 12 a.m. Minister and congregation punctual; attendants—20-36. Sacraments six times a year; 30 Communicants, supplied with books. Protestant families stationary; 5 to 6 children catechised on Sunday by Incumbent, resident in glebe house; no curate; no site but ground adjoining the glebe has been promised by Mr. Filgate to build a glebe house. [This seems a strange entry, considering that a glebe house had been built eight years before]. Matrimonial ceremony not according to Canons, there being no church. Roman Catholic families increasing, but not owing to Protestants conforming to that faith; no Dissenters."

Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary," 1837, states that **Charleville**, belonging to Lieut.-Col. Tisdall, was "one of the oldest houses in the county," having been built in 1640. The present handsome structure cannot however date from the seventeenth century. The old name of the place was Clintonstowne, and it was the chief seat of the Clinton family. The Pierce family lived there in 1664, and it was most probably the residence of Rev. Mossom Wye (who m. a Miss Pierce) about 30 years later, when he was Rector of Kilsaran and Dunleer. The Dunkins (see Dunkin and Tisdall: *Wills*) seem to have held it subsequently and up to 1755. Soon after it was purchased by John Tisdall, of Clintonstowne. From the Tisdall family it passed, in the last century, to Mr. O'Reilly Dease, M.P. He was succeeded by his next-of-kin, the present owner, Edmund O'Connor, D.L., High Sheriff 1894, eldest son of Major Richard Ross O'Connor of the 17th Regt., who married in 1891 Maud, daughter of Daniel J. O'Connell

D.L., Grenagh, Co. Kerry, a grand-niece of the "Liberator."

In 1837 the tithes of Stabannon amounted to £498 10s. od., of which the Vicars Choral received £298 10s. od., and the Vicar £200.

In the **Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of 1836**, the glebe in the hands of the Vicar is valued at £12 10s. Incumbent reports that "he does not receive any emolument whatever from the Parish of Richardstown, although denominated a Vicarage, that he spent £138 of his own money without leaving any charge on his successor on the glebe house, built 1818, at a cost (besides aforesaid) of £738 9s. 3d., which was half a loan and half a gift from the Board of First Fruits; that church accommodation was for 110, church built 1826, cost £784 12s. 3d., of which three-quarters was a loan from the Board of First Fruits. The greater part of the congregation, it is observed, live too far distant from the church to meet at evening service on Sunday. The Lord Primate is Patron of Richardstown Vicarage, but both Rectorial and Vicarial tithes belong to Viscount Ferrard, without any compensation to Vicar for discharge of clerical duties." Here we have revealed to us the injustice felt by the Vicar on account of the misappropriation of the tithes of the Parish.

A strange story about Rev. Mr. Parkinson has been preserved, which throws an interesting side-light on his character. It must have occurred about the year 1816, the year of the celebrated burning of Wild Goose Lodge, when, according to a proclamation of February 1816, we find the Baronies of Louth and Ardee in a state of disturbance. I have the story from his grandson, Very Rev. Dr. Ovenden, Dean of Clogher, who writes:—

"My mother's father, Rev. Thomas Parkinson, was Rector in Stabannon at the time of the rebellion. The rebels were at that time burning all before them. A company came to burn Stabannon Rectory; my grand-father arrayed himself in his canonicals and met them at the avenue gate, with a large Bible

in his hands. He said, 'Boys, before you go up to burn my house I intend to preach you a sermon.' They stopped short, when he, taking his text from the Book of Revelation, delivered a sermon on Chap. xvii. 4-5—'And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet colour and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand, full of abominations and filthiness of her fornication, and upon her forehead was a name written.—Mystery, Babylon the great, the Mother of harlots and abominations of the earth.' He applied the text to the Church of Rome and the work they were doing in her name. At last they had got enough, and said : 'Boys, let us go and leave the gentleman alone,' and they went off without doing any damage to him or his rectory. [This was probably the only controversial sermon that ever "converted" a whole congregation!] Years afterwards he died; I think, in 1847, of an attack of famine-fever, which he caught while ministering with devotion to the starving Roman Catholics of his parish.'

The last Vicar.—Mr. Parkinson was succeeded by Rev. John Grahame, B.A., whose wife was daughter of Dr. Jager, one of the Vicars Choral of S. Patrick's, Dublin, the Patrons of the vicarage. He was instituted on 22 October, 1847, and remained Vicar until his death in May, 1883. Mr. Grahame, who spent a faithful pastorate of 36 years in the parish, lies buried in the churchyard beside his wife, who predeceased him (see Appendix : *Succession of Clergy and Tombstone Inscriptions*).

According to the 1862 V.B. there was only four children to be catechised in the parish. The Report of 1869 tells us, however, that there were 55 Protestant parishioners, but the income had fallen to £173 10s. od. (nett £153 9s. 5d). The following were Registered Vestrymen of the parish in 1870 :—John Henry, Thomas Irwin, Francis Bingham, Samuel Newett, William H. Newett, William Rickerby, John Johnston, W. R. Supple, Jonathan Rowland, John Eagar (parish clerk), W. B. Hudson, George Hunter, Rev. A. Garstin : as well as the following owners of property :—T. M. Richardson, C. Brinsley Marlay, Robert F. Ellis, George H. Hudson, Arthur B. Brooke.

On Rev. Mr. Grahame's death, in 1883, the parish was

divided, in the Church of Ireland arrangement, between the Unions of Ardee and Kilsaran, the townlands of Braganstown, Stabannon—including the church—Dromgoolestown and Clintonstowne going to Kilsaran; while Roodstown and Drumcashell with the parish of Richardstown were added to Ardee Union.

The **Glebe** was bought by the Representative Church Body from the Church Temporalities Commissioners, and after the death of the last Incumbent, Rev. John Grahame, sold in 1889 to his daughters and only children, the Misses H. and R. Grahame. The profit on the sale of the glebe amounting to £175 9s. 10d. was equally divided between Kilsaran and Ardee parishes.

Divine Service continued to be held in the Parish Church in the afternoon for some time after the parish was divided; but there being no Protestant parishioners to-day, except a few families which attend the churches of Ardee and Kilsaran parishes, the church has now being closed for several years, except for occasional service.

The handsome new **Roman Catholic Church** at Stabannon was built from the design of Mr. Byrne, architect, of Dublin, on the site of the old one during the pastorate of Rev. Peter Pentony, P.P., and completed in 1899. It cost about £5,000. A fine-toned bell, the gift of Mrs. Magee of Roodstown, was hung in the tower a few years ago. The schools adjoining—of which Mr. P. O'Brien and Miss Lennon are principals—are connected with the National Board.

CHAPTER IV.

MANFIELDSTOWN PARISH.

Topography.—The parish of Manfieldstown, containing 2419 acres 3 roods 26 perches statute acres, is in the Barony of Louth. It includes the townlands of Manfieldstown, Loughanmore, Bawn, Upper Gainstown, Wottonstown, Woodtown, Gilbertstown and Derrycammagh, and is bounded on the South by the River Glyde, which here separates the parliamentary divisions of North and South Louth. on the West by the small ancient parish of Clonkeehan, on the North by Darver and Dromiskin, and on the East by Dromiskin. It lies in the Rural District of Ardee and Parliamentary Division of South Louth.

The population in 1821 was 1,081 ; in 1831, 1,062 ; in 1841, 1,107 ; in 1851, 652 ; in 1861, 471 ; in 1871, 445 ; in 1881, 395 ; in 1891, 296 ; in 1901, 266 (i.e., 137 males and 129 females ; of whom 265 are Roman Catholics and one is a member of the Church of Ireland).

The name is undoubtedly derived from an Anglo-Norman family called Maundeville, which settled here soon after 1172. Very little is known however about them, and I have found the Maundevilles of this parish mentioned but on few occasions in State papers before the fourteenth century. Mr. Garstin (whose gate-lodge is within a stone's throw of the village which bears the same name as the parish) tells me that the late Harry Johnson, postmaster and repository of much local lore, attributed the name to ownership by " Lord Mansfield, who was dismissed from being Chancellor of England ." This, however, was quite fanciful and proves that tradition is sometimes misleading. In this case it may have helped to

lead the O.S. experts to keep s as the fourth letter in the name. According to O'Keeffe and O'Connor, *O.S.L.*, this place was called by the people in Irish, in 1835, Baile-mic-Martin—the connection of which is not clear.

The spelling of the name was very unsettled. The following varieties (arranged in dictionary order) have been found in ancient documents :—

Mainsfelston.	Manselltowne.
Mandefield.	Mansfeshtowne.
Mandevilleston.	Mansfieldston,—town (common).
Mandemple.	Maundemleston,—demleston.
Mandevilleston,—toun, town.	Maundevaleston,—veliston.
Mandevillston,—town. The latter ap- pears in the striking form of "Man-devills-town" in the Down Survey.	Maundveleston.
Mandevilston,—town.	Maundevileston,—town,—towne.
Mandevylston,—town.	Maundevill.
Mandselston.	Maundevilston,—town,—vyilistone [Pap. Tax.] -vylston-towne,
Mandvillstown (Down Survey).	Maunfieldston.
Manfeildston—town.	Maunsfieldtown,—ne.
Manfieldstown (now usual) and Manfieldtown.	Maynfaldston,—town.
Manfildston,—towne,—town.	Moffelston, Molfeston
	Monfeldston,—felston.
	Mountfieldston,—town.

The *O.S.L.* tell us that there was a moat in Derrycamnagh townland, and that the "Patron" Day was 8th September—the Nativity of the B.V.M. The same day is observed in Kilsaran, and on it the graves are decorated.

The foundation of this **Ancient Parish Church** is lost in obscurity, but is believed to have been at a very remote period. The earliest reference that I have found is that quoted from the Papal Registers, dated 1299, where "John, Vicar of Maundeville" is mentioned with "Roger the clerk" (p. 104), whose name also appears in the Templars papers of 1307. (See Chap. I.—Kilsaran, p. 23).

The **Peppard family** who built the church of Ardee, seem to have owned the Manors of Manfieldstown and Ardee in the time of Edward I., and with the Manor went the advowson (see *Pipe Rolls*). In one of 33 Edw. I. (*Rep. P.R.O.*, 1906, p. 80), the lands of Manfieldstown were in the hands of the king, because Nicholas Dunheved who held that manor from the king *in capite* aliened it to Ralph Pyppard without

licence, from the morrow of the Purification, 1300 to 12 August, 1301 (yearly extent £26 5s.), before it was delivered to said Ralph by writ.

The name "Dunheved" probably connects us with the **Mandevilles**, after whom the parish is called. For we find in the *Close Rolls* of xii. Hen. III. (*Cal. Doc. I.*, 1228, p. 243) that "inquiry is ordered whether Hugh de Feypo and Joan his wife, daughter of Martin de Mandeville, and then wife of Ernisius de Dunheved had been disseised of three carucates of land in Derchan and Shenebuille of the gift of Roger Tyrrel, bailiff of King John, and of lands in Munster and in the honor of Luveth [Louth]." We are further told that these lands in the honor of Luveth were the subject of exchange between King John and Richard, brother and heir of Roger Tyrrel, the bailiff of the king, and that seisin of the lands was ordered to be given to Joan and Ernisius. King John, it seems, had given Sir Robert de Mandeville, one of the knights in attendance on him in Ireland, lands "in the honor of Lune" (sic); and inspection of these lands was ordered to see whether Robert had colonized it, on March 7, 1229 (*Cal. Doc. I.*) These grants of land—probably the same—seem to have led to a lawsuit, for in 1229 the Justiciary was directed by mandate to take security from Joan, Ernisius, and Robert for payment of 10 marks for licence to agree in a plea of land (*Close Rolls* 14, Hen. III., *Cal. Doc. I.*). No doubt these lands were the lands of Manfieldstown.

From an Inquisition, taken July 14, 1282 (*Cal. Doc. I.*, 1918), it appears that Martin de Mandeville was a son of Sir Robert de Mandeville. In 1254 Letters Patent were issued to "Peter de Repenteny [? of Drumcar], Seneschal of Ulster, and Henry de Mandeville to draw to the king's peace all the Irishmen of Ulster who will come thereto" (*Cal. Doc. I.*). This Sir Henry Mandeville was appointed Prince Edward's bailiff, but in 1272 was accused of extortion and oppression, and apparently put to death by order of Sir Wm.

Fitzwarin, Seneschal of Ulster. Sir Henry's sons, aided by Sir Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, took proceedings—legal and otherwise—against Fitzwarin. Sir Henry seems to have been a relative of the above-named Sir Robert, perhaps a son. (*Cal. Doc. I.*, 1918.)

In 1319 the Manor was granted by B. Peppard to Richard De Verdon.

The De Verdens and the Manor.—In 1368 Thomas, son of Nicholas de Verdon, receives a pardon for alienating the manor without licence (*M.R.* Edw. III.). In 1377 James de Verdon and Richard de Verdon state in a petition that Sir Thos. de Verdon, Knight, outlawed, was seised, *inter alia*, of the manor, as the king's farmer. In 1399 an inquisition finds that Milo de Mandeville was seised of Mandevilstown and held in capite. and died in 1384 without heirs, that he had a sister, Olivia, and that Richard Dake intruded till 1386 (*M.R.* xiv., xv., Rich. II). In 1385-6 the custodees of Mandeville's lands were distrained, and we find the estate held by Bartholomew, son and heir of Richard de Verdon (*M.R.* 8-9, Rich. II). In 1386-7 custody of Sir Thomas de Verdon's estate was granted to John Cruys, a relative by marriage. The estate included also the Manor of Clonmore and Duncoul, and was value for £328 17s. 8d.

In 1403 John Cruys, Knight, is in custody for arrears of the issues of the manors (*M.R.* 6, Hen. IV). During his trial an inquisition found that Nicholas de Verdon being seised of the Manor of Mandevilleston granted same to John Baggot, clerke, who granted it to Wm. Napton and Matilda the wife of Nicholas de Verdon (*M.R.* 4, Hen. IV). Cruys receives a pardon in 1405. In 1407 Bartholomew Verdon is found seised of the manor in fee, which was granted by the king to John Darcy and his heirs with the manor of Stapton, on the forfeiture of the said Bartholomew (*M.R.*). In 1416 Bartholomew de Verdon is pardoned. In 1437 we find Richard Verdon tenant of Mandevilleston, and the same year a custodiam of the manor, the estate of Bartholomew de Verdon, is granted to Nicholas Taaff.

The Taaffes and the Parish.—By an inquisition, held in St. Peter's, Drogheda, on the 10 July, 1436, before William Somerville, Chaplain (for the Archdeacon) and a jury, it was found that the R. was vacant and belonged to the presentation of Sir Nicholas Taaffe, who presented last. As the last presentation dates March, 1411, the Taaffes must have had the advowson then. They regularly presented the clergy of the parish until the Cromwellian times. Parts of the manor seem to have belonged to John Tanner in 1439. (See *M.R.* 17, Hen. VI.)

From the *Pipe Rolls* of 1282 (9 Edw. I.) we find that a **Court of Common Pleas** was held in the manor by R. de Northampton, justice; and certain expenses are paid to Robert Roth for holding a court in the manor in 1305 (*Pipe Rolls*, 33 Edw. I.) In 1310 there is a record of a lawsuit concerning a messuage and six acres in the manor which Ralph Burgeys and Cecilia his wife claimed from Thomas Dromgoole, John Everard and his wife Isabella.

From an entry in the Papal Letters we learn that the parish was held with Stabannon in 1305. (See p. 105.)

In 1379 a constitution was enacted in the church of St. Mary, Manfieldstown, regarding **the Standard of the Scotch groat.**—(*Reeves' MSS.*)

In the Patent Rolls, 28 Henry VIII., May 28, 1536, Livery of seisin of the manors of Ballybragan and Monfeldston is granted to John Scherle, of Gernoneston, brother and heir of Robert Scherle, late Vicar of Monfeldston, feoffee of Stephen Taaffe deceased, with licence of alienation to Patrick Bedlow, of Bedlowstown (V. of Clonkeen 1542-'64), John Mareman (V. of Ardee 1558 ?), and Eleanor Bedlowe, late wife of Peter Taaffe. Patrick Bedlow, Vicar of Clonkeen, gets a Chancery decree, 13 July, 1564, against Christopher Taaffe, of Gilbertstown. By an Inquisition (*Excheq. Eliz.*, No. 9) Nicholas Taaffe, of Ballybragan, was found seized of the advowson of the Rectory and Vicarage of Monfeldston

and of the manor, which were held *in capite*, and also of the advowson of the Vicarage of Clonkeen, and that he enfeofed the same to the use of himself and his wife, Rose Hussey, for their lives with remainder to their heirs male.

Bequest of Nicholas Taafe.—We find the following bequest left to Manfieldstown Church by this Nicholas Taafe :—
“ I do leive to the church of Molfelston forty shillings sterlinge for ornamental and other godly uses.” The witnesses to the Will, which was made 15 March, 1587, were Roger Gernoun, John Netterville, Peter Taafe and John Clintone.

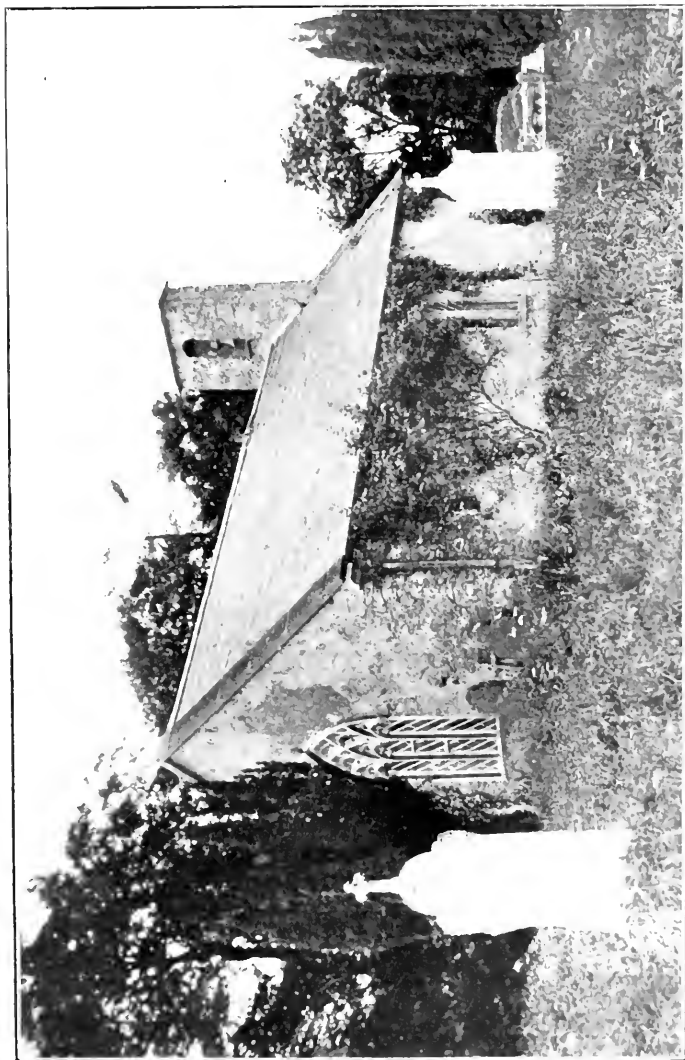
We find a Taafe (Nicholas Tathe, or Taafe) instituted as Rector of the parish in 1584—perhaps the son of the Patron.

We find also that Sir Robert Ardagh, Vicar before 1544 is Vicar in 1564, when as co-plaintiff he gets a decree in Chancery for 5 acres in Manfieldstown, *inter alia*.

In the *Valor Beneficiorum* of 1539 the Rectory is valued at £11 9s. od., the Vicarage at £7 12s. 6d.

Mr. Garstin observes that judging by the ecclesiastical (latin) “ Valor,” or valuation for taxation, which was called ancient in the time of Henry VIII., this parish must have been one of the most important in the County Louth, or at least the best endowed, for not only were its Rectory and Vicarage the only ones both taxed (under the name of Monfieldston, at £11 9s. od. Irish and £5 14s. 4½d. sterling, respectively), but there are only two other benefices in the County taxed higher, namely : “ Rect. de Clonmour, £22 13s. 4d. ; ” and “ Vic. de Stabanon, £16 8s. 7d.”

A Publican Vicar.—John Ward, “ Vicar of Maunfieldston,” is reported (*Mem. Rolls*, 33 Eliz.) to have sold ale by retail. I am informed that it used to be a common practice for clergy in England to brew ale for their parishioners. This is the only instance I have met with of such a practice in Ireland, and it appears that it was not considered favourably by the authorities. This John Ward, according to the *First Fruits Returns*, was instituted as “ Rector ” in 1586. Probably both Rectory and Vicarage were held together from this time onward.



MANSFIELDSTOWN PARISH CHURCH.

Photo by Mr. H. G. Tempst



ANCIENT FONT OF MANFIELDSTOWN CHURCH, now in
the Parish Church of St. Mary, Ardee. See p. 160.

(Photo by Rev. Canon Lockett Ford, M.A.)

The Tolle Bowle.—On 25 February, 21 Eliz. (*Fiants*) we find a lease to Edward Moore, gent., of the custom of the tolle bowle at Manfieldstown. Again we find James I. conveying by Letters Patent to Sir Garrett Moore, *inter alia*, “the custom of the toll *boat* of Maynfieldston” at a certain rent, 4 June, 1612 (*P.R.*).

The Bridge connecting Manfieldstown (near the village) with Braganstown townland spans the River Glyde, where in ancient times there was a ferry. It now consists of a single arch. It was, with others, built as part of the scheme for the Drainage of the River Glyde. At Braganstown there is a carved stone with an inscription, partly broken away, saying :—“The first stone of this bridge was laid by the Rev. Anthony Garstin, MDCCC . . . Sillery, builder.”

This may relate to a previous bridge, blown up to make way for the present one, and is like one alongside of Tallanstown bridge. There is a story about objection having been raised to Mr. Lee Norman's name being on the latter, and both being displaced in consequence.

Bishop George Synge.—In 1622 George Synge was Rector (*Royal Vis.* 1622) and Vicar (*D.R.*) He held several livings at the time, being Rector of Derver and also Rector of the important parish of Loughgilly, Co. Armagh. He acted as Chancellor of the Diocese, and in this capacity we find him (see *Pat. Rolls, Morrin*, 1627, p. 210, where he is called “one Snig !”) disputing very strongly with the Dean (Mackeson) concerning the parish of Loughgilly. They both claimed to have been presented to it. The Crown orders the Lord Lieutenant (if Mackeson's petition was true) to have Snig and others brought into the Castle Chamber for their misdemeanours and for complainant's remedy and damages. He seems, however, to have won in this case, as we find him Rector of Loughgilly in 1633. Again, on February 19, 1629, a king's letter was issued to the Primate “to proceed against his Chancellor, George Synge, as strictly as he may by law for the wrong

which he hath done [by certain alleged illegal action as Chancellor in his court] to Andrew Monypenny, Archdeacon of Connor [in an action against one Nicholas Todd], and for other misdemeanours of the said Synge" (*Morrin's Pat. Rolls*).

Synge, however, seems very soon to have been in royal favour—as he always was evidently with the Primate,—for he receives the Deanery of Dromore, and is appointed Bishop of Cloyne in 1638, being allowed to hold the Rectories of Youghal, Derver, Louth and Manfieldstown *in commendam*. He appears to have had curates in the Louth parishes, which he held till the rebellion. (See List of Incumbents: *Appendix*).

After the **Rebellion of 1641** we find Theobald Taaffe, Earl of Carlingford, receiving a grant of the greater part of the parish, including not only the lands of John Taaffe in Manfieldstown, but the lands of the Gernons in Wottonstown and Gilbertstown and of the Clintons in Derrycamagh.

The Plunkets of Bawn were also dispossessed, and their lands (456 acres) granted to Nicholas Bailey and James Read, from whom the present proprietor, Charles Brinsley Marlay, Esq., derives his title. The Plunkets of Baune were connected with the family of Lord Louth. John Plunket of Baune was the eldest son of Alexander (son of Edward, son of Richd., son of John), who died May, 1635, and is buried at Manfieldstown.

We find Nicholas Bayly recovering rent from James Smallwood for lands in County Louth 10 November, 1668—(*Ormonde MSS. Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* 10, Part V., 1885-7, p. 81).

In the **Census of 1659-60** Manfieldstown parish includes the townlands of Gilbertstowne and Wottonstowne and Mandefield, and contains of people above 15 years of age 2 English, and 55 Irish. Bawne is then placed in Killincoole parish, and contains 33 Irish.

Henry Usher rented the Great Tithes of the parish in 1656 from the Crown at £10 10s. per annum.

The **Hearth Money Rolls** of this parish are somewhat defective : we get the following :—

[N.B.—See explanatory note prefixed to these extracts for Kilsaran at p. 42]

MANFIELDSTOWN.

1664.	1667.
John Tallon.	3 Edward Connolly.
Phelemy Canell.	2 Bryan McBirne.
Bryan Birne.	15 Bryan O'Birne.
Thomas Peperd.	7 Art O'Hagan.
Richard Piperd.	6 Fra . King.
Francis Kinge.	5 John Wooton.
John Wotton [see also below]	8 Pet. Taafe.
Peeter Taaffe.	9 Ja. O'Hoy.
Patrick Smith.	1 Matthew Plunket.
Mathew Plunket.	4 Patrick Gogran.
Joan Crodarne.	13 Richard Conolan.
Richard Conlan.	16 Art. O'Gennis.
Art. MacGennisse.	10 Richard White.
Margaret Linder.	11 Pat. O'Costigan.
Peeter Markey.	14 Owen McMahon.
Thomas Shenan.	17 Richard Ridoge.
Patrick McGinnisse.	18 Phill. O'Cingan.
Phelemy McCanell.	
Patrick Murtagh.	
Patrick Plunkett.	
William Cridlan.	12 William Crodlan.
Patrick Wotton. [see Baune]	
Owen Ginatty.	
John Wotton.	

[N.B.—The difference between the two returns is here very striking.

BAUNE.

1664.
John Plunkett.
Alexander Plunkett.
Patrick Wotton [see above].
Patrick Bellew.
Thomas Cunry.
Hugh Murphy.
James Hugh.
Phillip Cugan.
Patrick Lysy.
Patrick Blake.
Thorlagh Cugan.
Thomas Woods.
Owen McGinatty.

NOTE.—In connection with these and other lists of the **Hearth Money Rolls** in this book it will be noted that the old proprietors seem to have lived on as tenants to the new settlers, and, according to tradition, continued on good terms with them, even dining with them occasionally !

The **Poll Tax** Return for 1697 amounts to £3 3s. 1½d., that for 1698 £5 6s. 1½d.

The **Episcopal Visitation Books of 1690 and 1692** give us a good deal of information concerning the state of the Church. For example :—

1690.—“ Church not in repair since the warrs, and the reason given why it is not built is because the parish is very poore, and there are no Protestants in it except Mr. Tisdall (who lives in Dublin) [note the bull !], and the parish clerk, who lives in the parish.

To repair church will cost £100, and chancel £40—the whole church being about 21 yards and no distinction between chancel and body of church.

Churchyard in indifferent good repair ; ordered to be kept from prophane and common uses.

No bells, no Common Prayer Book, nor Church Bible. A stone font lying on ye ground, no chest for poore, no Register Book ; one ordered to be got. Minister officiates at Dromin in his proper Ornaments.

Ordered : That a Vestry be forthwith called to applot the above sum on ye acres of land in this parish for the repairing of the Body of Church, or to contribute to the church of Stabannon, according to your Grace's former orders. Minister is resident at Richardstowne, and he preacheth constantly at Dromin. No Schoolmaster. [Robert] Houghton, Incumbent.”

1692.—“ Three parts of the walls and roof in good repair ; windows to be glazed. The whole chancel and part of the body of church built at equal charge of the Minister and parishioners. Remaining part of the body unbuilt since '41, on account of the poverty of the parishioners. The charge for building that part will be £30. The church slated and painted ; no bells ; Service 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. No church books, but two large C.P. Books, and an English Bible promised by Mr. Tisdall on behalf of ye parishioners.

A decent pulpit, good Communion Table, a decent carpet, and also a Font of stone.

Ye Minister and Mr. Tisdall promises to provide a Linnin cloth and silver chalice very soon. No chest, no Register, no Vestry Book.

Preaching every Sunday morning. Minister resides in parish of Stabannon, of which he is Vicar. Preaches at Dromin and Stabannon every Sunday afternoon alternately.

Ye Minister lost a Book of Cannons ye last warr, but promises to get another and to read them as bound. John Simpson and Richard Taaffe elected Churchwardens ; to be sworn at Dundalk.

No Popish Priest. Alexander Dunbarr, schoolmaster, not licensed, but will soon be. Ordered : that Minister should read twice every year, according to laws of this nation, the Act of Parliament against cursing and swearing, and that the Churchwardens take diligent care that the Lord's Day be not prophaned. [Robert] Houghton, Incumbent.”

The Tisdalls of Bawn.—The Mr. Tisdall mentioned in these Visitations was the first James Tisdall of Bawn, brother

of Michael Tisdall, of Mount Tisdall, Co. Meath. *B.L.G.* says that he purchased Bawn on 16 July, 1690—he must have settled there previously however. He was a J.P. for County Louth (see extract from *Bellingham Diary*, p. 50), and was M.P. for Ardee 1692, 1695, 1703 and 1713, High Sheriff 1700, Portrieve of Ardee 1697 and 1698. He married in 1682, Elinor, daughter of Matthew French, Belturbet, and died 2nd May 1714, in his 66th year, and was buried in the Chancel of Manfieldstown Church (see Appendix : *Inscriptions*). His son, James Tisdall, M.P. for Dundalk 1715-27, High Sheriff 1717, was also buried in the family vault in 1757, and was succeeded by his son James, High Sheriff of Tyrone 1754, whose son James, of Bawn, High Sheriff of Louth 1788, died in 1797, leaving as heir James Thomas Townley Tisdall, High Sheriff 1824,—the last “Tisdall of Bawn.” He died unmarried in 1851, when the Bawn property passed to his sister Catherine Louisa Augusta. She married in 1828 Lieut. Col. George Marlay, C.B., and was mother of the present owner, Charles Brinsley Marlay, J.P. and D.L. of Belvidere, Mullingar, and St. Katherine’s Lodge, Regent’s Park, London. Mr. Marlay served as High Sheriff of Westmeath in 1853, Louth 1863, and Cavan 1855. He descends (as stated in *B.L.G.*) from Sir John Marlay, who was five times Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, through his grandson, George Marlay, Bishop of Waterford, 1745-63, who was great grandfather of the present owner of Bawn. Mr. Marlay inherited the settled estates of Robert, Earl of Belvidere, which title is extinct. His only sister, Catherine, in 1851, married Lord John Manners, afterwards 7th Duke of Rutland.

There is scarcely any vestige of the house of Bawn, but the demesne and plantations and old garden are kept up. It has a curious artificial fish pond, and a couple of summer houses, one with the letter T (for Tisdall) worked in black bricks.

Mr. Houghton was succeeded in the Incumbency by Rev. James Tisdall in 1699, who was Rector for over 50 years ;

but a **Parliamentary Return of 1731**—March 2— has the following concerning him :—" Not resident, being disordered in his senses, but hath a resident Curate. He hath no parsonage house but a small scattered glebe."

In the Hearth Money Collector's **Return of 1764** there are 35 Protestants and 635 Roman Catholics, and on March 28, 1766, there were 9 Protestant and 112 Roman Catholic families in the parish.

Parish in the Eighteenth Century.—In 1748 Thomas Macky was Parish Clerk and Schoolmaster ; 1752 Henry Neale was Schoolmaster (V.B.) ; 1757 Mr. Smith is ordered to have Schoolmaster licensed ; 1772 Thomas Gunnell is Schoolmaster. This is probably the Thomas Cannell who was called before the Louth Grand Jury on 10th March, 1793, with respect to an unlawful oath taken by various persons at Manfieldstown. The Grand Jury issued a certificate of search as regards same.

Rev. Townley Smith, who lived at Coolestown House, became Rector in 1757, having been Curate to Mr. Tisdall for many years previously. His successors were Revs. Peter Barker, LL.D., 1777 ; A. V. Desvoux, 1781 ; and Henry Bunbury, 1793 (see Appendix).

Want of a Glebe House.—The want of a suitable residence or glebe house in the parish for the Minister seems to have been felt for a long time. As early as 31st October, 1455, we find John Corr, Rector, receiving a dispensation, dated at the Manor of Dromeskyn, to reside outside his parish for one year—(the cure not to be neglected in the meantime)—because he had received no commodious place of residence upon his benefice. His successors generally resided somewhere near the benefice. In the 1803 V.B. " Henry Bunbury, R. and V., has no residence ; the Primate has given R. orders to build and he has presented his memorial ; church in good repair." In 1806 (*Eccl. Com. Report*) he is still " non-resident, and discharges the cure from a distance of six miles (N.B.—absent

without permission); the church is old, but in good order; no glebe house, a glebe of three acres lying together and close to the church." It will be found from the reports and Visitations that follow that nothing was done to remedy this want of a glebe house.

The Vestry Books of this parish are also missing like those of Stabannon and Kilsaran, but from the "**Vestry Levies**" in Marsh's Library, Dublin, we get particulars of expenditure between 1812 and 1823, from which the following is extracted :

1812.—Cess £23 0s. 3d., at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on 1160 acres. Parish Clerk's salary, £11 7s. 6d. Aliments (sic), £1. Sextoness, £4 10s. 0d. Contingencies, £5. Collection of cess, £1 2s. 9d.

1813 to 1816.—£23 0s. 3d., levied each year.

1817.—£26 7s. 6d., at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Two new surplices and table-cloth, £3.

1818.—£26 7s. 6d., at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A new door for church and two windows, shutters and flags, £3.

1819.—£50 15s. 7d., at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mr. Bell's fees for measuring, £2 1s. 6d. Painting interior, £11 9s. 6d. Making a new pew, £10. Building a porch for church, £7 8s. 3d.

1820.—£36 5s. 0d., at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. To Hunt for wire for curtains for pews, £1 1s. 8d. Additional work to porch and pew, £3 4s. 6d. Pebble dashing church, £7 17s. 0d. 26 feet of cut stone for belfry, £1 16s. 0d. Shutters, £3 5s. 0d.

1821.—£29 0s. 0d., at 6d. Inside door to church; a new window North, £4 6s. 7d. New iron gate for churchyard, £5.

1822.—£29 0s. 0d., at 6d. Painting, £5 13s. 9d. Building piers for iron gate, £5 6s. 3d.

1823.—£19 6s. 8d., at 5d.

Census of 1821.—From the Census Returns, made by Nichs. Holland, Enumerator (son of Arthur Holland, Farmer and Cess Collector, Killincoole), made in 1821 we get the following particulars:—In GILBERTSTOWN, Bridget Duffey, publican and farmer, 25 acres; in WOODTOWN, "Brabazon Disney Sheils, Esq., holds 138 acres and resides in Newtowndarver;" in DERRICAMA is the ruined castle of Derricama; in MANFIELDSTOWN, John M'Ginnis, schoolmaster, aged 35. A school with 27 boys and 23 girls; a ruined water mill in this T.L. and the parish church and its burial ground. John Hurst, parish clerk and carpenter, 31 years: Michael Callwell, musician; Bernard Duffey, publican. [There is no public house in the village to-day]. 48 houses in the village of

Manfieldstown. A sub-division of this townland is called Knocknalope [now—"loub'"], in which were two houses inhabited by families named Neary. John Woolsey, Esq., held 34 acres in Wotenstown, and resides in Drogheda.

Parish Church in the Nineteenth Century.—The Visitation Book of 1825 tells us that :

"There is neither chalice nor font[!]. Intended to build glebe-house $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the church, ground nearer could not be obtained; school-room well thatched and comfortable in appearance; no register prior to 1824. George Vesey, Rector, resides at Kilsaran Lodge."

In the following year (*V.B.*):—

"George Vesey, Rector, resides in Dublin last six months, but is exempt from residence, being Chaplain of Royal Hospital, Dublin; but resides within two miles of parish six months in the year.

Anthony Garstin, Curate, at £75 per annum, resides within 200 yards of church on his own estate. James Elphinstone, Parish Clerk. John MacGinness, Schoolmaster, receives £2 from Rector and what he receives from scholars besides.

Church in good repair; well furnished, except a font and Communion Plate—the latter, provided at Rector's expense was stolen. Service, 12 a.m. [10 a.m. in 1690]. Congregation 15 to 28, chiefly from next parishes. No Parish Clerk, for last one being dismissed; present only acts for. Schoolmaster is a R.C., and so are all the children; 42 children attend.

Children baptized at the altar. But two Protestant families. Roman Catholics increasing. No converts to R.C's. No dissenters.

The site proposed and at one time fixed to build a glebe is at the remotest corner of parish from the church but is given up. And Mr. Tisdall, the proprietor of most of the parish, would give very desirable ground in exchange within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the church, if urged. He also intends granting ground in the village to build a schoolhouse, any part of the old glebe land would answer. The poverty of the parish has been urged as an excuse for not providing Communion Plate. Although there are not any gentlemen residing in it the occupiers of land seem in comfortable circumstances." [N.B.—Rev. A. Garstin presented Communion Plate in 1829. See Appendix.]

The Ancient Font.—What surprises us in these Visitations is that there appears to be no font in existence. What became of it? The font has certainly a history of its own, and a strange history forsooth. In the Visitation of 1690 "a stone font lying on ye ground" is mentioned. It seems to have been set up in 1692. But there is none in 1826. It is said that some years afterwards the font was discovered buried

in the churchyard, having been turned up in digging a grave. It was set up by Rev. A. Garstin, having been provided with a pedestal designed by Mr. Neville, County Surveyor, and it remained in Manfieldstown Church till 1903, when, the Church falling into decay through disuse, it was presented by the Rector—the present writer—and the Select Vestry of the Union of Kilsaran to the Parish Church of Ardee—the necessary consents of the Representative Church Body, the Diocesan Council and the Lord Primate having been obtained. Probably no more ancient font, at any rate no finer specimen of an ancient font, exists in Ireland. The excellent photograph of it, which we reproduce, was taken specially for this book by Rev. Canon Lockett Ford, M.A., Rector of Ardee.

In the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners Report of 1836** the income of the Incumbent is said to be £271 9s. 8½d. tithe composition, and £12 value of two acres of glebe with cabins thereon. Church accommodation is 80. Church so old a building that no record exists of the date or cost of its erection ; no charge on the parish on account of the church in 1832 ; repairs of graveyard, £8 19s. 5d. ; Incumbent (Dr. Vesey) is non-resident, being Reader of the Royal Hospital and Chaplain of the Dublin Garrison. According to Lewis (*Top. Dict.*) there were 28 houses in the village in 1831, and 40 boys and girls attended the school.

Rev. Anthony Garstin, of Brágaunstown, who had been Curate to Dr. Vesey from 1824, succeeded him as Rector and Vicar on April 11, 1843. Notices of his ancestry have been given under Stabannon, in which parish his property was situated. He continued Rector until his death, at Bray, Co. Wicklow, on July 10th, 1873, at the age of 79 years.

In 1861 we are told there were no Churchwardens (Thomas Kerr was parish clerk). In 1862 the average attendance on Sunday mornings was returned as six ; evenings, five ; no children : parish clerk, Thomas Spence. In the *Eccl. Com. Rep.* of 1868 Manfieldstown was unique in this respect that

no Established Church people lived in the parish. It was referred to in Parliament as a strong proof of the case for disestablishment.

Mr. Garstin was much respected, not only by his own tenantry, but by all the people in the district, and they love still to tell stories showing his good nature and kindliness.

When Rev. A. Garstin passed away the parish became part of the Union of Kilsaran. The church and churchyard are in the charge of the Rector and Churchwardens, but no service has been held there since Mr. Garstin's death. The schoolhouse has passed into the hands of a former Incumbent.

The Churchyard is neatly kept, owing to the care and devotion of Mrs. Garstin, of Braganstown, with the help of a small fund left by Mrs. Rowland (née Crozier, whose first husband was Mr. Bell of Christianstown), and annually remitted by Mr. Whiteside, of Coleraine.

The Church is of great antiquity. The walls are very thick. The building is a simple rectangle 41 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a modern porch (built of brick) added to the west end. The east window is a three-light one of gothic tracery, perhaps of the fifteenth century. Three ancient heads are to be seen on the outside of it. A side window was at a late period inserted in each side. There is a plain bell-cote over the west gable with a good bell. The church was supplied with a new roof by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and this is still sound.

The **Glebe Lands** of the parish, situate in Manfieldstown townland were sold by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities to the occupying tenants in 1874 and 1875 for 15 years' purchase of the rental.

The following are the particulars of the sale :—

			R.	P.	
Patrick Johnston,	..	..	2	0	£36
Henry Johnston,	..	..	2	0	36
Owen Carrolan,	..	..	3	0	59
Brinsley Marlay,	..	..	3	0	51

It may be noted, for the information of some of the present generation, that at the time of disestablishment all the glebes and glebe lands of the Church of Ireland were appropriated for Government purposes, and that the Representative Church Body had to buy those glebes which it considered necessary to retain for Church purposes from the Church Temporalities Commissioners. Thus the Representative Church Body had to pay the Government £284 5s. 10d. for Stabannon glebe, £91 5s. 0d. for middleman's interest in Kilsaran glebe, and £1,123 8s. 10d. for Dromiskin glebe, Total for this Union, £1,498 12s. 10d. "Public purposes" therefore benefitted to that extent, to which must also be added the £182 from sales in Manfieldstown as given above, £12 for sale of part of Stabannon glebe direct to the Rector, and £373 for sale of part of Dromiskin glebe let to tenants, making a grand total of £2,065 12s. 8d.

CHAPTER V.

DROMISKIN PARISH.

Topography.—We have more materials for the early history of Dromiskin than we have for most other parishes in the County. It was an important monastic establishment under the rule of St. Augustine, (*Ware*), around which centred in the early centuries many stirring incidents of civil and ecclesiastical importance ; and it afterwards became a residence of the Primates. The parish itself is situated between Kilsaran and Manfieldstown on the South, and the River Fane on the North ; Dundalk Bay, with a long stretch of sand at low tide is on its East, and the parish of Darver on the West. It lies in the Poor Law Union and Rural District of Dundalk, and the Parliamentary Division of North Louth. I have found the name under the following spellings in ancient documents :—Dromeskyn, Drummeskyn, Dromisken, Dromisken, Drumiskin, Dromiskin, Dromyskyn, Drominisclain, Druiminasclain, Drumineasclain, Drummyskyn, Drumeskyn, Drumineskyn, Drumyskin, Drummyskin, Dromisgen, Dromyskyn, Dromysken, Drominiskliu, Drom-in-isclaind, Dromiscin, Drumminiskeli, Dromionasgliun, Drominiscluain.

The parish contains 5,322 acres 1 rood 7 perches statute, and the population in 1821 was 2,481 ; in 1831 (containing Lynns and Dromena reckoned in Kilsaran since), 2,443 ; in 1841, 2,507 ; in 1851, 2,210 ; in 1861, 1,902 ; in 1871, 1,645 ; in 1881, 1,513 . in 1891, 1,424 ; in 1901, 1,213 (633 males and 580 females, of whom 1,138 are Roman Catholics, 42 Church of Ireland, 29 Presbyterians and 4 Methodists).

The **first mention of the name** is in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, where we are told that in A.D. 226 Teig, chief of Ely,

in Munster, fighting against Fergus, King of Ulster, at Crinna between Mellifont and Slane, routed the Ulstermen and pursued them from Crinna to "Glaise an Eara, near *Drom Ionasgluinn*," which has been identified with Dromiskin.

Origin of Name.—Dromiskin is simply a colloquial abbreviation of the ancient Irish name, which means, according to Major-General Stubbs, "The Ridge of the Pure Stream," being so called from a small stream, running from what afterwards came to be known as St. Ronan's Well to the sea. (See an interesting paper by Major-General Stubbs on "The Early History of Dromiskin" in the *Journal R.S.A.I.*, Part II., Vol. VII., 5th series, June, 1897). The *O.S.L.* dated Jan. 1836 however, give different derivations for the word:—

"Dromiskin parish, situated one mile to the N. of C. Bellingham is invariably called by the people *Drom Ionasgluinn*, *paraisce Drom*, etc. Thomas Duffy says the name is *Drom inis lin*,—literally 'the ridge or rising ground of the island of the lake (or pond)'—i.e., *dorsum insulae lacus or stagni*, because it is evident from the townland of Dromiskin being surrounded with the low marshy ground that it was formerly insulated by water. Perhaps it is so called from its being surrounded with *even* boggy ground. He gave also another name *Drom inis Cluain* (*cluain*, he says, signifies a church or resting place), but this last name he acknowledged to have been taken from the Abbe Mageoghegan."

The Editor of the *Annals of Ulster* (Rolls Series) says the meaning is "the ridge of the underwood."

Pre-Christian Times.—To the west of the village traces of a **Crannog**, or lake dwelling, were found by General Stubbs some years ago in Red Bog (see *Jour. R.S.A.I.*, Vol. IX, 4th series, for plan of crannog). The names of some of the subdivisions of the townlands carry us also, perhaps, back to pre-Christian times. Thus East of Red Bog is Mullacluinn, "the hill of sword or spear;" and a few hundred yards south three roads meet at *Crois na Span*, formerly *Crois na fute*—i.e., "the bloody cross roads." Between this and Cleggan-dinna, "the hill of the skulls" (see map), many bones were dug up some years ago. General Stubbs thinks that here, about 212, took place the fight between Feargus Duffy and Cian Mac Oillill—(*Tempest's Annual*, 1891).

St. Patrick and Dromiskin.—When next we hear of Dromiskin we are told of the founding of a church there by St. Patrick. In the *Trias Thaum.*, *Sept. Vita*, *XII.* we read that St. Patrick

“erected also a church, afterwards famous, which is called *Druim Inisclainn* in the region of *Delbna*, in which also two of his disciples, *Daluanus de Croebheach* and *Lugaid*, son of *Oengus*, son of *Natfraich*, king of *Mumonia* died.”

Lugaid died 2 November, 515 or 516. *Colgan* has a note on the above passage in which he says that :

“The famous monastery of *Drum inclinn* (of *Canons regular*, as I suppose,) is in the County of *Louth*, in the part which is called *Delbna*, and is near the city of *Drogheda* (*juxta Civitatem Pontanam*).”

The *Martyrology of Donegal*, p. 295, more correctly describes it as “between *Drogheda* and *Traigh Bhiaile of Dundevalgan*,” but *Colgan* was evidently the means of setting *Archdall* and *Lanigan* astray, and making them and others confuse it with *Drumshallon*—a confusion which still exists in the minds of those who ought to be clear on the subject. In the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*—(*Rolls Series*, edited by *Dr. Whitley Stokes*, p. 77) we read :

“*Do-Lue*, of *Croibech* [*Creevagh. Co. Roscommon*], and *Lugaid*, son of *Oengus*, son of *Natfrach*, it is they who of *Patrick’s* household are in *Druim Inisclainn* in *Delbna*.”

There is no reason for doubting this tradition that *St. Patrick* founded the Church here, even though the same tradition ascribes the Round Tower to him. The tradition is mentioned by the Ordnance Survey writers. The story of the baptism of *Oengus*, King of *Munster*, at *Cashel* by *St. Patrick* is well known. When *St. Patrick* was performing the rite the point of his crozier accidentally pierced through the foot of *Oengus*, who, thinking it was part of the Sacrament, bore it patiently until the end of the ceremony. *Oengus* was slain in 489. It is probable that his son joined the band of the Saint, and travelled North with him. *Dromiskin* lay close by the high road to *Ulster*, and its situation in the centre

of the fertile plain of Conall Muirthemne must have suggested it as a suitable spot for evangelization to St. Patrick, who, about the same time founded the neighbouring church of St. Mochta at Louth.

The *O.S.L.* tells us that :

“ There are three **Patron Saints** of this parish, viz.:—Margaret, whose festival is held on the 20th July, and Catherine, whose festival is held on the 22nd [recte 25th] of November, and Ronan, whose festival fell eight days after St. Catherine’s Day—i.e., on the 30th November, but is now discontinued.”

Saint Ronan, here mentioned, is the second abbot of Dromiskin that we hear of. In the *A.F.M.*, under 664, A.D. we have :—“ Among those who died of the Buidhe Conaille was Saint Ronan, son of Berach, a chieftain of Canaill Muirthemne.” The “ *Buidhe Conaill*,” otherwise called Cron Conaill, seems to have been an epidemic, which broke out first in England and then spread to Ireland, called the Yellow Jaundice. In the article in *D.C.B.*, which is founded on Bishop Reeves’ researches, Ronan is called “ Ronan Finn of Maralin and was son of Saran of the family of the Oriels and brother of St. Cainneach,” and the acts that are ascribed to Ronan, son of Berach, are there ascribed to him. It seems to me that in this sentence we have Dromiskin, Linn Duachaill (undoubtedly mistaken for Maralin by Reeves and others at one time), and Kilsaran connected. Perhaps Berach was Ronan’s grandfather, as we find that he lived about the middle of the sixth century. Berach was a disciple of S. Dagoeus, Bishop of Iniskeen, who, having become a monk of Glendalough, died abbot of Cluain Cairpthe (Kilbarry) in Roscommon. Ronan is mentioned in O’Clery’s *Martyr. Doneg.* (p. 31) as having cursed Suibhne, son of Colman Cuar, King of Ariadhe [Dalaradia] for indignities and violence done to him by Colman ; and in the curious old tract *Buille Suibhne* there is an account of the king’s maniac wanderings as the effect of the Saint’s ban. Suibhne fell at the Battle of Magh Rath [Moira] in A.D. 637 (*Ann. Tigh.*) Some of those

ancient saints seem to have been powerful in their cursings. Even St. Patrick, according to legend, was an adept in the art. Let us hope legend errs, and that blessing was the chief function of their office.

St. Ronan must therefore have been abbot before the year 637. He was venerated for a long time after his death. According to the *Annals* (in *A.F.M.* 796; *A. Ulster*, 800) his relics, which were preserved at Dromiskin, were placed in a shrine of gold and silver, and revered highly. His crozier or staff seems to have been preserved for four centuries longer, for at the capture of Downpatrick by John de Courcey, in 1176, the **Staff of St. Ronan** was taken from the Irish by Roger le Poer (*Martyr. Doneg.*, p. 31). He was, however, commemorated until recent times by a well in the neighbourhood, of which the *O.S.L.* say:—

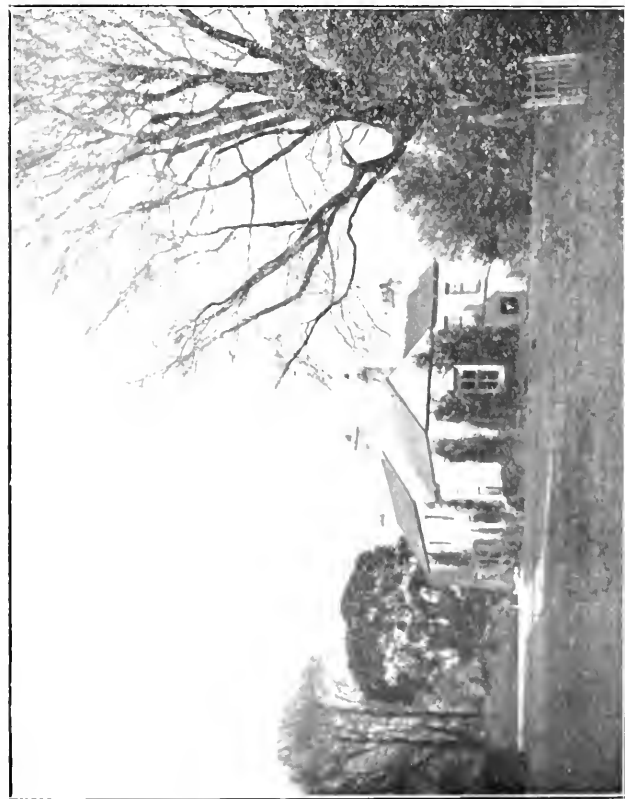
“In the T.L. of Dromiskin is a well dedicated to this saint, and from him called *Ṭobáirí Rónáin*, it does not retain its original situation, which was in a bog: for when the bog was cut away, the spring, losing its hemming banks broke out in another direction.” [See Map].

A stream, called Babe's Stream (*Scputa a Ṭabáirí*) flows from the well into the Fane. The house which until lately was the Rectory, once called Laragh Kill, has in recent times been known as Ard Ronan.

Early Abbots.—The next ecclesiastic of Dromiskin we hear of is Donnchadh Crunmhael, abbot of Clonard, who is said to be “of Druim Inesglainn,” and who died “in the 23rd year [of his abbacy],” according to *A.F.M.* in 788, *recte* 793.

In 827 (*Annals Ulster*) *recte* 828, occurred the death, very remarkably, of the abbots of three neighbouring monasteries in Louth—Robhartach, son of Cathasach, abbot of Cluain Mor Arda (Clonmore); Muirchu, abbot (“princeps”) of Druim inisclaind, and Clemens, abbot of Linn Duachaill. A pestilence may very likely have raged at the time.

The **Danes** seem to have begun their depredations in the district soon after. In the *Annals of Ulster* 832 (*recte* 833)



DROMISKIN HOUSE (The residence of Mr. H. P. LOFTIE, J.P.
built on or near the Site of the ancient Primates' Palace).

(Photo by Mr. Loftie)



CELTIC CROSS, DROMISKIN CHURCHYARD.
(Photo by Mr. H. G. Fingleton)



**ANCIENT EAST WINDOW, ROUND TOWER, AND PARISH CHURCH
OF DROMISKIN.**

(Photos by Miss Chamney.)

we read : " Burning of Druim inisclaind by Gentiles." One of their great opponents was **Aed (Hugh) Finnliath** (son of Neill Caille), King of Temhair (Tara), monarch of Ireland, who in 867 gained a victory over the Danes at Lough Foyle, and another, with Conor, King of Connaught, over the Fair Gentiles who were joined with his nephew, Flann, and other Irishmen, at Cill ui n Daighre (Killineer), near Drogheda. The writer of the *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gall* attributes this victory to Aedh's piety. Aedh seems to have chosen Dromiskin as a place of rest after his long and hard struggle with his country's invaders, for, according to the *Chronicon Scotorum*, he " died at Druim inasglainn on the 12th of the Kalends of December, on the 6th day of the week (i.e., 21st December) 879." The *A.F.M.* (O'Donovan's) refer to his death as follows :—

" 876: Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, after reigning 16 years as monarch of Ireland died at Dromiskin in the County of Conaille. In evidence of which event Fothadh said :

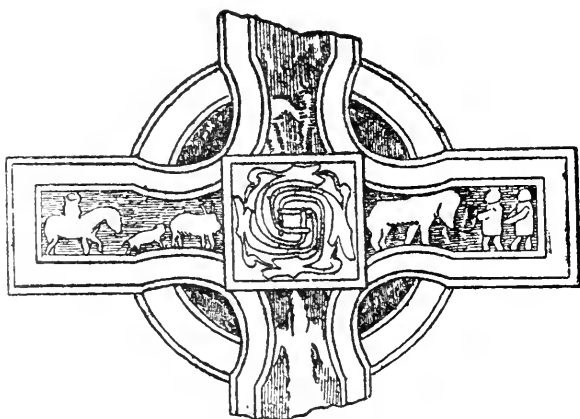
' Five years over twenty, ten hundred and five thousand
From Adam the beautiful to the death of Hugh may be
numbered
Seventy and eight hundred and six years numbered
Without error from the birth of Christ to the death of Ailech.
The sweet twelfth calend of December, after repentance
Died the great heart (?) Hugh Ailech, supreme
King of the Gaels of the Irish."

The *Annals of Ulster* place his death in 878, and preserve the following stanzas concerning him :—

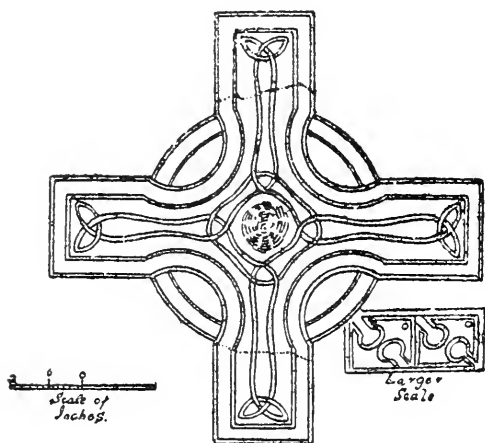
" On the twelfth of the musical Kalends
Of December, fierce its tempests,
Died the noblest of princes
Aedh of Ailech, chief king of the Gaedhil.

A steady, manly man [was he],
Of whom territorial Temair was full ;
A shield against hidden dangers
Of the stout stock of Milidh's sons."

Whether he was buried within the precincts of the monastery, or, as some suppose, in the rath near the village we know not.



Front of Ancient Cross, Dromiskin Churchyard.



Reverse side of Ancient Cross, Dromiskin Churchyard.
(With broken parts restored)

Ancient Sculptured Cross.—Major-General Stubbs thinks that a granite cross, the remains of which lie in the churchyard, once marked the spot where Aedh Finnliath was buried. I give here his drawings of that portion of the cross which remains. It is, as will be seen from Mr. Tempest's excellent photograph, unfortunately half buried on its side at the head of a grave. General Stubbs says (*Jour. R.S.A.I.*, Part II., Vol. 7, Series 5) :—

"Only the arms remain. . . . It was said to have been brought from the seaside at a place formerly known as Baltray.* This was probable, as there was a burial place there many hundred years ago. I cannot but think that the figures carved upon it represent war on one arm, the chase of a deer on the other, that it was set up to mark the spot where Aedh Finnliath was laid to rest. . . . The cross was certainly not put up for an abbot, and Hugh of the Fair Beard is the only very eminent warrior of whose death here we are told. What we know of him shows that his character was a devout one and a cross the appropriate monument for him. I offered a reward for the other portions of the cross, but unsuccessfully. It has for three or four generations been used for a headstone by a family of the name of Lawless in the neighbouring parish of Killincoole. The Public Works Department offered to set it up, but nothing more than this fragment could be found; the family which had appropriated it did not seem very anxious about it, and the proposal fell through."

Let us hope that some day it will be restored and set up as a fitting accompaniment to the Round Tower already mentioned—both bringing us back to the days of the early Celtic Church, for these towers always mark ancient Celtic foundations.

As to the date of the **Round Tower**, it is believed by some to be of the later ninth century. Very possibly it may date from the time of the incursions of the Danes. It is conjectured that Colman MacAilill, who aided Flann, son of Malachy in building Clonmacnoise and became its abbot 909-924, may have built it, as he was a native of Dromiskin. We

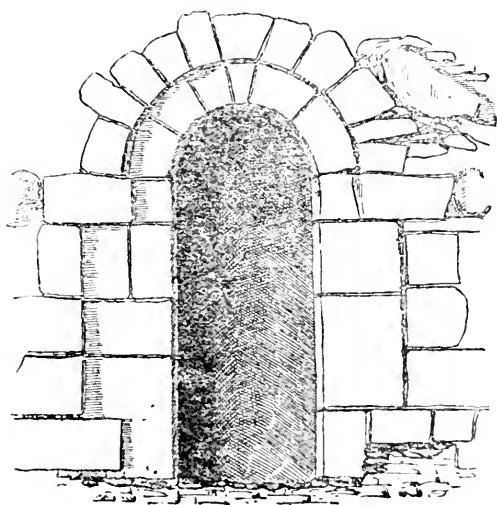
* See *O.S.L.* "Within the churchyard lie the arms of an old cross, which is said to have been taken from an old monastery which was at Baltray on the sea shore. This (Baltray) is now included in the townland of Dromiskin."

know that these towers were not only used as belfries—and that of Dromiskin was used for this purpose until the nineteenth century—but more especially as keeps or fortresses, into which the inmates of the neighbouring monastery might flee, with their valuables, if attacked by the Danes or the Irish when bent on plunder. Thus their entrances are raised above the ground. It is clear also from the situation of the four openings or windows at the top that Dromiskin Tower was used as a watch-tower. It commanded a view of the sea and of Annagassan where the Danes might land, as well as of all the country round from which attacks might be expected. Wright, who figured it and printed a plan of its base in his *Louthiana*, thought that at one time it was the highest Round Tower in Ireland and not less than 130 feet, but that a large portion of it fell. Most people question this to-day; yet I do not think that the whole of it remains. In the seventeenth century many stones were carted away from the graveyard to build a country residence, as we shall see, so that we are not to pass judgment on the theory by the present condition of the ground beside it. Moreover, the conical top does not seem of the same age as the rest of the work. In Wright's plate, here reproduced, the tower seems to have had a thatched top. He places a door close to the ground, and must have drawn that from his imagination. Perhaps the thatch had its origin there too.

In the *O.S.L.* we find the following:—

“In the T.L. of Dromiskin is an old graveyard which is still used as burial ground. There are no old ruins within it except a deserted parish church. [The new church had then been built on the opposite side of the road], in which part of the walls of the old church of D. Inisclinn is said to be included. In its north-west corner stands a tower (Tŏr as some call it) which is perfect and about fifty or sixty feet in height. On its south side is an entrance bout 5½ feet high and 3 broad at bottom, which is much shattered outwardly on both sides; on its south-east side, about 20 feet from the ground, is another from about 7 feet high by 2 feet broad—the cut stones around its borders have partly fallen off. There are four openings immediately under the cap (of the

building) towards the E.W.N. and S., which are about four feet high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and to the N. side of W. one is also another small pointed opening about 18 inches high by 10 inches broad. There is a bell hanging inside, which is considered to be the bell belonging originally to the Tower. It was used until some time ago—the chain by which it was hung was broken. The common name for [this] Tower is *clóḡáir*, because it was used as a belfry. The tradition is that both it and the old church, to which it belonged, were erected by St. Patrick."



Doorway of Dromiskin Round Tower.

Isaac Butler, in 1744 (*MS. Armagh Library*), says : " Drumisky or —kin Parish Church, near three miles south of Dundalk off to the right hand of the road. The Church is small, the steeple a few yards west of it is a Round Tower, between 40 and 50 feet in height and about 20 paces in circumference has four windows facing the cardinal points, and the Church Bell is hung up in it under the Cap which terminates in a point." We also find many references to the bell hung in the Tower in the Vestry Minutes of the parish.

From one of the illustrations, which we give, taken from a drawing by Dr. Petrie about 1830-40, it will be seen that

a cabin was built against the Tower, which, indeed, had itself been used as a residence. In the Vestry Book we find registered, on April 14, 1835, a caretaker's agreement, signed by Robert Munketrick, in which he acknowledges "that the house in which he resides at the west end of the churchyard and adjoining the old tower belongs to the Rector of Dromiskin, and that he resides in it at his permission and as his caretaker at one penny per week." This cabin was removed about the year 1841, the tenant having been evicted with the general assent of the whole neighbourhood.

Some time after a lady in the neighbourhood, thinking that the tower and **old church** looked bare and needed some artistic improvements, planted ivy beside them, with the result that both church and tower were after some years considerably injured. As it is, the **East Window** of the church—a very ancient one, and showing traces of another built within it—is the only part of the ancient church now standing. This window is a double one in a rectangular opening with decorated arches, and may date from the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

In the Preacher's Book of 1879 Rev. Joseph Chamney has the following note concerning the tower :—" November 12 : Workmen from the Board of Works began to strip the ivy off the Round Tower for the purpose of repairs and preservation. The work occupied two masons and two labourers and Mr. Fetherstone (the overseer) till February 27th [1880], and cost about £200." At this time the conical top had lost some stones, which the masons replaced. The tower, which is $53\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, is scheduled as a National Monument, and both it and the ruins of the old church, as well as the fragment of the ancient cross and a portion of a spiral pillar (which must have formerly formed part of the doorway of the church and evidently dates from the 9th or 10th century, but which has also been appropriated as a headstone !) have been vested in the Board of Works by the

General Vesting Order of 30th October, 1880. The trees which surrounded it in 1889 were cut down a few years ago.

Early Abbots (continued).—We have referred to the death of Aed Finnliath in 879. In the same year we read in the *Annals* of the death of Tighearnach, son of Muiredheach, Bishop and Abbot of Druim inesclainn (*A.F.M.* 876) “after a protracted illness” (*Annals of Ulster* 878).

In 887 (*A.F.M.*) “Cormac, or Corbinac, son of Fianamhail, abbot of Druim inesclainn, died.” He is probably the “Cormac of 1,000 graces” referred to in the following:—

A.F.M. “908 (*An. Ult.*, 911, *recte* 913): Muiredh[ach] the son of Cormac, abbot of Druim inasclainn, and Gairbhaith [Garvey] the son of Maelmordha, Tanist [royal heir], of Conaille Muirthemne, were murdered [*An. Ult.*: “killed by fire”] in the refectory of Druimniscelainn by Congallaeh the son of Garvey, the lord of Conaille Muirthemne, who, with his followers, surrounded it.”

It was in lamentation of Muiredh was said as follows:

“Muredach who would not lament, O Friend?
His death shall bring destruction on the people,
A cloud over the minds of the saints;
Great loss this illustrious man the son of Cormac of 1,000 graces.
A gem perfect in learning, he was the lamp of each choir.”

Compare with this the translation by the Editor of the *Annals of Ulster*:—

Muiredach
Who laments him not, ye learned!
It is a cause for plague,
It is a cloud to holy heaven.
Great loss is the illustrious man
Son of Cormac of 1,000 graces;
The great illuminating gem
Who was the lamp of every choir.”

Plundering of the Monastery.—In these turbulent times it is not an uncommon thing to hear of a monastery being sacked by some Irish chieftain. We even hear of the monks of one monastery with their followers attacking another. The Celtic love of fighting was hard to put down; Christianity has not quite eradicated it from the Irish as yet. But, nevertheless, the monastery of Dromiskin seems to have been a

specially sacred spot to the people of Louth, and they soon took vengeance on its destroyer, though he was their king. In *A.F.M.* 908 (*An. Ult.* 912—*recte* 913) we are told that Congallach, son of Garvey, was slain by the Conaille, his own people, in the ninth month after he had destroyed the abbot's house in Dromiskin.

Dromiskin had scarcely time to recover from the effects of this raid when another Irish clan—the O'Neills—bore down upon it, for in 948 [949], according to the *Annals of Ulster*, there was "a hosting by Matudhan, son of Aedh and Niall Ua hEruilb, when they plundered Conailli and Druim inasglain and Iniscain Degha."

Again, 968 *A.F.M.* (969 *Annals Ulster*—*recte* 970) we read of "the plundering of Lughmhadh [Louth] and Druim-inisclainn by Muireheartach, King of Ailech, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, against the foreigners, in which many were slain." It seems evident from this that Dromiskin had meanwhile fallen into the hands of the Danes. This same year must have been a time of frightful carnage and pillage in the district, for both Louth and Dromiskin were soon after plundered by Glunillar ("of the eagle knee")—that is, Murchadh O'Flaherty; while we read of the plundering of Mainister (Monasterboice) and Lann Leire (Dunleer) by Domhnall, son of Muircertach, King of Tara, who burned 400 persons, including men and women (*Chr. Scot.*) in the refectory of Dunleer (*Annals of Ulster* "350 persons in one house"). I have read somewhere that those burned were probably Danes.

The Danes were bad enough, but between the Danes and the Irishmen themselves the monasteries were "between the devil and the deep sea."

In 971 (*An. Ult.*) Ceallach Ua Muadhú was slain by the Danes in the doorway of the refectory of Dromiskin.

In 976 (*A.F.M.*—*recte* 978) Maenach, son of Muiredach, abbot of Dromiskin, died. We next hear of Dromiskin in

1043, when "Annudh MacRuaire plundered all Louth and Dromiskin and Conaille, but the saints Mochta and Ronan revenged this, for Annudh was himself killed three months after by Aoinfher, the son of Airt Beg."

Abandonment of Monastery.—Archdall says that the monastery passed soon after into the hands of the Church of Holy Trinity, Dublin, and other writers follow him, but I think he must be here, as in other things, confusing it with Dromshallon, which did pass into the hands of that Church, as I can find no trace of any connection between Christ Church and Dromiskin. It is more likely that when the monastery was abandoned—probably on account of the constant attacks of the Danes—that the monks took refuge in St. Mochta's, Louth, and that the possessions of Dromiskin passed into the hands of the Prior of Louth Abbey. Thus we find that in 1065 Donnall O'Kirwan was Archlinneach (? lay inpropriator of the tithes) of both Louth and Dromiskin; and in the earliest note of a presentation to the Church of Dromiskin the Prior of Louth is the Patron.

And so ends the first chapter in its history. The glory of the monastery had passed away; and when next we hear of Dromiskin it is no longer a monastery but an ordinary parish church.

Site of Monastery.—The question of the exact situation and extent of the monastery may here be dealt with. The public road from Dromiskin to the sea at Lurgan White (or Baltray) once ran, as will be seen from the map, p. 185, direct from Dromiskin to the north of the church and through what is the present churchyard. In the eighteenth century a new road (marked by dotted lines) was made to the south of the ruins. But very probably the new road runs through a portion of the ancient monastery. There is no doubt that a burial ground existed on the grounds of Dromiskin House at the spot marked D. About 45 years ago some workmen when digging in the field there turned up a

skull, bronze pin, and a stone slab, which, on examination, was found to be composite. Inserted in it was discovered a little box. The discovery is described by Rev. G. H. Reade in the *Jour. Kilk. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. IV. 1862-3, pp. 199-200. He states that a portion of the monastery wall was then built into the garden wall of Dromiskin House, but it is believed that this was portion of the Primate's Castle, which was afterwards built here, and not any part of the ancient ruins. (See Down Survey Map.)

I think we may be certain that the remains of the old church—of which the east window only now is left—stands on a part of the ancient abbey. General Stubbs marks the sites of monks' cells on his map, but these are conjectural. Something of the nature was discovered at these spots, but they were never properly explored. The *O.S.L.* mention an ancient monastery in **Baltray**. Baltray (i.e., Strandtown), now known as Lurgan White (called "Seatowne" in Inquis., 6 Sep., 20 Jas. I., and 6 Sep. Wm. and Mary), is on the sea-shore, about a mile from Dromiskin Church. The Down Survey marks a castle here (see Down Survey Map); there are still some ruins of an ancient building left, but they are now built into and form part of a farmer's out-house. Whether a monastery or chapel was here in ancient times, or whether it was only a watchtower, built when the Danes invaded the country, cannot now be said. The fact that there was an ancient burial ground near by seems to be borne out by the discovery of human bones when ploughing. Tradition at all events attests it as such.

The Primate and Dromiskin.—When we come to Anglo-Norman times we find the Primate of Armagh in possession of the lands and manor of Dromiskin. Thus in 1221 we find the Primate engaged in a plaint on a writ of right with Ralph de Mittun touching the Manor of Dromiskin (*Close Rolls*, 5 Hen. III., *Cal. Doc. I.*, p. 152). Louth county seems to have been a Diocese of itself up to 1044 and then to

have become merged with the Diocese of Clogher until about the year 1250, when Reginald, Archbishop of Armagh, obtained permission from the Pope to unite it to Armagh. Henry III. had previously issued mandatory letters to the Lord Justice of Ireland directing him "to cause livery of seisin to be given to the Archbishop of Armagh [Albert of Cologne], of all the lands belonging to the See of Clogher"—(See Stuart's *Armagh*; *Cal. Doc. I.*, Vol. I., No. 1559). This was in consequence of the fact that the revenues of Armagh at the time were not sufficient to support its dignity. This order was not carried into effect, but the Bishop of Clogher was soon after dispossessed of the Church of Louth and of the Deaneries of Drogheda, Ardee and Dundalk. It is probable that it was in this way that the manor and lands of Dromiskin, which formed part of the possessions of the monastery of Louth, passed into the hands of the Primates, for in the State Papers (*Cal. Doc. I.*, Vol. I.) in the year 1252 we have an Inquisition of the lands of Geoffrey de Costentyu, when the jury find, among other things, that he held of the Archbishop of Armagh one Knight's fee in Dromiskin, rendering annually 2 lbs. of wax and receiving therefrom 2/- a year.

In 1290 (*Cal. Doc. I.*, No. 686) King Edward I. confers, notwithstanding the Statute of Mortmain, the grant and quit-claim which Roger de Thornton, Isabella his wife, and Ralph Burgeys made to the Archbishop of Armagh of 17 carucates ["ploughlands" = 120 acres] of land in Drumeskyn to hold to him and his successors for ever. We find the Archbishop, Nicholas MacMoelissa, granting these lands soon after for 20 years, for the repairs and adornment of the Cathedral of Armagh.—(Stuart's *Armagh*).

The Church a Sanctuary for Criminals.—In 1300-1 (*Plea Rolls*, 29 Ed. I., No. 54) an Inquisition finds that John Carpenter slew Alan Cimentar and forthwith fled to the Church of Dromeskyn as a place of sanctuary, and was in custody; that he was cited by Robert de Drumgoyl, the coroner, that

afterwards the said John went out freely of said church and after that the said coroner was speaking with him and he would not give himself up nor submit to judgment. He was fined £4, and because he was allowed to escape “the townlands of the Villa de Drumeskyn, Neweton, Mooresrath, Joneston, Mileton, and Taluneston which permitted him to go away freely from said church were amerced in 100s.” This is the only case I can find reported where the church was used as a sanctuary, but, no doubt, it is not the only case of the kind that occurred.

Primate v. Prior of Louth.—In 1315-7 we find records of a lawsuit by Roland, Archbishop of Armagh, against the Prior of Louth “that he should permit him to present a suitable person to the church of Drummeskyn, which was vacant and pertained to his gift.” (*Plea Rolls*, 9 Ed. II., III and III.)

In 1322 grave charges were laid against **Primate Walter Jorse** or **Joyce** before the Pope. Among the charges, including those of adultery and incest, was the following (*Pap. Lett.*, Vol. II., 219):—

“That he wounded Nicholas de Drumeskyn, a clerk, and took a silver gilt image, made in honour of St. Michael, a holy water vessel, an aspensory, an incense boat, a thurible, and many silver chalices from the treasury of his church, and pawned them with a merehant.”

The Primate was in consequence forced to resign. He evidently had a residence at Dromiskin at the time. In 1335, in Michaelmas term, the Prior of Louth recovered against the king the advowson of the church of St. Mochta of Louth, and the advowson of the church of Drummyskyn (*King's Coll.*, p. 267). In the church here in 1356 the Primate, with Richard Calf, Bishop of Down, and Owen O’Ferrall, Bishop of Ardagh, consecrated Matthew MacCatasaid (Casey) Bishop of Clogher (Ware’s *Prelates*, p. 35). In 1380 on the morrow of the Feast of St. Lawrence (i.e., on 11th August) died **Milo Sweetman, Archbishop** of Armagh, at his manor of Dromeskyn (*Chart. St. Mary’s Abbey*). He is believed to have been buried in Dromiskin churchyard.

Primate's Palace.—The site of the Primate's palace was evidently the grounds of Dromiskin House in the spot marked on General Stubbs' map. It was marked on the Down Survey map. The *O.S.L.* say of it :—

" Tradition says that the Primate had a palace in Dromiskin T.L., the ruins of which were discovered a few years ago about 40 perches to the E. of the church in clearing the place for a garden wall. It is also said that there was a Manor Court in this T.L., and that any man by order from the Seneschal [Note by *O.S.* writers :— ' No person could be arrested without this order '] could arrest all persons living in or passing through the T.L. on whom he might have a claim, and seize their property : also, that all the fishing from Annagassan to Lurgangreen and half the fish of the River Fayne from the sea as far as the Commons (inclusive) belonged to the lord of the Manor, to whom likewise belonged all wrecked vessels driven into the vicinity of the T.L."

In the *Diocesan Register* we find many documents dated from the " Manor of Dromeskyn," or " the chapel of the Manor of Dromeskyn," and also records of leases of lands, etc. On April 26, 1361, Hugo Gerney, Vicar of Dromiskin, is appointed Commissary of the Primate for the induction of Thomas Waleys to the Vicarage of Carlingford—(*D.R.*) This is probably the same as " Sir Hugh Germyn, Vicar of Drumeskyn," who is granted by Richard Perot " 16 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Yngchyndal (?) in the tenement of Drumeskyn, 8 Jan., 1360 "—(*Bellew Family Papers*). In 1365 John Rath, sen., is tenant of church lands here—(*D.R.*) From the *Council Roll* of Richard II. (1393) we learn that :

" Edward Chesuldenne, clerk, prays for the farm of the lands of Rath, near Drommyskyn, which lately belonged to Henry Moore for life, as long as they remain in the king's hands. His request is granted, the rent to be according to the valuation last made : Granted 30 March." (No, 182.)

We find the same Edward Chesuldenne granted also custody of certain other lands in Louth in the king's hands, because the abbot of St. Peter and Paul, Armagh, was Irish (No. 203). Whether Chesuldenne was Vicar of the parish or not we have no means of knowing. On December 17, 1406, we find a grant by John Gallygan, Chaplain, and Simon Woodman to

John Dawe of the lands which they had by his enfeoffment in the tenements of Heyneston and Milton of Dromeskyn ; Friday next before the Feast of St. Thomas, Apostle, 8 Henry IV. [A John Galygan was Rector of Dromin in 1402]—(*Bellew Family Papers*).

Vicar Henry Saunder.—In 1398 a rather puzzling entry appeared in the *Papal Letters* (Vol. V., p. 110):—

“To Henry Saundyr, priest, Diocese of Armagh. Reservation of a benefice for secular clerks (value not to exceed 25 marks with cure, or 18 marks without) in the common or several gift of the priors and convents of St. John of Jerusalem, Kilmaynan, and St. Mary’s, Louth (St. Augustine’s)—11 Kal. Nov.”

Now, as far as I can trace, no parish was in the common gift of these two convents. Could it have been that at this time Gernonstown, which was in the patronage of Kilmainham, was held with Dromiskin, which was in the patronage of the Louth convent ? If so, that might explain how “The Linns” townland has been reckoned in Dromiskin. We find Henry Saunder, Vicar of Dromiskin in 1426, when he received a dispensation and absolution which we give, as extracted from the *Diocesan Register* with a suggested translation appended:—

Reg. of Primate Swayne, Pro Concubinario, &c, Vol. I., p. 17 :

“Johannes, &c., Dilcto in Christo Filio Domino Henrico Saunder perpetuo Vicario Parochialis Ecclesiæ Sancti Ronani de Drummesken nostræ Diocesis, Salutem, &c. Justis et honestis supplicu (*sic*) votis libenter annuimus eaque favoribus prosequimur opportunis exhibita siquidem Nobis nuper Diocesem nostram actualiter visitantibus Petitio tua continebat quod cum dudum quaedam Ordinationes et Statuta per nos edita proinde fecerimus eaque per Diocesem nostram saepe saepius ac saepissime rite publicaverimus sub certis modo et formaprouit in diversis Nostris Literis inde confectis plenius continetur, mandantes quod extunc de cætero nullus Presbyter seu quivis alius Beneficiatus nostræ Diocesis prædictæ aliquam publice concubinam secum in curia aut cura teneret immo tales detinentes infra tunc certum peremptorium terminum eis expressum ab eorum domibus realiter expellerent absque spe quacunque illas de cætero recipiendi seu in loco suspecto communicandi cum eisdem sub excommunicationis poena necnon Privationis omnium Beneficiorum suorum quæ

tunc obtinebant aut deinceps obtinerent et inhabilitationis ad obtinendi Quam quemlibet contra facientem incurrere volumus ipso facto metuens ex eo quod post et contra dicta Ordinationes et Statuta rite et prae-mittitur publicata unam publice concubinam tecum in curia et in cura tenuisti dictas excommunicationis Privationis aut inhabilitationis poenas te forsitan incurrisse, Nobisque humiliter supplicasti ut tecum super Praemissis mr. [? =misericorditer] dispensare teque absolvere dignaremur, dictis tuis supplicationibus inclinati tecum super Praemissis dispensavimus et dispensamus teque a praemissis censuris et sententiis absolvebamus et absolvimus atque in pristinum statum restituimus et restitimus per Praesentes primitus tibi injunctis pro modo culpae Penitentia salutari et aliis quae de Jure fuerunt injungenda prout consideravimus ad animae tuae salutem. Et hoc omnibus et singulis quorum interest seu interesse poterit quomolibet in futurum innotescimus per Praesentes in testimonium Praemissorum nostro sigillo sigillatas. Datum penultimo Die Mensis Novembris Anno Domini 1426 et Nostrae Consecrationis Octavo."

Translation :—

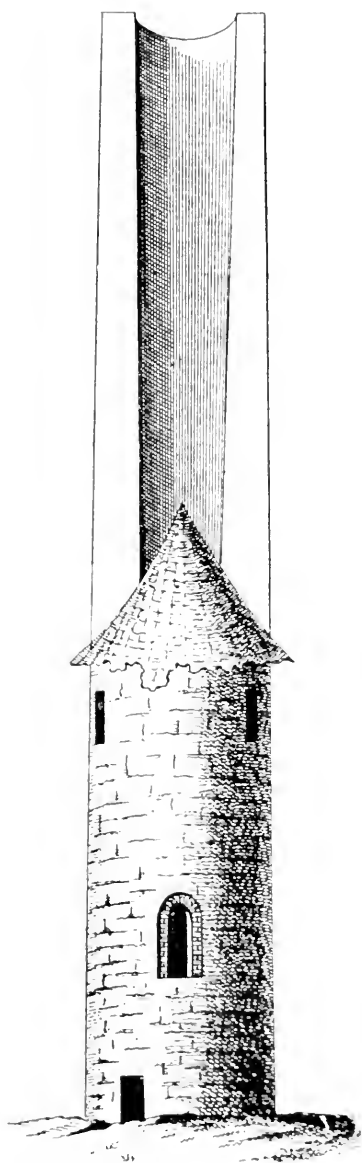
"John, &c., to our beloved son in Christ Ds. Henry Saunder, Perpetual Vicar of the Parish Church of St. Ronan of Dromiskin of our Diocese, greeting. We willingly accede to just and honest supplications with vows, and these presented to us we answer with suitable favours. Whereas to us lately making an official visitation of our Diocese thy petition set forth that as of late we have promulgated certain Ordinances and Statutes and have often, frequently, and very often duly published them throughout our Diocese, in certain manner and form as in divers of our letters in accordance therewith is more fully contained; commanding that henceforth no Presbyter or any other beneficed person of our aforesaid Diocese shall publicly keep any concubine with him in his house or under his care; on the contrary, that any detaining such persons should within a certain peremptory limit of time expressly pointed out to them, actually expel them from their houses without any hope whatever of receiving them back again, or of communicating with them in any dangerous place, under penalty of excommunication also of deprivation of all their benefices which they were holding or might thereafter obtain, and of incapability of holding such, which we have willed that any one acting in contravention should ipso facto incur. Fearing from this that as after and against the said ordinances and statutes duly published as before set forth thou hast kept a concubine with thee, in thy house and under thy care, thou hadst perchance incurred the penalties of excommunication, deprivation and incapability, thou hast humbly made supplication to us

that we might compassionately grant a dispensation to thee in regard of the aforesaid matters and might deign to absolve thee. Being personally disposed by the said supplications we have dispensed and do dispense thee in regard of the aforesaid matters and did absolve and have absolved thee from the aforesaid censures and sentences and have restored and do restore thee to thy pristine standing by these presents, having previously enjoined to thee by a salutary penance according to the measure of thy fault and other things which by law were to be enjoined, as we have judged proper for the safety of thy soul. And this we make known to all and singular who are concerned, or who may hereafter in any way be concerned by these presents, signed with our seal in testimony of the matters before set forth. Given on the penultimate day of November A.D. 1426, and in the 8th year of Our consecration."

Saunder is living in 1435—(*D.R.*) Another Saunder is Vicar in 1456 and another in 1514. Could these be descendants? Primate Prene lived in Dromiskin at the time of the dispensation, and in 1443, being for some time sick in the Manor, he thought that if he removed to his Manor of Termonfeckin, where, in his opinion, the air was more pure, he might recover; but after removal thence he died on 13th June, 1443.

Some Early Vicars.—Thomas Sherlock is Vicar in 1471. Patrick Hweren, Vicar, died in 1514, and John Ricard resigned the V. in 1520, when Robert Ratcliff was presented to it by the Prior of Louth—(*D.R.*) At the suppression of the monasteries, in 1535, the advowson passed, with other possessions of the Priory of Louth, into the King's hands; and we find him presenting—(*P.R.*, 32-3 Henry VIII., and *Fiants* 289) Lewis Tiddler to the Vicarage on August 26th, 1541. In 1539 the Vicarage was valued at £11 9s. 2d.—(*Valor Benef.*, 30 *Hen. VIII.*).

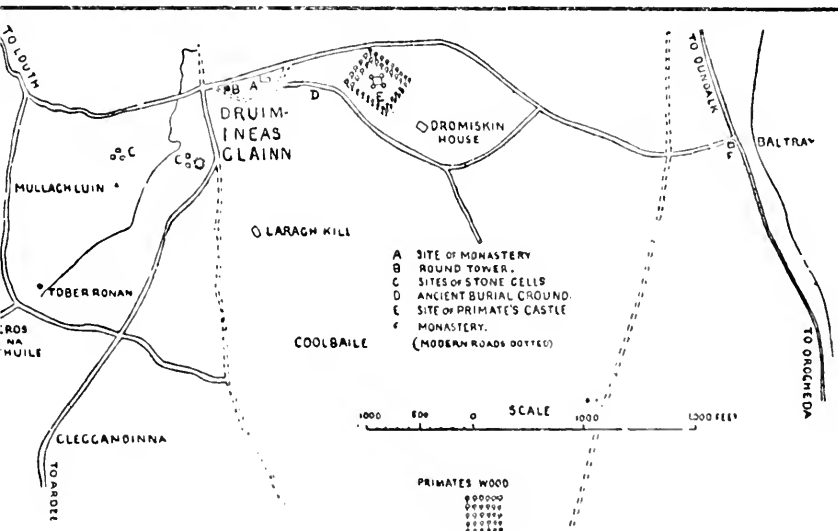
The Tithes 1540-1600.—On 18th July, 33 Henry VIII. (1541) "the Rectories and tithes of Louth. . . Dromysken, etc., appurtenances of the late monastery of Louth" were granted on lease to Sir Anthony St. Leger, and on 18th April, 1550, they were leased to John Wakeley, gent., for 31 years from the termination of St. Leger's lease—(*Fiant*



DROMISKIN ROUND TOWER.

(From Wright's *Louisiana*.)

See p. 172



MAPS OF DROMISKIN AND PLACES ADJOINING.
Illustrating Major-General Stubbs' Paper in *Jour. R.S. Ant.*, June, 1897.)

Edw. VI. 568). In 1541 we find a grant to Oliver Plunkett, Knight, with a patent of the Barony of Louth, of the site of the Priory of Louth and lands in Dromysken—(*Fiant* Henry VIII., 196). Certain lands in the parish, in Lurgangreen and Dromiskin, which belonged to the Priory of St. Leonard's, Dundalk, were granted to George Byckbecke, merchant, by Henry VIII. (*Fiant* 534), and afterwards by Edward VI. (*Fiant* 906) to Henry Draycot, gent., of Maynestown (=Marinerstown, now Mornington). In 1594 the tithes of Walterstown were granted to Robert Harrison, of Dublin—(*Fiant* Eliz. 5877). In 1581 James Aylmer, owner of Drumlecke and other lands, executed a deed concerning these lands. In connection therewith we find George Pepparde, Parson, present at Dromlecke, when Henry Veldon did deliver livery and seisin unto John Monkeson—(*Wills*, in Chief Remembrancer's Office). On 4th May, 1590 the tithes of Gilbertstown, Drumlecke, The Miltown, Nyselrath, etc., were leased to Rice Ap Hugh for 21 years—(*Fiants* Eliz. 5416), and again for 30 years, from 1594—(*Fiants* Eliz. 5867).

Rice Ap Hugh was the Patron of the Parish in 1622 and 1633—(*R.V.*), but the **advowson** seems to have soon passed into the Primate's hands, in which it continued until Disestablishment.

An Inquisition of 4 Jas. I. (1607) finds the value of the tithes, formerly vested in the Priory of Louth, in this parish to be :—

	£	s.	d.
" Dromiskin, Newton, le Mary gallons, and alterages	8	6	8
Drumleck,	2	0	0
Milton,	2	0	0
Waterston,	1	6	8
Le Lynn is waste."	—		

The "**Mary gallons**" were the voluntary custom of a gallon from each brew of ale or beer given in honour of the B.V.M. We find them given in Louth and Termonfeckin as well as in Dromiskin.

Fairs in Lurgangreen.—On August 22, 1690, Sir Thomas

Ridgeway received a patent to hold a fair in Lurgan Green on St. Peter's Day and the day following. Fairs were held here in the nineteenth century on May 21, July 25, and November 11—(*Rep. on Fairs and Markets*, 1853).

Residence of the Primates.—We do not know whether the Primates lived at Dromiskin after the Reformation, but they seem to have for the most part resided at Termonfeekin up to Primate James Usher's time. His uncle, Primate Henry Ussher, seems to have begun the reprehensible practice of giving long leases of See lands to his children and relatives, which Primate Hampton afterwards availed himself of to enrich his family. It is probable that the Manor of Dromiskin was going this way, for we find a warning from the Crown—(*S.P.I.* 1611-'4, p. 297) in 1612 that the Archbishop and his successors were not to lease the Manor or Court of Dromiskin, &c., longer than their own time.

In the *Patent Rolls* of 1613 (James I.) appears a rather strange entry,—if the “Christopher Hampton” therein mentioned is the Primate who was consecrated April 1613—viz.:—“Licence to Christopher Hampton and John Jeeve to keep taverns or wine cellars in the town of Dromiskeene.”

We find a grant in 1621 from the Crown to Christopher, Archbishop of Armagh, which is worth reproducing in full as far as it relates to Dromiskin, on account of the light it throws on the different kinds of tenure by which the lands of the manor were let, and also on account of the names of the occupiers which it gives—(*Fiant*s and *P.R.* 18, Jas. I.):—

“Grant . . . of the Manor, Castle, Town and lands of Dromiskin with a castle and ploughland in Dromiskin; in the Newry, 40 acres; in the Newtown, near Dromiskin, 40 acres, occupied by Moses Hill*—parcel of the demesne lands of said Manor; chief rent of 14s. out of 40 acres in Dromiskin which the Prior of St. Leonard's in Dundalk held of the said Manor; out of 40 acres in Dromiskin, 12s. and 11b. of cummin seed, held by

* Moses Hill, Esq., lived at Drogheda in 1659—(*Census L.I.J.* 1905). He was a Lieut.-Col. in 1665—(*Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., Ormonde MSS.* 1883-4). See *Inquisitions* (Drogheda), and pedigree of the Marquess of Downshire.

John Babe* ; out of 60 acres in Whiterath, held by Oliver Lord Louth, 2 pounds of wax ; out of 30 acres in Dromiskin, 1s. 6d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of wax ; out of 40 acres, held by Thomas Teeling in Whiterath, 2s. ; out of 80 acres in the Milltown, near Dromiskin, held by George Gernon, 1s. 9d. ; out of 20 acres, held by Edw. Gernon, £1 ; out of 5 acres, 6s. 2d. ; out of 20 acres, 6s. 8d. (John Fitz-Richard) ; out of 60 acres, 24s. (John Bath), all in Newton ; out of 20 acres in Dromiskin, 1 lb. pepper ; out of a house, Dromiskin, 1d. ; out of another, 2s. (John Babe) ; out of 5 acres in the opposite wood of Newton, 1 acre in the S. and 40 acres in the N. of the chapel of Lurgan, and a part near the Court of Dromiskin, 8s. (Patrick Dowdall) ; out of 5 houses and 5 acres in Dromiskin, 3s. (James Graskin) ; out of 7 acres, 6d. (George Gernon) ; out of 30 acres in Milltowne, a pair of gloves (Richard M'Evoy) ; out of a house in Dromiskin, 6d. ; 3 grains of corn out of a house in Dromiskin ; out of a house and 5 acres in Dromiskin, 3s. (Robt. Fleming) ; and all lands, tenements and hereditaments in Dromiskin, Seaton [i.e., Baltray], and the Newton, near Dromiskin, except the lands of [certain] free tenants. . . . with power to create tenures, and to hold Courts leet and baron, and build goals in the above manor. . . .”

By a Chancery Inquisition, held at Termonfeckin. 6 September, 1622 :—

“ Christopher, Archbishop of Armagh, is found seized of his manor, castle, &c., of Dromiskin. . . . and to the same do belong. . . . viz.—1 castle and 1 carew of land in Dromiskin, 40 acres in the Newry, 40 acres neare Dromiskin, 40 acres in the Newtowne near Dromiskin, being the demesne lands of the said manor, now in the occupation of Moses Hill or his assigns.”

In the **Royal Visitation of 1622** Michael Matchett (who is also Vicar of Dundalk) is Vicar of Dromyskyn and “dischargeth the cure sometimes by himself, and hath a reader, Robert Gardner, and gives him 50s. per annum. Church repayred and ye chancell ruinous. A vicarage house.” The old vicarage house is said to have stood where the Parochial School was afterwards built. In 1633 Thomas Lambert was Vicar, as also of Dunany.

Sir Faithful Fortescue.—About this time there appears, for the first time in connection with the parish, the name of a family which long continued in honourable connection with

* Hence “Babeswood” and “Babes Stream.”

it, and which generously assisted the Church in its work during three centuries—namely, the family of Fortescue.

Sir Faithful Fortescue, third son of John Fortescue, of Buckland Filleigh, Devonshire, came to Ireland with his uncle, Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy, whose life he wrote. He was appointed Constable of Carrickfergus Castle in 1606, and in 1613—in the list of M.P's.—“ Faithful Fortescue, of Dromiskyn ” appears as M.P. for the Borough of Charlemont, Co. Armagh. He must, therefore, have begun to reside in Dromiskin about that time, and probably rented the manor from the Primate. He seems to have been placed in command of a company of soldiers there. We read of “ 20 men at Drumiskin at the muster of the army, 26th and 27th April, 1603—(*S.P.I.* 30) and “ 6 soldiers in the wards of Dromiskin ” in 1613. He is stated in Lord Clermont's *History*, presently quoted, to have been knighted in England in 1617 by King James I., but, strange to say, he is not included in the long list of knights published by Walter Medcalfe in 1885. Could he have been knighted by Lord Deputy Chichester, to whom he owed his advancement ? He obtained a lease of the Manor of Dromiskin and other lands from the Primate on July 8th, 1635, and purchased Draycott's lands near it afterwards. The following letter from him to “ Sir Wm. Windsor, Knt., Ardee,” and dated from “ Dromiskin, 15th February, 1627,” has been preserved (See *History of the Family of Fortescue*, by Lord Clermont), and gives an insight into the state of the country at the period preceding the rebellion of 1641 :—

“ NOBLE SIR,

“ This bearer, Geo: Gernon, a soldier of my company, had a Nagg stowlen from him by one Henry (Backagh) McArdell a he supposeth, who now dwells upon Mr. Talbott's land of Castle Ring. I beseech you take the matter into yor. consideracon and proceede therein as you in yr. discretion shall think meete, affording this honest man yor. power in helping him to his Nagg and apprehension of the Theefe.

“ I told you what a receptacle of Theeves those lands of Castle

Ring weare and how they weare presented by Jury at a Quarter Sessions held at Ardee, whereupon I laid my souldiers on them till they weare taken off by my Ld. Deputies warrant. . . . There now comes to you with this bearer a tenant of myne, one Tyrlagh Kindalan, who had 15 sheepe stowlen from him upon Tuesdaye laste at night and weare driven over the Bridge of Afane by 2 men as he heeres. By this you may understand what reakes are played by the Borderers who yt. seems have sharpe hungry stomakes, that will steale leane sheepe at this season of the yeere. Pray afford the poore man what assistance you may for recovery of his goods and thus, being in haste I give you to my brother Floyd the remembrance of my service and ame. . . .

“FAYTH FORTESCUE.”

In the Diary of Sir William Brereton, Bart., M.P., a notable commander of the Parliamentary army, which was the first work published by the Chetham Society in 1844, and the Irish portion of which was reprinted by Mr. C. L. Falkiner in his *Illustrations of Irish History*, the author, under date July 8, 1635, says :—

“About 5 mile hence wee saw Sir Faithfull Fortescue’s house or castle, wherein for most part he is resident, which he holds by a long lease upon a small rent under my Lord Primate of Armath. This is a daintie, pleasant, healthful, and commodious seate. Dureing ten miles riding from this Towne, much rich greene land, and ye countrie well planted ; ye other 6 miles towards Tredaugh, untill you come neere unto itt, not soe rich land, nor soe well husbanded.”

The Castle is no doubt the Primate’s Palace, marked on the Down Survey Map. The present Dromiskin House was built on its site in the early part of the 19th century, and was occupied successively by Major John M’Clintock (afterwards Lord Rathdonnell), Burton Brabazon, Major-General Stubbs, J.P., and is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Paule Loftie, J.P.

Sir Faithful was commissioned by Lord Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Strafford) to raise a troop of horse while at Dromiskin in 1632, concerning which he afterwards made a strong complaint to the Lord Lieutenant in 1645, that he did not receive the soldiers’ proper pay or allowance, nor any payment for himself for nine years (1632-41).

In 1641 Sir Faithful was Governor of Drogheda when O'Neale's rebellion broke out, but resigned, because the Dublin authorities did not sufficiently second his efforts. He left his two sons, Chichester (M.P.) and John, to serve under Sir Henry Tichborne. The former died during the siege, and the latter was killed by the rebels. He became a member of Parliament in 1634. Having left Drogheda he seems to have taken his residence in Dublin for a few years. He crossed to England in the autumn of 1642, and was placed by the King in command of a troop of horse for Ireland, but being recalled by the Parliament from Bristol as he was about to embark, he found himself at the head of his horse engaged against his King at Edgehill—the Civil War having just broken out. He did not quite understand fighting against the King who had given him his commission, so during the battle he boldly rode at the head of his troop to join Prince Rupert and then turned and charged those whom he had left, helping to change the fortunes of the day. After many years full of vicissitudes he returned, in 1660, with Charles II., and was restored to the Constablership of Carrickfergus. He was succeeded in Dromiskin by his 3rd son, Sir Thomas Fortescue, in 1666. Later generations of this family shall be mentioned further on.

We now revert to the time of the **Rebellion of 1641**. The County must have been in a very disturbed state after that. Among the *Depositions* in T.C.D. Library concerning the Rebellion we find one of "Richard Maudsley, Clk., Minister of God's Word at Dromiskin." He was very probably Mr. Lambert's Curate, for we find that Mr. Lambert remained as Vicar of Dromiskin until his death, in 1661 (See Appendix : *Wills*). He deposed that "he was deprived, robbed, or otherwise dispossessed of his means, goods, and chattels, consisting of books, cattle, etc., amounting to the sum of £147 and likely to be deprived of £46 1s. 7d. sterling by followers of Colonel MacBrien MacMahon."

Cromwell had a bad name in Dromiskin as in most places in Ireland. The *O.S.L.* tell us that "There is a place in the T.L. of Dromiskin called Gallowshill (in Irish *Cnoc na cpoice*)—a hill so-called from a gallows being erected there in the time of Cromwell upon which many were executed. It stood near where the present glebe house is built. Not long ago the foot of this gallows (as they suppose) was found by a man who was digging there. Near this is another hill called *Cnoc na Sreathais*, which received this name from the women's cries during the execution on the other hill." By these Irish names we are probably carried back centuries before Cromwell's time. He has enough to answer for without having other men's sins imputed to him.

The changes made in the proprietors of land at the **Cromwellian Settlement** were not as sweeping as those in the other parishes in the Union. Theobald Taaffe, Earl of Carlingford, received a grant of Patrick Gernon's lands in Miltowne, Mooretown, Drumleck, and of the Plunketts lands in Whiterath. John Gernon, alias Hall, of Drumleck, received a transplanter's certificate.

The Census of 1659-60 has 26 English and 127 Irish in the parish, which includes the townlands of Dromiskin, Lurgane, Dundoogin, Drumlecke, Newragh, Walterstown, Whiterath, Milltown. The "tituladoes" were Edward Langham, Dromiskin, and James Smallwood, Milltown.

Hearth Money Rolls :—

See explanatory note on page 42.

WHITERATH.

1664.

John Gernon.
James Mathews.
Patt Loony.
Bryan McRory.
Thomas Jackson.
James McGarelan.
Owen McGinisse.
William McGenisse.
Phelemy Carroll.
Aghy McMahon.
Patk. McMahon.

1667.

1 James Smallwood.
2 James Mathew.
5 Pat Coffey.
9 Bryan McEvery.
7 Thomas Jackson.
11 James Gartlanny.
3 Owen McGinisse.
4 William McGinisse.
8 Thomas Dunegan.
12 Patrick White.

Thorlogh Kelly.	10 Turlogh Kelly.
Daniel McGartlanie.	13 Ellen Dunly.
Bryan Ferrell.	14 Robert Holmes.
Patrick Migan.	6 Patrick McIlmory.
Michael Gernon.	
Nicholas Enery, 2.	15 Nicholas McEvery.
Patrick Casy.	

MILLTOWN.

1664.	1667.
James Smallwood, 4 [see Whiterath]	1 Nicholas Gernon, 4.
Walter Clinton.	2 Walton Clinton.
Hugh McMahon.	8 Hugh McMahon.
Owen Brinan.	4 Hugh Mellin.
John Casy.	6 Hugh Cassidy.
Patrick White.	5 John Masson.
Thomas Gartlany.	3 Thomas Garthblanny.
Peeter White.	9 Shane McCasidy.
Robert Homs [see Whiterath].	10 Teige Birne.
George Hesse.	11 Patrick Dompse.
	12 William Carroll.
	13 Art McArdeal.
	14 Morogh O'Callan.
	15 Mathew Gormgan.
	16 Bryan Mollin.
	17 Hugh McGnere.
	18 Fershie O'Collohan.
	7 Bryan McIlroy.

N.B.—A few of the 1664 Newtown names seem to be in Milltown in 1667.

DROMISKIN.

1664.	1667.
Lieut.-Col. Fortescue, 3.	1 Sir Thomas Fortescue, 5.
Donnogh MacLoch.	7 Patrick Hugh.
Patrick Ibbridly (?).	34 Phelmie McIlbie.
Edmond McGragh.	44 Edmond McGrath.
Donnogh O'Ferrell.	55 Donnogh Farrell.
Peeter Conellan.	54 Peter O'Conellan.
John Quin.	18 John Quine.
Patrick Kelly.	32 Patrick Kelly.
Thomas Kigan.	27 Thomas Keigan.
Thorlagh McKenna.	12 Turlogh McKenehan.
Jencock Clenestie.	9 John Russell.
Pierce Brine.	17 Phileme Birne.
Thomas Hoy.	26 James Disne.
John Birne.	45 Rene Birne.
William Hoy.	41 William Hoy.
Phillip McQuin.	8 William Curran.
John O'Kindelan.	5 John Kindelan.
Thomas Callan.	48 Thomas Callan.
Teige Moolan.	6 Teige Mullan.
Patrick McIntee.	42 Patrick McEnty.
James Lawles.	4 James Lawles.
John Lawles.	52 Ann Lawles.
Patrick Lawles.	47 Patrick Lawles.
Patrick McCurrin.	46 Hugh McIrone.
Edward Gernon.	15 Edward Gernon.

Patrick Dunegan.
Robert Corr.
Richard Russell.
Henry Moore.
Richard Bashford.
Charles Clinton.
Patrick Birne.
Patrick McGonell.
Patrick McLyn.
Robert Adams.
James Lambert.
John Brunkard.
Philip Moran.
Patrick Cullen.
Patrick Lyuin.
Patrick Muckian.
Walter Dunn.

16 Patrick Donegan.
29, 39 Robert Carr, 2.
3 Richard Russell.
35 Katherine Moore.
19 Richard Dashford.
23 Charles Clinton.
21 Arthur Freeman.
30 Patrick Golloghy.
50 Richard McColgan.
11 Nicholas Gernon.
2 James Lambert, 2.
20 John Brunkard.
24 Pheleme Moran.
13 Patrick Carren.
14 Phillip Carren.
10 Patrick Mollen.
28 Walter Doyne..
36 William Dring.
22 Laurence Dowdall.
25 Nicholas Colgan.
31 Donall Begg.
33 John Pennington.
37 Phillip McColling.
38 Nicholas Colgan—[again].
40 Teige Boyle.
43 Thomas Mullane.
49 Jone Illavas.
56 Ann Rooney.
51 Laurence Hervan.
53 Elizabeth Candoge.
57 Doctor Willington.*

DRUMLECKE.

1664.
Patrick McGinatty.
Daniell Crissichan.
Fferriagh McLone.
Patrick McMahon.
Donnogh O'Connolly.
Patrick McKenna.
Patrick O'Michan.

1667.
1 Patrick Guenattie.
4 Daniel Crissisan.
2 Farrell Nilan.
6 Patrick O'Man.
7 John Callan.
3 Patrick Mathew.
5 Nicholas Mulshinery.
8 Patrick McArdeale.

NEW RAGH.

1664.
Mathew Goringe.
Bryan O'Lin.
Loughlin Kenan.
Phillip Duffy.
Pharsy Callaghan.
Owen McMahon.
Thomas Donegan.
Patrick McCorry.
Owen Lyney.
William Beltanie.
Bryan Ward.

1667.
[Wanting].

* "Doctor Willington" in the 1667 list is evidently "Doctor Cæsar Williamson," who was, we know, Rector and Vicar of Dromiskin on or before 1671. He was Dean of Cashel also at the time.

Desecration of Churches.—An incident that is not to the credit of Captain Smallwood, named above, who also had a residence at Dromcashell, is thus related in one of the Visitation Books of 1690 :—

“ I am informed by Sir Thomas Fortescue that one Captain Smallwood, inhabitant of this parish, did formerly take away a great quantity of the timber and stones of this church to build his house withall, and I humbly begg of your Grace that ye sd. Smallwood may be ordered to make some suitable compensation for his sacrilege.”

This is not the only case of sacrilege that is recorded against Cromwell's officers in Louth. We give the following report on Louth Parish in full, because it shows where Church property went about this time :—

“ When I was at Louth, the Lord of Louth was present, and did violently oppose the building of a church or repaying of the Abbey, and told me that the Abbey was his, and if he pleased he might make a stable of it ; but I find since, upon further inquiry, that it was ye parish church, and part of it well slated before the warrs, and that there was a steeple which had 3 big bells therein, which in the meantime was [*sic*] taken and carried to Killincoole, and afterwards hid in a Bogg, and that one Townly, a Capn of Cromwell's Army, hearing thereof took the said Bells out of the Bogg and broke them in pieces and carried them away. I am further informed that there is in this parish a Tate of land called Priest land, whereon stands the Mill of Louth, which belonged formerly to the Priest of the Parish but is now enjoyed by the Lord of Louth.”

In order to show the state of Dromiskin Church at the time I now give the **Visitation Reports of 1690 and 1692.** The former says :—

“ Church and chancel out of repair since the warrs, not repaired on account of the smallness of the parish and the poverty of the Parishioners. Chancel will cost £160, Body of church £160. No visible distinction between them ; but, according to the saying of 2 ancient men of the parish, the chancel was 66 feet in length, and the body 56 feet in length. Churchyard out of repair, ordered to be immediately walled about, and an assessment made for the purpose. A conveniency for one Bell. The Clerk gives notice to ye people to go to church in the afternoon. There is a Bible that Sir Thomas Fortescue bestowed on ye church ; also a C. P. Book, and another ordered to be got in a fortnight. A pulpit and a con-

venient seat for ye Minister, a font of stone without a cover, a faire table and carpet. No cloth, cup, chalice, or other plate, only what Sir Thomas lends, but ordered to provide these with all convenient speed. [Sir Thomas presented Communion plate soon after. See Appendix]. No chest [for poor]—to be got in a week. No Register Book—to be got in a fortnight. Vestry to applot above sums. Constant preaching, no catechising, for no children there that are Protestants. No Schoolmaster.

I am informed that the house wherein one Patrick Dowdall now liveth at the Lurgan Race was formerly a church, that it was commonly called the chapell of ye Lurgan.—Mr. Smith,* Incumbent.” [He was Curate to Anthony Cope, R. and V.]

The 1692 *V.B.* says :—

“Chancel in repair, Body ruinous : so since ’41, so because of neglect of Parishioners, most of them being Papists. Will cost £100 to repair church and chancel. Churchyard enclosed with a wall and ditch, ordered to be well secured from prophane uses. No Bells, but conveniency for two in a separate steeple. Congregation meet at hours agreed on ; no registry book ; no chest.

If His Grace thinks fit to have the Body built it will be reasonable because of the smallness of parish that the adjoining parish of Dunbin and Kileurley should be united to Dromiskin. [Note : the R. of Dromiskin was also R. of Dunbin and Kileurley at this time.] and in the meantime contribute to the charge of building the body of the said church. I think fit there should be constant preaching every Sunday. Formerly there was a house on the Lurgan, built where there was a chappel, formerly called ‘Ye Chappel of ye Lurgan.’ Sir Thomas Fortescue will take care that there be no house built there for the future. He hath been credibly informed it was a chappel built to say Mass for travellers on Holy-daies.

The Cure is served by one Mr. William Smith,* Curate to Mr. Cope, every other Sunday in the morning. No catechising, there being few or no Protestant children. The Curate came but lately, not yet licensed, not resident in parish, but lives at Lord Blaynie’s, 3 miles off ; allowance 12 shillings per annum. Captain William Fortescue and Arthur Courtney* Churchwardens.

James Mackle-Harry, the Popish Priest, about a year here, no Masshouse, or Meetinghouse. Samuel Rankin, English and Latin Schoolmaster, alleged to have a licence taken out in Dublin. Same order *re* Sabbath and swearing as in other parishes.—Smith, Incumbent.”

* This Mr. [Wm.] Smith is, perhaps, the person of that name mentioned in the following passage in the Bellingham *Diary* as being taken prisoner by King James’ troops, viz. :—Sep. 10, 1689 : “A party of foot and horse came with me to Gernonstowne, ye enemy were there yt. morning and took Mr. Smith and Courtney [? churchwarden]—they returned Smith after using him very ill.”

The Fortescue Family has been already referred to above, but as helping to throw light on the history of the parish, civil and ecclesiastical, the following notices of the family may be added here. Sir Thomas Fortescue, Knight, who fought along with his father at Edgehill and Worcester, married Sydney, daughter of Colonel Kingsmill, and had two sons (1), Chichester who married Fridesweed, daughter of Francis Hall, of Narrow Water, Co. Down (see Appendix : *Wills*), and who served as Colonel at the defence of Derry and died during the siege. He was attainted by King James ("Christopher Fortescue, of Dromiskin," is the name that appears in Archbishop King's *Lists*, evidently in mistake for 'Chichester')"; (2) William Fortescue, of Newragh—the Captain William of 1692 *V.B.* Sir Thomas's Will was proved in 1710, q.v.

Chichester Fortescue's eldest son, Thomas, of Dromiskin, as recorded in the *Peerages* and Lord Clermont's *History*, married on the 30th of August, 1716, Ann, eldest daughter of John Garstin of the Leragh Castle family (see above p. 120-'5), but then described as "of Braganstown." This marriage was celebrated at Stabannon and is one of the earliest still on record in the ancient Register (see Appendix III.) The Original Marriage Settlement, of same date, was found about 140 years afterwards, and the deed is now in the possession of Mr. Garstin at Braganstown. It recites that the real estate of the said Thomas Fortescue is already so settled by a deed made by Sir Thomas, his grandfather, that he has no power to make provision thereout for younger children, so the wife's fortune is vested in Trustees—viz., John Moore, of Drumbauagher, Co. Armagh; Rowland Savage, of Portaferry, Co. Down; Norman Garstin, of Braganstown; and Rev. Boyle Travers, Vicar of Stabannon, for that purpose. Thomas had, *inter alios*, Chichester (M.P. for Trim), who *m.* the Hon. Elizabeth Wellesley daughter of the 1st Lord Mornington and niece of the great Duke of Wellington. They

had, *inter alios*, Thomas (M.P. for Trim), who had Chichester of Dromiskin (M.P. for Hillsborough, etc.), who married in 1809 Martha Angel, daughter of S. Meade Hobson, B.L., Chairman of Cork Quarter Sessions, and sister of Rev. Henry T. Hobson, Rector of Ballymascanlan, and a relative of Rev. Canon E. Waller Hobson, M.A., Rector of Portadown (see Appendix : *Inscriptions*). By her he had Thomas, late Lord Clermont ; Chichester Samuel, late Lord Carlingford (as to whom see presently), and Martha Anne, mother of Mrs. Henry Stewart. Mr. S. M. Hobson was buried beside his daughter and son-in-law in the Fortescue family vault in the old Parish Church of Dromiskin. The above-mentioned William Fortescue, of Newragh, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Gernon, of Milltown (whose wife, Anne, afterwards married Brent Moore), and had several children : (a) Thomas, from whom was descended the Ravensdale branch ; (b) Chichester, of Dellin ; (c) Mathew, ancestor of the Stephentown Fortescues [Will proved 1747] ; (d) Faithful, of Corderry, M.P. ; (e) John, in Holy orders, who married in 1729 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Bellingham, and became Rector of Haynestown and Killincoole (see Appendix : *Wills*). William of Newragh seems to have been like the rest of his family, a strong Williamite. In 1688 we find him defending Bandon against King James, who turned his wife and children out of his house in Newrath, and confiscated his estates. When Bandon surrendered he was cast into prison, but was released soon after by William's army. He was restored to his estates (which came to him through his wife and are now inherited by their heirs of Stephenstown*), and in 1710 the House of Commons granted him a pension of £1 per day, but he died in the following year. (See *History of Fortescue Family*, by Lord Clermont).

Fortescue Peerages.—Besides the Peerages enjoyed by the English Fortescues, the County Louth branch obtained no

* Mrs. Anne Baker (widow of Col. Henry Baker, who died in the defence of Derry) and her eldest son, John, seem to have received a grant of these lands, circa 1690.—(*Harris MSS*).

less than six, in two groups, three coming to descendants of each of the two sons of Sir Thomas Fortescue of Dromiskin. The younger, William, was grandfather of William Henry Fortescue, Earl of Clermont, which name the latter substituted for Reynoldstown. His mother was a sister of James, Earl of Clanbrassil, who owned Dundalk. He was M.P. for the County Louth and Postmaster-General and was created a Peer of Ireland as Baron Clermont 26 May, 1770, and was in 1776 advanced to the Viscounty and Barony of Clermont, but then with remainder to his brother, The Right Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, and his male issue. Two years later, 10 February, 1778, he got another step in the peerage, being made Earl of Clermont. He died, leaving only a daughter, in 1806, when the Earldom and former Barony expired, while the Viscounty and more recent Barony devolved, under the extended remainder, on his nephew, William Charles, on whose death s.p. 24 June, 1829, these titles became extinct, while the estate passed under this Viscount's Will to his nephew, Sir Harry Goodricke, a Yorkshire Baronet.

From Chichester, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Fortescue, of Dromiskin, through his only son, Thomas, whose marriage is above recorded, descended in the fifth generation, Thomas Fortescue, of Dromiskin, b. 1815, who succeeded to the other Fortescue estates in the Co. Louth. In 1852 the Barony of Clermont in the peerage of Ireland was revived in his favour, with remainder to his brother Chichester, and in 1866 he was made a peer of the United Kingdom, but without special remainder. He died 29 July, 1887, s.p., and was buried at Jonesboro. The Irish Barony of Clermont thereupon devolved on his brother Chichester, who was M.P. for Louth 1847-74, and who, amongst many leading ministerial offices, such as Lord Privy Seal, Lord President of the Council, &c., was Chief Secretary for Ireland 1865-6 and 1868-70 (during the Church Disestablishment era). He had, at the close of his career in the House of Commons, been himself made a

peer of the United Kingdom 28 February, 1874, as Baron Carlingford (a title with many vicissitudes—see p. 111), so that on his brother's death he became Lord Clermont (Irish) as well as Lord Carlingford (U.K.), but he usually employed the latter title only. He married in 1863 the well-known Frances Countess of Waldegrave. On his death, without issue, in 1898, these, the last two of the Fortescue peerages above enumerated, became extinct.

Glebe House 1690.—Of Dr. Anthony Cope, R. and V. 1690, we know that he built a very good dwelling house with offices on the glebe, made and enclosed a garden with other improvements, at the cost of £281 10s. 9d., for which a certificate was granted to his widow and executrix, 3 December, 1709. We find that a glebe of 19½ acres was given by Primate Lindsay to the parish by lease for ever, dated 10 November, 1714, at a rent of £2 8s. 9d. This lease was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, 28 April, 1715 (*D.R.*).

The following **Bequest** left to the parish by his successor, Rev. Benjamin Huson, in his Will—proved 17 June, 1720—cannot be traced :—

“ I order the same [the sum of £93 6s. 8d., being the amount due him by his successor on account of Glebe improvements] be paid to, and I give, leave and bequeath ye same to be paid by my said Executor hereafter named, into the hands of the Minister and Churchwardens of the said parish of Dromiskin for the time being, to be by them and their successors from time to time put out and placed at interest thereof from time to time for ever to be disposed of for the cloathing and education of poor children, boys or girls, of the said parish, in order to their being taught to read and write English and instructed in the principles of the Church of Ireland as now by law established.”

In the Diocesan Registry for 1727-8 we find a renunciation by Owen M'Kitterick, of Dromiskin, of the R.C. Church.

Isaac Butler writes in 1744 :—

“ At Milltown, in the parish of Drumiskin, there is a wonderful **cave**, which, say the inhabitants, runs for three miles under ground to the old church of Clogher, but the entrance is so choked up that it would take two men's work in one



DROMISKIN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(Photo by Allison, Dundalk.)

day to open it." [Clogherhead is 13 miles distant, but perhaps it is the Tower (Clogar) at Dromiskin that is meant. See *O.S.L.*, p. 173].

The parish of Ballyheney [Heynestown] joins it. There is here a church with a large house. [? Clermont, or the castle close to the church].

Lurgan Race, a fine beach and the sea in full view, which from the mountains beyond Dundalk to Dunany Point form a spacious Bay, where at low water they have a large strand abounding with cockle fish."

Extracts from Vestry Books.—In 1748 George Rankin was Parish Clerk and Schoolmaster. From 1765 the Vestry Books have been carefully preserved. Probably it is owing to the care taken of them by the late Rector, Rev. J. Chamney, that they have not been lost to the Church, as those of the other parishes in the Union have been. Darver, it may be here noted, was united to and held with Dromiskin from 1734 to 1831: probably because the ancient church of Darver had been allowed to go to ruin and had not been rebuilt.

Darver Church.—Darver or Derver Church was dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. According to General Stubbs' measurement of the ruins of the old church it was 75 feet long, and 14 feet wide. The Ordnance Survey writers say it was originally 85 feet by 15 feet. There does not appear to have been any distinction between church and chancel. The doorway on the north side was about 16 feet from the east end. The east window was a pointed one, 7 feet high in the centre and raised about 7 feet from the ground. There is a local tradition that an Archbishop of Armagh was buried in the churchyard, and it has been conjectured that it was Dubhthach (497-513), who is said to have belonged to Druimdearbh [? Darver].

Darver Parish was a **Rectory**, valued at £5 os. 6d.—(*Valor Benefic.*). The earliest Rector of whom we know at present was named Brakdan [? O'Rakdan], and was succeeded about

1369 by David O'Rekdan, who was allowed by the Primate to study in Oxford in that year. The Rectory was then worth three marks. John Byset was Rector in 1385. In 1410 John Logan was instituted on November 28 upon the presentation of Nicholas Halyrgey (or Aburgey) and Elyas Mey. In 1411 he had a licence of absence for three years to study abroad in the university or any place of general study, the better to qualify him to perform his duty.—(*D.R.*)

In 1385 custody of the manor and advowson was granted by the Crown to John Babe—(*Excheq. Rolls* 8 Rich. II., p. 2), and probably the two above named acted during the minority of a member of the Babe family, which held the advowson until 1641. In 1431 John Brune was instituted on the presentation of John Babe, sen., "Lord of the town of Darver," on 17th April. Brune was living in 1456—(*D.R.*). James M'Mahon was admitted to the Rectory in 1497—(*M.R.*, 12 Henry VII., 20). William Mann, who was Vicar of Ardee in 1524, was Rector of Darver in 1527—(*D.R.*). He resigned in 1544, when it was found, by Inquisition held at Darver (at which John O'Ferrall, Clk., and John Kerroyl, Clk., Curates of Derver, and Robert Ardagh, Vicar of Monfeston [Manfieldstown] were present), that Patrick Babe, Lord of Derver, was the true Patron, and that his father, Thomas Babe, presented last; that this was a Rectory—there never having been a Vicarage here—[yet in the *M.R.* of 1431 John Brune is called *Vicar* of Derver]—and that John Limyricke, now presented, was fit for the same—(*D.R.*). John became also Vicar of Dundalk. The succeeding Rectors were: 1614, Ambrose Usher, also Rector of Manfieldstown; 1622, George Synge, M.A. (afterwards Bishop; see Manfieldstown); 1669, Robert Houghton (see Manfieldstown); 1676, William Brookes; 1700, Anthony Cope, LL.D. (with Dromiskin); 1709, Thomas Cox (buried in Castlebellingham: see *Inscriptions*); 1712, Peter Jackson; 1734, Charles Wye, who held it with Dromiskin: (See *Succession*, Appendix).

In 1622 (*Royal Visitation*) Darver "church and chancel were repayred, the Parsonage House ruynous."

Dromiskin Vestry Minutes.—It is curious to note that while those present at the Vestries usually signed their names to the minutes, extracts from which follow, that their names are found with different spellings within a few pages:—

"1765: An Account of money received and expended for the parish of Dromiskin by Mr. M'Leane [Curate], as settled at the last Vestry held for the year 1765:—

RECEIVED.				EXPENDED.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
From Mr. Batt, ..	0	15	2	For a surplice ..	1	9	—
„ Mr. Rankins ..	0	7	7	„ Deal boards ..	0	15	—
„ Mr. Bell, ..	7	0	10	„ Nails, ..	0	3	—
From the Church-				To the Carpenters, ..	1	4	—
wardens, being the				To the Turner for turning			
balance of the Cess for				rails for the Com-			
the year ending at				munion Table ..	0	3	—
Easter, 1764, ..	1	7	5	For a Vestry Book, ..	0	3	—
	—	—	—	„ a Registry Book, ..	0	3	—
Total received, ..	9	11	0		£4	4	4½
Total expended, ..	4	6	0½				
	—	—	—	To carryinge of timber			
Balance in Mr. M'Leane's				from Dundalk, ..	0	1	8
hands, ..	5	4	11½		£4	6	0½
Paid out of sd. ballance a							
ballance due Mr. Bolton							
by the parish since the							
year 1759, ..	1	2	9				
	—	—	—				
	£4	2	2½				

[The pence column is imperfect.]

The account of James Rankin, Churchwarden, follows

Cess for year 1765 is £8 6s. 8d. Expenditure includes "Dowdall the slater, 11s. 5d., a rope for the bell, 3s. 3d. Vestry ordered that the amount on hands be expended for repairing and painting the pulpit and rails at the Communion Table and such seats in the church as the owners of the several lands to which they are annexed do not repair at their own expense, and that these repairs be made agreeable to the estimate this day given by Michael M'Guire, carpenter, unless they can be got done cheaper, and that there shall be Benches put up along the walls in each of the two vacant spaces next the Door, and sd. spaces laid with Brick."

£4 3s. 4d. is to be allotted for necessary purposes on Dromiskin parish (=½d. per acre), and £14 on Dromiskin and Darver for the salary of George Rankine, Parish Clerk and Sexton of both parishes.

Present—Matthew M'Leane, Curate; Richard Bolton, James Rankine, Churchwardens; George Rankine, John Maxwell.

1766—"The two vacant places referred to in 1765 are to be enclosed into seats. Cess $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre.

The ditch round the churchyard shall be put into good repair and quick'd and faced with stone. For maintaining and carrying to Dublin a foundling child, 22s. 9d."

Parliamentary Census, 1766.—In this year the Census—the returns of which, made by the clergy, are among the Parliamentary Records in the Public Record Office—was taken in Dromiskin by the Rev. Joseph Pratt, Rector. By this return we find that in Dromiskin were 19 Protestant (given below) and 264 R.C. families, and in Derver, 6 Protestant and 129 R.C. families. The Return of 1731 was:—Dromiskin, 55 Protestants, 900 Roman Catholics; Derver, 14 Protestants, 256 Roman Catholics, and there was then a Roman Catholic Chapel in each parish, but no Church in Derver. The Return for 1766, which is too long to insert in full, does not give the names by townlands. It might be compared with an interesting return for applotment in the Vestry Book made in 1791. This latter return gives the number of acres each person held. Both follow here:—

CENSUS 1766.

Protestant Families:—

Rev. J. Pratt.	Thomas Cheshire.
Rev. John Fortescue.	William Cheshire,
Richard Bolton, Esq.	James Elphinston, jun.
James Elphinston, sen.	Richard Miller.
William Little.	John Miller.
John Lovender.	George Rankine.
John Thompson.	James Rankine.
William Rogers.	Widow Shakelton.
John Maxwell.	John Cunningham.
	George Fleming.

The Protestant families in Darver were Abram Ball. Rose Shields, widow; Thomas Ball, John Cunningham, Francis Macky, Matthew Fortescue.

LANDHOLDERS 1791.

The list of 1791, above noticed, though some 25 years later, is the more interesting of the two, and we give it in full :

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Owen Smith,	1	Peter M'Ardle,	2
Patt. Corrigan,	2½	M'Entee's,	6
Thomas Corrigan,	2	Bry. M'Cormick,	18
Thomas Corrigan,	2	Conlon & M'Koan,	4½
James Conlan,	3½	Hu. Googerty,	2
Richd. Rooney,	1	Hen. Johnston,	2
Peter M'Bride,	2½	Patt. M'Shean,	4½
Christy St Laurence,	5¼	Patt. M'Cullin,	3
Michael Callan,	3	Thos. M'Cullin,	5¼
Richd. Bailie,	2	M'Callr. & Mandrse,	7½
James Corgan,	2	Wid. Dun,	5
John Rooney,	3½	Wm. Tooth,	1
Patt. Hoey,	1½	Michl. Halfpeny,	31
Randal M'Daniel,	1¼	Francis. M'Keever,	2½
John Bellew,	4	Wm. Cheshire,	4
James Warren,	4	Thomas Bawn,	3½
Thos. Dowdall,	2½	Patt. M'Cormick,	5
Jas. Carroll,	3	Patt. Conolly,	5½
Nichs. Gartlany,	3	Patt. Conlon,	3½
Patt. Cooney,	3½	Michl. Callan,	2
Patt. Rock,	5½	Patt. M'Shean,	2½
Phelix Camel,	2¾	Robinson's [<i>sic</i>],	11½
Bryan Hanraghty,	3	Patt. Mathews,	3
James Gartlany,	3½	Owen Hoey,	4½
Thos. Cheshire,	4	Bryan Mathews,	1
Chas. Kihihane,	3½	Math Murtha,	3
James Kihihane,	3	Andrew Cunningham,	2½
William Rogers,	4½	Patt. Connor,	4
Mr. Dullaghan,	9½	Wid. Bellew,	1
Mr. Maxwell,	68	Stephen M'Ardle,	5
Patt. M'Kitterick,	1	Mr. Jo. Morgan,	106
CoTee & Thompson,	1	Edw. Morgan,	14
Hoey & Murtha,	1 (?)	Thoms. Ginnity,	23
James Carroll,	2	Patt. Ginnity,	23
John M'Cormick,	2	Henry Ginnity,	14½
Wid. Ward,	1	Patt. Ginnity,	14½
Thos. M'Enellow,	1	John Kelly,	13½
Den. Cunningham,	2½	Andrew M'Kitterick,	4
James Connor,	5½	Patt. Callan,	17
Hole-in-the-Wall [<i>sic</i>],	4	John Neary,	29
Hugh King,	4	N. Savage,	15 (?)
Peter M'Kitterick,	2	Jas. Carroll,	21
Denis Callan,	148	Thos. Mathews,	4½
Thomas M'Enellow,	38	Jas. Mathews,	4½
Patt. Gracy,	4	Peter Maginnis,	101
Owen Bawn,	3	Thomas Maginnis,	30
James Rankine,	3½	Peter M'Donald,	15 (?)
William Stoaks,	6	Jas. Fleming,	6
Michael Duffy,	2	Bryan Neary,	62 (?)
Mrs. Bolton,	35	Patrick Neary,	3
Mr. Pratt,	49	W. & Nichs. Neary,	33

	ACRES.		ACRES.
James Herrald,	6½	Jas. Campbell,	17
Mr. Pepper,	78¼	Mr. Sharp,	21
Jas. Thornton,	6¾	Mr. Nugent,	19
Patt. Conlon,	7	James Martin,	5
Patt. M'Donald,	40	John Magin,	3 (?)
Bryan Durning,	12	Henry Magin,	2
Patt. Durning,	6	Patrick Kenihane,	30
Thomas Ward,	14	Edw. Murphy,	2
Rooney's [<i>sic</i>],	4	Mr. Dillon,	155
James Neary,	8	John Murtha,	3
Hugh Gartlany,	5	Peter Ellard,	3 (?)
Michl. Hughes,	3½ (?)	Wid. Donegan,	3 (?)
Henry Hughes,	7	O'B[rien] Bellingham,	62 (?)
Richd. Rogan,	21 (?)	The Hoeys, Lynns,	40 (?)
Patk. Hughes,	5	Spaw, [<i>sic</i>],	1 (?)
Mick. Crishane,	3	John Kinihane,	39
Watt. Carroll,	6	M. Bryne,	7
Nichs. Gartlany,	19½ (?)	Thomas Camel,	7
W. Cavenagh,	33	M'Elroy & Holdcroft,	11½
Jas. Duffey,	25	John M'Elroy,	4
Jas. Anderson,	1½	Patt. M'Elroy,	3
Mr. Sheckelton,	42	Judy M'Enally,	3
Mr. Callan,	6	Patt. Cavenagh,	4
Patt. Murtha,	10	John Dromgoole,	6

Total No. of acres, 2,021

19th June, 1791.

Signed,

GERALD BYRNE.

Draining of the Commons.—In the 40th year of King George III. (1799-1800) an Act—one of its last—was passed by the Irish Parliament, which had as its aim the dividing, applotting, and enclosing of the Commons, commonable and waste lands of Dromiskin. These lands suffered considerably from flooding and insufficient drainage. The Act appointed seven Commissioners—namely, Rowley Heyland, George Twibill, Thomas Lloyd, Dominick M'Causland, Marcus L. M'Causland, Thomas Johnston, and George Murphy to carry out the work, which included the widening, deepening and straightening of the River of Dundugan (now called the Fane) and the Milltown river, the construction of drains, new roads and bridges, fences, etc. The total cost of the improvements amounted to £15,834 11s. 2d. To defray this cost the Commissioners, as directed by the Act, sold the fee simple of 571 acres 1 rood 3 perches Irish Plantation Measure of the Commons by public auction (subject to the buyer maintaining the drains and fences for ever) for £15,250—the pur-

chaser being the then Viscount Clermont. The remaining 18 acres 1 rood 30 perches were divided by the surviving Commissioners, Messrs. Heyland, Twibill, and Lloyd, on 9th November, 1816, between the Lord Primate, the Rector of Dromiskin, and all those occupying a messuage or cottage for 20 years who claimed rights on the Common. Among the names of persons who were awarded plots are to be found those of Lord Clermont, Chichester Fortescue, F. W. Fortescue, Matthew Fortescue, John Byrne, A. O'B. Bellingham, Thomas Smith, Esqrs; and Denis Callan, Richd. and John Morgan, Samuel Wilson, John Fleming, Neal Harrold, L. Halfpenny, B. M'Cormick, M. Dullaghan, Jas. Connor, R. M'Anally, Ann Cavenagh, P. Hilliard, A. Stokes, P. Mathews, J. and P. Maginnis, Z. Maxwell, Gartlany M'Kitterick, Robinson, Bellew, M'Shane, Courtney, Sharp. At this time the new straight road through the village was constructed. Two interesting maps, by John Brownrigg, Government Surveyor—one of the district to the scale of 20 perches to an inch, and the other of the 18 acres distributed, to the scale of 4 perches to an inch, are attached to the Commissioners' award, a copy of which is preserved with the parish archives. There is a duplicate copy in the Public Record Office.

As the owners of land and tenants in the districts surrounding benefited considerably by these drainage operations the Commissioners awarded that in consideration of such benefits the following should be charged on said lands :—

			£	s.	d.
Mooretown, at £2 per acre,	..	..	57	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Milltown, " "	..	..	98	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Grange Miltown, " "	..	..	72	2	6
Walterstown, " "	..	..	61	2	6
Allardstown " "	..	..	6	17	0
Stephenstown, at £1 10s and £2 per acre,	..	..	32	10	3
Rossmakay, at £2, per acre,	..	..	109	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunmahon, " "	..	..	30	18	6
Clermont, at £1 5s. per acre,	..	..	95	18	8
			<hr/>		
			£564	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

And the Commissioners further awarded that this amount should be divided in the following proportions between those

proprietors whose rights were interfered with by the sale of the Commons—viz. :—The Lord Primate, £87 3s. 2d. ; Lord Clermont, £302 2s. 3d. ; M. Fortescue, £24 14s. 4½d. ; C. Fortescue, £74 1s. 0½d. ; J. Byrne, £12 5s. 8¾d. ; Alan Bellingham, £20 14s. 11½d. ; Thomas Smith, £38 10s. 8¼d. ; Rev. J. Pratt, Rector, £4 10s. 9¾d.

Dundugan.—In the map referred to the bridge over the Fane at Lurgan-green is called “ the Bridge of Dunduggan.” Near by was the “ Mill of Dundugan,” which is mentioned in many ancient documents. Thus, on July 24, 1607 :—

“ To Henry Piers, the King’s Secretary, and to John Cusacke were demised, *inter alia*. ½ a carewe in Mortowne neare Dundugin (Part of the possessions of the late Abbey of St. Peter of Ardmagh), 60 a. in Baskervilles-Rath neare the water of Dundugin—30 a. errable, with a water mill and halfe the fishing weare of Dondugin uppon the said river of Dondugin called Cullumkillie’s weare (Part of the possessions of John Burnell attainted, in Co. Louth).” (Erek’s *P.R.*, p. 407).

There was, according to the *R.V.* of 1622, a parish of the name. Michael Matchett (R. of Dromiskin) was then Curate of it at 10s. per year, but the church, of which no trace or tradition can now be found, was ruinous, and Sir John Draycot was impropriator of the tithes. In 1633 the cure was vacant—it was called “ Drumdugen.” Strange to say, in the *Ep. Vis. Book* of 1690 we are told “ There is no such place as I can find or hear of.” In the Return of the House of Lords, about 1767, there is “ no church and the ancient glebe and all the tithes were granted to the impropriator.”

Mounds and Forts.—Wright, in his *Louthiana* (1748), Book I., Plate V., figures a mound of Dundugan, referred to in the *O.S.L.* as being in the townland of Milltown on the banks of the Fane, called in Irish *1np’ an Salla*. Of this, which Wright terms “ a very uncommon Fort,” he says “ it is encompassed by three wet fosses all concentric to one another,” as shewn in the curious view he gives. He adds :—

“ Great part of the central mount has been cut away by Mr. Fortescue, the present [1748] possessor, to form a new channel

for the said river which is always very deep, and subject during the floods, which are very frequent, to overflow all the adjacent pasture and meadow grounds, so as to form a considerable Lake, especially in the winter season."

Of this and other mounds or forts in the parish the *O.S.L.* give us some particulars. The draining and road-making of 1700-1816 seems to have been carried out regardless of these monuments of a past civilization. Thus, the *O.S.L.* say, evidently of the same Dundugan:—

"Commons is called in Irish Cummin; in this T.L. there is a moat which the Irish-speaking people call Cnocaninne; it was partly cut away to make a passage for a river, it was surrounded by three large trenches 14 or 15 feet wide, the traces of which are now visible."

Of Walterstown townland we are also told:—

"It is called in Irish Baste Basteir. In this T.L., near the River Fayne, is a fort occupying a rood of ground, which was formerly surrounded by a high fence, except in the north side where the river comes up to it. It is now under cultivation."

Whiterath was called in Irish Baste an Raetha, but the *O.S.L.* do not tell us where the rath was. They, however, say that here was a stone called Cloc Laic (Greystone), about which there was nothing remarkable except its being distinguished by that particular name. Tradition relates that a man was shot from behind it about 100 years ago.—(*Stubbs MSS*). What seems to be an ancient fort or rath at Drumleek, near the railway station, is believed by General Stubbs to be "more like a gun battery intended to command the road on the E. of it."—(*Stubbs' MSS*).

Mooretown takes its name from the **family of Moore**—Brent Moore, it will be remembered, married the widow of Nicholas Gernon. An account of the different Brent Moores may be found in the *History of the Moore family*, by the Countess of Drogheda, privately printed, 4to. Dublin, 1906, where a wood cut of a Dromiskin tomb is given. Mooretown was also called Bosgraviles Rath (i.e., Baskerville's Rath).

Mr. Brownrigg's award map of 1816 depicts the **Road** from Dromiskin to the sea as it is at present, passing to the

south of the churchyard. It also contains a very interesting sketch of the relative heights and positions of the round tower and the old church, which looks an unpretentious building.

We will now return to the Extracts from the Vestry Book.

Vestry Minutes, continued :—

- 1767—"Repairs to church, £10 9s. 3½d.; lock for the steeple, 5s. 5d.; cess, £6 5s."
- 1768—£6 5s. cess; Edward Dowdall the slater, annual salary, 22s. 9d.; average collection for poor 1768-78, £2 10s. 0d., distributed in meal, potatoes, and eash.
- 1769—£4 4s. for necessary purposes, apart from Clerk's salary.
- 1770—"Repairing bell, £1 2s. 9d.; foundling to Dublin, 18s."
- 1774—"A flag for the church."
- 1776—"Cost of a distress, 3s. 9d."
- 1777—John Bireh, Parish Clerk and Sexton, continued such till 1808. He is also Churehwarden during most of that time.
- 1779—"Foundling, 11s 4½d.; to two lunatics at Lurgangreen, 5s. 5d."
- 1783—"Taking down the bell, 2s. 8½d.; putting up the bell, 2s. 8½d."
- 1785—"Door and lock for Schoothouse, 5s. 10½d.; foundling, 8s. 8d."
- 1787—"Prayer Book, £2 5s. 6d."
- 1788—"Taking down the bell and putting it up, 5s. 5d."
- 1794—£17 10s. 8d. in repairs, including horse, car, and man drawing gravel to prevent ball playing, 1s. 9d.
- Agreeable to a notice from the Hon. Thomas Henry Foster, Colonel of Louth Militia, the sum of £6 6s. 0d. was assessed 'for the support of the wife and children of Patrick Lawless, now serving on the Louth Militia.' Vestry refused to assess any money for the support of the wife and child of Terence Lynch, as she did not reside in the parish.
- 1795—Repairs £10, including 54 perches of churchyard ditch at 6d. per perch, and repairing glass in window broken by storm. Foundling to Dublin, 11s. 4d. £18 applotted for the augmentation of the Militia.—[Compare Stabannon Vestry Extracts.]
- 1796—"Repairs, £10."
- 1799—Repairs, £32. £40 assessed "for 8 militia men, the proportion to be raised by said parish to fill the Louth Regiment of Militia." Foundling, 22s. 9d.
- 1800—"Two foundlings, 45s. 6d."
- 1802—Arrears of cess, Denis Callan due for 10 years, £11 10s. 3d. Patt. Dromgoole Collector of cess. Cess £56 17s. 6d.
- 1803—£84 assessed for 14 Militia men. £49 cess for repairs. Turnpike bill, 9s. 4d.; foundling, 22s. 9d.; dispute between Churchwardens and Denis Callan re cess account; *Visitation Book*—'Church and glebe house in good repair; a parish Schoolmaster to be immediately appointed.'
- 1804—£52 cess for repairs and necessities; £6 16s. 6d. spent on Belfry.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners Report :—

1806—"Rev. Joseph Pratt, R. and V., not resident, duties discharged by a Curate [Rev. William Woolsey], who is resident and gets salary of £75. N.B.—Rector absent without permission. Parish united episcopally with Darver for 50 years and ought to be separate. A church in good order in Dromiskin. A glebe house on a glebe of 20 acres lying together near the church."

Vestry Minutes (resumed) :—

1807—At Easter Vestry no one present "would undertake the office of Churchwarden without being properly informed what powers they had to act." Vestry adjourned to Whitsun Monday, when two parishioners undertook the office "by their own permission." £40 assessed for 7 militiamen. [It will thus be seen that the Rebellion of 1798 cost the parish £198 6s. besides the expenses of collection.]

1808—Leland Birch, Sexton. [See 1777].

1810—"Foundling, 26s 11d."—Foster Birch, Collector of cess.

1812—Thomas Mathews and G. Walsh, Cess Collectors.

1813—Vestry resolve to apply to Board of First Fruits for a loan of £1,000 to rebuild the church, 'the present one being very old and in a bad state.' 'Our worthy Rector,' Rev. Joseph Pratt, receives sincere thanks for a promised donation of £100 towards the rebuilding and a further promise to pay off any deficit after the expenditure of the loan.

Vestry Levies (Marsh's Library) :—

1811—Cess, 1d. per acre.

1812—Cess, 2½d. per acre.

1813—Cess 5½d. per acre. To Henry Brabazon, Esq., for partly enclosing churchyard with a stone wall, £46 19s. 5½d. New Bible and Vestry Book, £3 0s. 10d. Bartle Agar as Constable, 16s. 3d.

1814—"Cess, 2d. B. Agar, Constable, attendance 4 days at 2s. 8½d. per day.—William Rogers, Collector of Cess."

James Bell [Christianstown], B. Shicks, Esq., J. Booth, Esq., and J. Dromgoole, Babeswood, for the parish of Darver, and Mr. R. Morgan and Wm. Rogers for the parish of Dromiskin, appointed applotters.

Garlany the mason for fitting up the small gate, 7s. 7d. Cost of gate, £6 8s. 0d. Stonecutter, 15s. 6d. New Prayer Book, £1 2s. 9d.

1815—"Foundling, support and expenses to Dublin, £2. Surplice, £3 2s. 0d."

1816—£12 15s. 1d. expended in ditching and quicking the ditch of churchyard of Darver. Collin for poor, 10s.

Vestry Minutes :—

1817—"Loss of Cess in lands of Lynns, 4s. 2d." Cess 2½d. per acre.

1818—Cess 4½d. A Committee, consisting of the Minister, Churchwardens (Richard Morgan and F. W. Fortescue), Chichester Fortescue, G. S. Eccleston and B. D. Shicks, appointed to make necessary arrangements for the application of a loan for rebuilding church. Cess levied includes interest on loan.

1819—Faithful Fortescue reports that the Primate recommends them

not to proceed with the rebuilding of church at present. Vestry adjourns 'till Mr. Fortescue, of Glide Farm, communicate with His Grace.' He reports, later on, that the Primate has no objection if they think it prudent.

1818—"Coffin for poor, 8s. Communion Cloth, £1 6s. 0d." Cess 4½d. per acre.

1819—"Arthur Holland, Collector of Cess." Cess 4½d. per acre.

1820—Applotters return of **acreage** of Dromiskin parish as follows:—

TOWNLANDS.	IRISH A. R. P.			ORDNANCE SURVEY STATUTE A. R. P.		
Dromiskin,	645	1 0	—	1093	1 8
Babeswood,	59	0 0	—	100	0 25
Newrath,	295	2 0	—	494	3 35
Lurgan and Mooretown,	..	382	1 0	—	965	2 37
Drumleck,	210	1 0	—	313	3 25
Miltown,	222	0 0	—	369	2 39
Miltown Grange,			—	247	1 1
Whiterath & Old Miltown,	..	250	0 0	—	390	0 25
Walterstown,	183	0 0	—	317	2 7
Lynns,	89	3 0	—		
Commons,	589	1 2	—	969	1 8
Total, ..					5312	0 8

The Parish of Darver included the townlands of Cullenstown, Dellin, Newtown, Darver and Christianstown, and amounted to 1,111 acres.

A site for the new church was chosen beside the old churchyard, and cost 11s. 4½d. for mapping and surveying same.

1820—Cess 5d. per acre, and for several years after. Loan of £1,200 granted by Board of First Fruits; a considerable sum expended over and above this loan.

"In the year 1819 the parishioners, being anxious to place the [Building] Fund in respectable hands, did unanimously appoint Chichester Fortescue and F. W. Fortescue, Esqrs., Churchwardens. They continued these gentlemen in office from year to year assigning to them the whole management of the Building until their intention should be completely fulfilled. The church was consecrated last June [i.e., June, 1821]. Shortly afterwards F. W. Fortescue died."* [Vestry Levies].

This new church, the present one, as shown by an inscription on the tower, was dedicated to St. Margaret, one of the Patron Saints of the parish.

The Census Returns of 1821 give us the following particulars:—

In **MILDTOWN OLD**—Rev. Andrew Levins, Parish Priest, aged 70, holds 28 acres; Rev. John Rogers, aged 32, is his Curate. In **WHITERATH**—Rev. R. Woods, aged 28, resides as "tabler and lodger with Wm. Brackenridge." In **NEWRATH**—Thos. Matthews, Tithe Proctor to Rev. Joseph Pratt. In

* He was grandson of Rev. John Fortescue, and died September 1824.

DROMLECK—J. Pepper Lee, aged 30, Gent. and Farmer, holds 130 acres; Anne Lee his mother, aged 50; Charles Jackson, "his bro-in-law from Dublin," aged 28; and Anne Jackson, niece. In DROMISKIN—20 houses in the village. Christopher Fitzsimmons, aged 55, Schoolmaster. A schoolhouse and 1 Rood of a garden with 21 boys and 12 girls. James Hart [Protestant] Schoolmaster, aged 38. Mr. Brabazon holds 18 acres, resides at Dundalk. Rev. Joseph Pratt [the Rector], aged 82, holds 80 acres; Hon. Sarah, his wife, aged 65; John Pratt, Counsellor, his nephew, aged 31; Edinia Pratt, his wife, aged 25; Francis (4½) and Catherine (3), son and daughter of John; Michael Duffy, Farmer and Publican, aged 40, 3 acres. Ruins of an flower mill (sic) in this T.L., also of old windmill in LURGANGREEN T.L. In COMMONS—Patt Smyth, aged 22, Schoolmaster of Haggerstown resides. In MILLTOWN GRANGE—F. W. Fortescue, aged 48; Jane his wife, aged 32; Elizabeth Adair, sister-in-law, aged 40. In DARVER Parish in 1821 there were 859 inhabitants. There was a school in Darver with 58 boys and 15 girls. Patrick Reily, the Schoolmaster, farmed 20 acres.

Lurgangreen—1790-1820.—In 1792 we find in the Crown Book of Assize a record of the trial of 19 persons for the murder with a gun of John Morgan at Lurgangreen. They were found guilty of conspiracy to kill, and sentenced to 18 calendar months imprisonment.

From the beginning of the century the road near Lurgangreen was infested by highway robbers. The mail coaches passing through had to be guarded by dragoons, who accompanied the coach from Newry to Drogheda, and the two guards on the coach were armed with blunderbusses. This state of things was put an end to about the year 1820, when the gang was captured.—(*U.J.A.*, V., 71). In a recent Appendix to the *Report* of the Keeper of the Records, Ireland, will be found some curious information on this subject. The notorious highwayman, Freney, practiced in this district.

Seatholders in Parish Church 1823.—The seats in the new church seem to have been then appropriated by townlands as follows :—

[EAST END, OR CHANCEL.]

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11.—Strangers. | 12.—Henry Brabazon, <i>pro tem.</i> |
| 10.—Rector. | 13.—" " Dromiskin Ho. |
| 9.—Lord Clermont. | 14.—Chich. Fortescue. |
| 8.—F. W. Fortescue, Milltown. | 15.—D. Sheils, Newtown Darver. |
| 7.—J. Booth, Darver Castle. | 16.—J. P. Lee, Drumleck. |
| 6.—Mrs. Bell, Christianstown | 17.—Richd. Morgan, Whiterath. |
| 5.—J. Sheckleton, Waterstown | 18.—Jas. Morgan, Dellin. |
| 4.—J. Birch, W. Parker. | 19.—Widow Morton and Thomas Thompson, Lurgan-green. |
| 2.—Dromiskin Village : Jas. Hartt and Jas. Rinard. | 20.—Saml. Wilson and Wm. Rogers, Lurgan-green. |
| 1.—B. Agar, J. Eccleston. | 21.—Harretts, etc., Milltown. |
| | 22.—Strangers, <i>pro tem.</i> |

Vestry Minutes (resumed) :—

1823—James Stokes appointed Sexton. Cess 9d. per acre. In the account for rebuilding the church we find 'Fees for Privy Council, £17 1s. 3d.,' 'Furniture, £40.' According to the *Rep. Com. Eccl. Rev.* of 1836 it cost £1,211 Brit. Cur. of which £1,107 13s. 10d. was a loan from the Board of First Fruits (=1,200 Irish, *Vestry Book*) and £46 3s. 1d. a gift from the Incumbent (=£50 Irish, *Vestry Book*) and £57 3s. 1d. raised by cess.

1824—"Foundling fees for nursing and expenses to Dublin, £6 2s. 1d. '1 ton of coals and carriage, £1 10s. 5d.'—[This is the first entry of any charge for heating the church]. 2 coffins, 15s. 2½d."

Mr. A. Nichols (who was the contractor for rebuilding the church) received £6 4s. 2d. for hanging the Bell [in the Round Tower ?].

Visitation Book :—

1825—"Church exposed, liable to injury and insult. Plate deficient, only a small cup and a smaller patten. Churchyard entirely without fence. The [School] Master may be perfectly qualified, but it is impossible in the hovel in which I saw the children that justice can be done to them. There is a detached acre of glebe land most convenient for the purpose of forming a school established [sic], and it is a great pity the Rector of so good a parish does not employ it."

Vestry Book :—

"Fee with Foundling, £5, expenses of do., £2 7s. 1d. Two coffins, 15s. 2d. Interest on loan, £45 3s. 0d. Gratuity to singing children, £1 1s. 8d. Communion Plate, by order of the Lord Primate, £6 17s. 9½d."

1826—"Repairing the Bell, £1 1s. 8d."

[In this year we read of the sum of £1 9s. 0½d. being expended on six pieces of black cloth for that most un-Christian custom of draping the House of God in black because of the death of a parishioner—Mr. Fortescue.]

Visitation Book :—

1826—"Church in good order and furnished, except a font and plate, and linen for Communion. Churchyard walled in. Divine Service at

11.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Congregation, 30—45, punctual. Attendants diminishing on account of removals; 8 to 12 children catechised. Incumbent [Rev. J. Pratt] aged 88, not always resident, but often in glebe house where Curate [Rev. R. Woods] resides. Incumbent will have a claim on his successor of £1,000 for the building of glebe [Amount expended in building glebe in 1776 was £993 10s. 0d.]. Repairs are also necessary. Furnished by Rector and occupied by Curate.

John Birch, Parish Clerk, cannot sing, very aged, otherwise duly qualified. Mr. Chichester Fortescue has built a handsome school and supported it, but it is not succeeding from opposition by R.C. Priesthood. Incumbent is erecting a parochial school. Baptisms at the altar. No converts to R.C. Five Dissenters in Darver who attend church often."

Vestry Book (resumed):—

1827—"Two black gowns for Clerk and Sexton £3 13s. 10d. Repairing the Bell of the old tower [probably used for funerals], 2s. Ditching churchyard, £8 18s. 10d. Coffins for poor, £2 15s. 4d."

1828—Cost of Font, £19 17s. 9d. Coffins for poor, £2 11s. 6d. and next year, do. Enclosing churchyard, £20, and £17 3s. 5d. next year.

1829—"To Mereer the whitesmith for repairing the Bell, 10s. Cess, £90 5s. 4½d." Then follows a list of 58 cess-payers in Dromiskin and 10 in Darver.

"Mr. Riehy, for fixing the bell, £1 3s. 0d."

1830—"A fine, per Churchwarden, 7s."

1831—"A fine, 8s."

1832—On the death of Rev. Joseph Pratt, jun., in 1831, Darver was separated from Dromiskin, and Rev. R. Woods, Curate of Dromiskin, was appointed its Rector. As however there was no church built in Darver at the time the Vestry of Dromiskin resolved "that Mr. Richard Morgan, Mr. Thomas Duffy and Mr. Parker be requested to wait on the Protestant parishioners of Darver to solicit them to contribute something to the support of the church of Dromiskin, as long as they have no church to support."

In 1833 we find traces of the popular movement against the church cess and tithes, for defaulters to the amount of £30 4s. 3½d.—more than half the cess—are returned.

Henceforth the Ecclesiastical Commissioners defrayed the Church expenses—an Act of Parliament having been passed for the purpose.

Report of Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues, &c.:—

1836—"John Smythe, Incumbent. Gross income, £626 8s. Parish Schoolmaster paid by Vicar £20. Present Incumbent paid his predecessor £917 1s. 6d. British currency, on account of money expended on the glebe house, and will be entitled to receive from his successor £687 16s. 2d. Incumbent resides in glebe house. [N.B.—He appears to have been non-resident from 1836 to '41]. Church accommodation 140. Annual instalment of loan chargeable in 1831, £11 13s. 7d., reduced in 1831 to £30 16s. 1d. in consequence of Darver being dis-united from Dromiskin. Divine Service Sundays and chief festivals; Holy Communion 8 times a year. Average cess levy, £66 13s. 8½d."

[The present parish school—now let out to a tenant—was, I understand, built in 1837, by funds collected and largely contributed to, by Mrs. M'Clintock (wife of Major J. M'Clintock, Dromiskin House, afterwards Lord Rathdonnell).—*Stubbs MSS.*]

Vestry Book :—

1840. June 21st—" Church broken into and poor chest robbed of £1 18s. 6d., which Mr. Andonin [the Curate] replaced, as he considered himself wrong in leaving the money in the church."

Vestry Minutes :—

1841 " In consequence of the separation from Darver parish the pews were re-appropriated as follows—[Compare with 1823 list, p. 214]: —1, John Straton, Wm. Devlin, Wm. Lamb ; 2, Rector ; 3, James M'Cullagh, Mrs. Green ; 4, Robert M'Cullagh, Thomas Birch ; 5, The Police ; 6, James Bell ; 7, John Semple, William Arthur ; 8 and 21, Mrs. Fortescue, Milton Grange ; 9, Thomas Fortescue ; 10, Rector ; 11, The Water Guard ; 12 and 14, Strangers ; 13 and 15, John M'Clintock ; 16, Edward Owens ; 17, James Morgan ; 18, William Parker ; 19, George and Robert Morton, Thomas Thompson ; 20, James M'Cullagh, jun., Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Wilson 22, Alexander Nanson, James Lee."

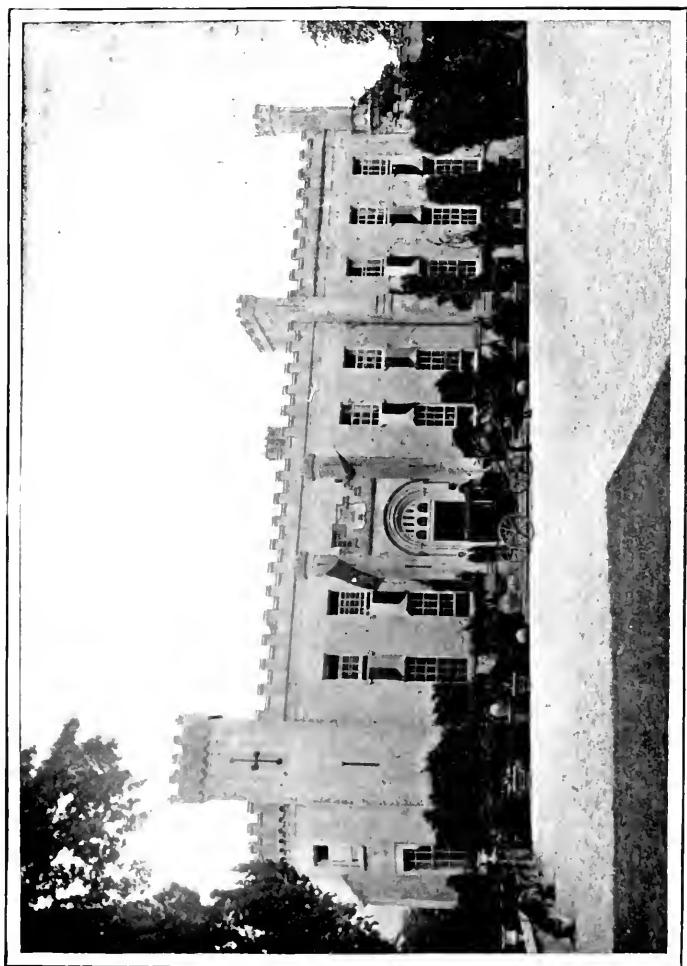
In the year 1841 Rev. John Hamilton Stubbs was appointed Rector and Vicar, and during his time the Church seems to have had a period of unexampled prosperity, the congregation often reaching to the full amount of accommodation, 140. Among the distinguished men who occupied the pulpit of Dromiskin in those days we find—Revs. Mortimer O'Sullivan, Dean Thomas Moriarty, Arthur Molony, Dr. Singer, F.T.C.D. (afterwards Bishop of Meath), Dr. Stubbs, F.T.C.D., Dr. Garstin of Ceylon, and Elias Thackeray.

In 1842 we read of the first Harvest Thanksgiving in the church. In 1846, November 10, " Day of Humiliation in consequence of the present scarcity," and again March 4, 1847.

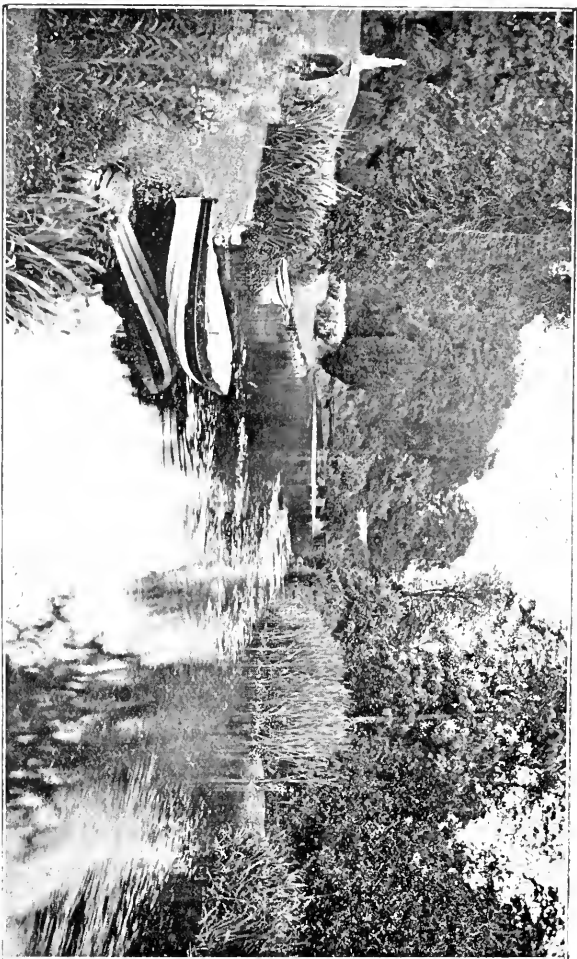
1850—Andrew Kennedy, Clerk [died 1879] ; John Straton, Sexton.

1862 (*Visitation Book*)—" 30 scholars in Sunday School, 29 in Day School. 97 members of the Established Church in parish."

The Introduction of the Railway.—Steam began to displace horses in the early days of Victoria. The first portion of a railway destined to join Dublin and the North was constructed as far as Drogheda, and some time later the Ulster railway connected Belfast with Portadown. But it was not until 1849 that a line to connect these, including the great bridge over the Boyne, was opened under the name Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, and eventually these



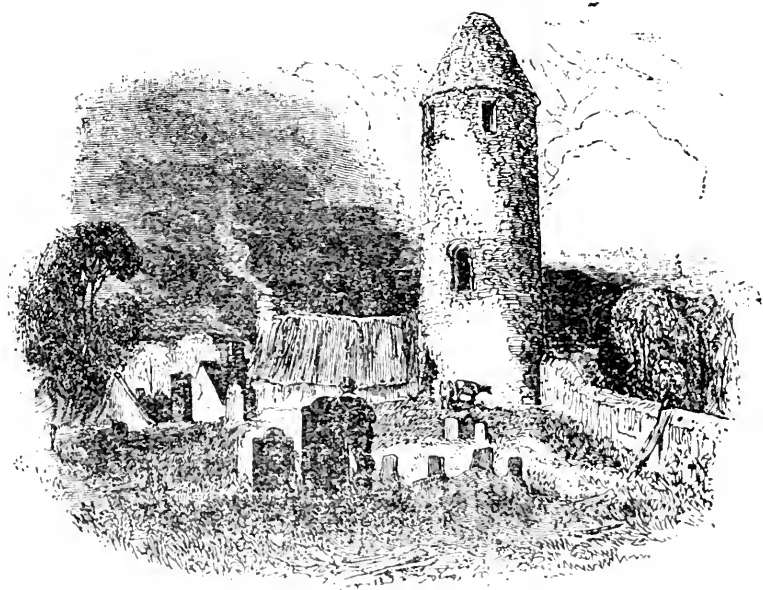
BELLINGHAM CASTLE.
(A front view.)



THE RIVER GLYDE IN THE BELLINGHAM DEMESNE.

(From *Ireland Illustrated*, August, 1905, by permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Sealy, Briers & Walker.)

were fused into one Company, styled the Great Northern (Ireland). The line passed through the parishes of Stabannon and Dromiskin, and a station was opened in Drumleck townland, near where the railway crosses the river Glyde, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of Castlebellingham and 2 miles from the village of Dromiskin. A good while after, the Great Northern Railway was opened and its Castlebellingham station located in Drumleck townland. An old byroad leading towards it from Dromiskin was improved and taken over by the Grand Jury, mainly through the influence of Mr. Burton Brabazon, then Sub-Sheriff, and Chairman of the Dundalk Steam Packet Company.



DROMISKIN ROUND TOWER, 1830-40.

(From Keene's *Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland*, by permission of Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd.)

Church in recent times.—Rev. J. H. Stubbs died at the Rectory 25 October, 1866, aged 72, and was buried in Dundalk, where there is a memorial of him in the church of which he had been Curate. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Chamney,

M.A., who was instituted on December 3, 1866, and inducted on 5 January, 1867, by the Rev. R. Hamilton, Rector of Dundalk. He continued Rector for the long period of 38 years and 6 months until July 30, 1905, when he retired from the active service of the Ministry.

A few years after he had been appointed to the parish the Church of Ireland was disestablished. Burton Brabazon and Richard Morgan were elected as Synodsmen to represent the parish in Arinagh Diocesan Synod, and a Select Vestry was also formed. At the time (*Eccl. Com. Rep.* 1868) there were 91 church people in the parish, the gross income of which was £477 5s. od., or nett £400.

In 1881 Major-General F. W. Stubbs, son of the late Incumbent, was appointed Synodsmen, Churchwarden and Treasurer, in the room of the late Mr. Brabazon, which offices he held till 1893, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. P. Loftie.

1867—The "Church Hymnal" first introduced.

1875—New Harmonium, cost £16.

1883—"Resolved: That the thanks of the Select Vestry be given to the Rev. Elias Thackeray Stubbs for his gift of a brass alms-dish to the church of Dromiskin."

From 1867-1886 Lord Clermont distributed, through the Rector, an annual sum in clothing and blankets for the poor of Dromiskin.

Recent Ecclesiastical Arrangements.—On the resignation of the Rev. Joseph Chamney the parish ceased (by an arrangement made by the Diocesan Synod in 1870) to be a separate parish; and was divided between the neighbouring parishes of Kilsaran and Heynestown: the townlands of Babeswood, Dromiskin (including the church and churchyard with the parochial school, now let to a tenant), Drunleck, Milltown Old and Newrath going to Kilsaran parish; and Commons, Whiterath, Milltown, Milltown-Grange, Mooretown, and Walterstown to Heynestown.

An Afternoon Service is now held on Sunday in the Church by the Rector of Kilsaran. A small endowment is allocated to Kilsaran towards the maintenance of Divine Service.

The Glebe House was purchased by the Rev. J. Chamney

from the Representative Church Body, who had previously bought it from the Church Commissioners; and the profits on its sale were equally credited to the endowment funds of Kilsaran and Heynestown. It was named by Mr. Chamney "Ardronau." It is now rented from the Chamney family by Mr. Robert Shaw-Hamilton, second son of the Dean of Armagh.

Rev. Joseph Chamney, who for a long period was a striking figure in the parochial history of Louth, and who was one of the ablest of the old generation of clergy, passed away on 28th August, 1906, and lies buried under the shadow of the church which he had faithfully served. He took a great interest in the collection of materials for the present work, and the writer is grateful for much help from him regarding it. (See *Appendices I. and IV.*)

Roman Catholic Church and School.—It appears from the *Visitation* of 1690 that there was a chapel in Lurgangreen some time before that date in the house "wherein one Patrick Dowdall now liveth." The Return of 1731 (see p. 204) states that there was then one chapel in Darver and one in Dromiskin. According to Lewis's *Top. Dict.*, 1836, the present church of Dromiskin was built in 1823 at a cost of £800 (see illustration). Beside it about that time a schoolhouse was built, which was placed under the National Board when the National Education Act came into force, and it seems to have been a very successful school; for we find that in 1844 Patrick Quinn, its teacher, received "Lord Morpeth's Premium," which was given only in cases of special excellence. Mr. Thomas M'Ardle is its present Principal.

In recent years a handsome new church was built in Darver, at a cost of about £4,000, raised by subscription; and a new church on the site of the present one in Dromiskin is in contemplation. The late Miss Mary M'Nello, of Bogtown, by her Will, proved 21st June, 1907, left, among other charitable bequests, "the residue of her estate to the Parish Priest for

the time being of the parish of Dromiskin to assist in the erection or repair of a Roman Catholic Chapel in the parish of Dromiskin."

The late Parish Priest, Rev. Joseph Healy, by his Will, proved 23rd July, 1907, bequeathed to His Eminence Cardinal Logue about 4 acres of land "in Dromiskin townland, on the Stewart estate, for the use and benefit of the Roman Catholic Parish of Darver," and £50 to his successor "to be applied towards the building and erection of the new Roman Catholic Chapel at Dromiskin," and £50 towards paying off the debt on Darver Chapel, as well as £50 to the poor of Darver and £50 to the poor of Dunleer.

A list of the clergy, as far as ascertained, with short biographies of some, will be found in Appendix I.

APPENDIX I.

Succession of Clergy

*in each Parish—Rectors, Vicars, and Curates; R.C. Clergy,
followed by Presbyterian Ministers.*

N.B.—In addition to the abbreviations used in the text the following are also used in this appendix, viz.—R.=Rector or Rectory; V.=Vicar or Vicarage; C.=Curate or Curaey; Pres.=Presented; Inst.=Instituted; Coll.=Collated.

Where the word “appears” occurs after a name of a R., V. or C., it is to be understood that it is not exactly ascertained when that person was instituted, etc, but it is known he was R., V. or C., in the year given.

KILSARAN.

742 (?) **Saran**, Founder, died. (See *A.F.M.* and Text).

991 **Diarmid**, *Lecturer* of Kilsaran and Abbot of Chuain Edne died (*A.F.M.*)

The Knights Templars.

(Text, p. 20, &c.)

1307 **John de Egge** appears as “Chaplain.”—(*Templars’ MSS.*). He probably served the Church under the Templars as Rectors.

1312 The Knights Hospitallers

Preceptors of Kilsaran. (See text, p. 26, &c.)

1327 **Roger Uitlaugh** (Abp. King’s *Coll.*)

1338 **Adam de Mor** (Archdall, *Mon. Hib.*)

1348 **William Tyneham** (Archdall, *Mon. Hib.*)

1471 **Philip Bermingham** (*R. Octav.*)

1479 **Thomas Talbote** (*R. Octav.*), living in 1482 (*M.R.* 21 Ed. IV. 10).

1483 **Marmaduke Lumley** (Abp. King’s *Coll.*)—See p. 27, &c.

Rectors and Vicars.

1641 **Thomas Makgill** appears—see Gernonstown.

1658 “No preaching Minister”—(*Inquis.* Dec. 16).

1661 **Thomas Lambert** appears (Query—see Dromiskin).

1666 **Caesar Williamson**, D.D., appears (*P.R.* 23 Chas. II., *Hearth Money Rolls*, etc.). Williamson was an Englishman, educated at Westminster school and Cambridge University. He came to Ireland about 1646, became F.T.C.D. in 1654, during the Commonwealth, and also Public Orator of Dublin University. We find him in 1660 (Feb. 15) R. Ardstraw (Derry), in 1660-1 (Feb. 16) Preb. Rathmichael, Dublin (*F.F.T.*) in 1664 Treasurer of Christ Church Cathedral. In 1661 he stated to the Irish House of Commons that four years previously he had been promised £40 yearly for taking care of Ussher's Library in the Castle. About this time he was appointed R. of Kilsaran and R. and V. of Dromiskin, which he held with the Deanery of Cashel from 1671 to his death, intestate, on 29 Nov., 1675 (*Prer. Grants* I. 21, 25 *P.R.O.*), William Brookes, merchant, being his principal creditor. Most authorities place his death, wrongly, in 1676. He was the author of several learned works (see Cotton's *Fasti* and *T.C.D. Cal.*)

1675 A "Rector of Kilsaran and Dromiskin" instituted, but name is omitted in *First Fruits Return*. Probably it was Thomas Chambers, who was R. of Dromiskin in 1673 and became R. of Kilsaran 1676.

1676 **Thomas Chambers**, or **Chambre**, D.D. (*F.F.R.*) He was the son of Rev. Robert Chambers, brother of John Chambre, of Stormonstown (Will proved 1670), and was born in King's County in 1641. He was educated in Dublin, and entered T.C.D. as a Pensioner Jan. 5, 1657. He was R. of Inniskeen (Clogher) 1662 to '73 (*F.F.T.*) and R. of Dunleer 1664-96, where he did not reside, as he was also R. of St. Catherine's and St. James's, Dublin, but kept a Curate in Dunleer—Mossom Wye. He resigned Kilsaran in 1678. He died in 1694, and was buried in Clonkeen Church, where he is commemorated on a Mural Tablet—the only one in the church—on which, under two coats of arms [Chambre and Corker ?] is the following inscription, as transcribed by Rev. G. W. C. L'Estrange, M.A., Rector :—

Hic Jacent | JOHANNES CHAMBRE | De Storminstown, Armiger
| Qui obiit Die Augusti XV, A.D. MDCLXX | Annos Natus LV |
Et | Ejus ex Fratre Nepos et Haeres | THOMAS CHAMBRE,
S.T.P. | Ecclesiarum Stae Katherinae et Sti. Jacobi Dub. | Favore
illustrissimae Comitum de Meath familiae, | Cui et ipse Paterno
Sanguine Junctus, | Parochus. | Obiit iii^o Die Maii A.D. MDCXCIV.
| Aetatis Anno LIII. | Et Thomas Corker, | Qui uxorem duxit
Abigail Chambre | Sororem praedicti Thomae Natu Maximam. |
Obiit die Martii XIX, A.D. MDCCXVI, | Aetatis Anno LXXVIII. |
Eduardus Corker de Ballymaloe Armiger | Posuit."

Translated by Mr. Garstin :—

"Here lie John Chambre of Stormonstown, Esquire, who died 15th August, 1680, aged 55, and his nephew and heir Thomas Chambre, D.D., by favour of the illustrious family of the Earls of Meath (to which also he was paternally related), Incumbent of the Parishes of St. Catherine and St. James, Dublin, who died 3rd of May, 1694, aged 53; and Thomas Corker, who married Abigail Chambre, eldest sister of said Thomas [Chambre], and died 19 March, 1716, aged 78. Erected by Edward Corker of Ballymaloe, Esq."

1678 **Garrett Barry**, Pres. by the Crown, June 25 (*P.R.* 30 Chas. II.), admitted July 5 (*F.F.T.*) He was V. of Ahern (Cloyne) from 1675-1681, was Pres. by the Crown to R. Cloghran, near Swords, Feb. 21

1679, and also on June 5, 1681, to the Chancellorship of Armagh and the R. of Kilmore when he resigned Kilsaran (*B. of Pres.*, Chas. II.) He died in 1685.

1681 **Enoch Reader**, Pres. June 27 (*P.R.* 32 Chas. II.) Inst. July 8, and allowed to hold Kilsaran with Clonkeen (*R. Boyle*). He was the son of Enoch Reader, Dublin, and grandson of Enoch Reader, Alderman and afterwards Lord Mayor of Dublin, who m. Anne, d. of Sir James Donelan, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was educated by Mr. Kennedy, and entered T.C.D. as a Pensioner on May 12, 1670, aged 13. He was R. Clonkeen 1680-5, R. Kilmore and Chane. Armagh 1685-96, Dean of Kilmore 1691-1701, Chane. Connor 1696, Dean of Emly and Archdeacon of Dublin 1701-9. Died Nov. 9, 1709. His son, William Reader (*Sch. T.C.D.* 1722) became Archdeacon of Cork 1745-74. His daughter, Maria, m. John Garstin of Leragh Castle, and from them descends John Ribton Garstin, D.L., of Braganstown (see Text, p. 124).

1685 **Bancks Crookes**, A.M., Pres. May 26, Inst. June 3 (*R. Boyle*).

1689 **Mossom Wye**, A.M., afterwards LL.D. Collated July 6 (*R. Boyle*). He was the son of Gilbert Wye, Co. Antrim, agent to Lord Donegall, and subsequently of Fahan, Co. Derry. He was born in Co. Antrim in 1662, educated by Mr. Ryder, and entered T.C.D. Nov. 16, 1679, where he became a Scholar in 1680; B.A., 1682; B.D., 1696; D.D., 1700. He was R. Tallanstown 1685-96 and R. Dunleer (of which he had been Curate) 1696-1726, and was named a Commissioner for Co. Louth in the Subsidy Act 1698. He seems to have resigned Kilsaran in 1691, or, perhaps, vacated the living because of some legal flaw in his title and was again instituted to it on Oct. 10, 1691.

1691 **Same**, being presented by George Legge, Baron Dartmouth, the Patron (*D.R.*). In V.B. 1690 and 1692 Mossom Wye, Curate (at £30 per annum) of Dunleer (which then included Dunleer, Drumcar, Moylary, Disert and Monasterboice) "resides within a mile of Dunleer Parish Church, and every other Sunday in the afternoon he preaches in his Parish Church of Kilsaran." It is also stated that "the Curate officiates in Dunleer in his gown; no surplice, but one ordered." In the *Dartmouth MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* 1887, p. 294) there is a letter dated Sep. 5, 1703, from Mossom Wye to Lord Dartmouth, desiring permission to exchange Kilsaran for another living. He resigned Kilsaran in 1704, having been instituted to the R. and V. Kilmaerenan (Derry) on 14th July, 1704 (*F.F.T.*) He was Proctor for the Chapter of Raphoe Jan. 1704-5 —(Ball Wright's *Ussher Memoirs*). Dr. Wye was appointed R. St. Peter's, Drogheda, in 1719. He became also Chaplain to Lord Carteret, Lord Lieut., and is mentioned several times in Primate Boulter's Letters to that nobleman, with commendation. He died Jan. 3, 1727, and was buried at Dunleer. He m. Miss Piers and left eight or nine children unprovided for and one of them a clergyman "of sober life and good character, who was his father's Curate." (*Boulter's Letters*). Charles Wye was his father's Curate in Dunleer, and became R. of Dromiskin (*q.v.*). Another son, Dillon Wye, received a commission in the army. Dr. Wye's sister, Rebecca m. Alan Ussher, Archdeacon of Clogher—(*Ussher Memoirs*).

1704 **Philipp Townsend**, A.M., Inst. June 30 on the Pres. of Wm. Legge, Baron Dartmouth (*R. Marsh*). He was the sixth son of Colonel Richard Townsend, of Castle Townsend, Co. Cork, and was born in 1664 at Kilbrittain Castle, near Timoleague, entered T.C.D. as

a Pensioner 20 June, 1684, at first adopted the military profession and became Capt. in the army, subsequently took Holy Orders (see Brady's *Records of Cork*). He vacated this living and became Preb. Lisclery (Cork) 1707-35, R. Aghinagh (Cloyne) Feb. 11, 1707-35 as well as V. Holy Trinity, Cork, 1707-35. He died in 1735, and was buried at Holy Trinity 26 May, 1735.

1707 **Hon. John Moore** Pres. May 3rd by Richard Tisdall, who had become Patron, Inst. May 17th (*R. Marsh*). He was a son of the 3rd Earl of Drogheda. He vacated in 1709. He held also the Preb. of Malahidart (Dublin) 1707-16; died June 1, 1716. A John Moore was Sch. T.C.D. in 1693. (See Lady Drogheda's *History*.)

1709 **Thomas Tisdall**, A.M., Inst. May 28; R. Tisdall, Patron. He was probably a relative of the Patron. A Thomas Tisdall was V. Coolock from 27 May, 1707, and R. and V. Dromin and Athlavya (Limerick) 23rd May, 1709 (*F.F.T.*) He resigned Kilsaran 1721 and was probably the same as the following, being re-appointed and allowed to hold Kilsaran with Ardee.

1721 **Thomas Tisdall**, A.M. [*Same ?*] Inst. Nov. 11. R. Tisdall, Patron (*R. Lindsay*, but *F.F. Returns* has Nov. 11, 1722); son of William Tisdall, "causidici" (=lawyer), brother of the Patron, born in Dublin, educated by Mr. Walls, entered T.C.D. Dec. 8, 1699, aged 15. Sch. T.C.D. 1702; B.A., 1704; M.A., 1707; also V. Ardee and R. Kildemock 1721 to his death. He m. Lettice (daughter of Chichester) Fortescue, of Dromiskin, who died in 1726. He died in 1729. Will proved 1730 (see Appendix: *Wills*). He left £10 "towards enlarging the Church of Castlebellingham, to be layd out as shall be approved by Act of Vestry."

1729 **Charles Meredyth**, A.M., Inst. September 26. R. Tisdall, Patron. He was the son of Thomas Meredyth, Esq. of Dublin and Newtown, Trim, M.P. for Navan, was educated by Mr. Sherwin and entered T.C.D. as a Fellow Commoner on 7th August, 1723. His nephew, John, only son of Thomas, m. Alicia, daughter of Rt. Hon. Philip Tisdall, Attorney General, afterwards Patron of this living, was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1795. In Parl. Ret. of 1731 Charles Meredyth, R. of Kilsaran, was "not resident, hath no glebe or parsonage house, but hath a Curate." On March 17, 1732, Primate Boulter recommended him successfully to the Government for the Deanery of Ardfert "of little value desired for its dignity, and, moreover, his father-in-law, Agmondisham Vesey, promised to support the Government as far as a man of honour could."—(*Boulter's Letters*). He had a licence to go to England for six months, 8 March, 1737 (*D.R.*). Dean Meredyth held Newtown (Dio. Meath) with Kilsaran and resigned both in 1745 on being made Preb. of Tynan, Armagh. Died July, 1747, and on Aug. 1st was "interred in the vault of that family, near the steeple," in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. [*Register*.]

The will of his daughter, Jane, Spinster, proved in 1755, says he left her £3,000, mentions her brother-in-law, Rev. Henry Leslie, her uncle, Henry Meredyth, City of Dublin; her mother, Letitia; her two sisters, Catherine Leslie, Judith-Letitia Meredyth; her uncle, George Vesey; her aunt, Ann Crow; Dr. Fielding Ould, etc.

1745 **Lambert Hughes**, D.D., Inst. Aug. 14. Philip Tisdall, Patron (*R. Hoadly*). Sch. T.C.D. 1717, Fellow 1722, was removed from Fellowship (perhaps because he married) Nov. 2, 1739. He was also R. of Old Connel and Morristown Biller (Kildare) 1741-7; V. of Kill and R. of Lyons (Kildare) 1753-71. The Crown appointed him

Chancellor of Christ Church, Dublin, April, 1762, and he held it to his death. He died at the end of January 1771 and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral on Feb. 11th. Will proved 1771 (see Appendix: *Wills*). He seems not to have been resident in this parish, but kept a resident Curate.

- 1771 **William Ogle**, M.A., Inst. Jan. 23. Pres. Jan. 19 by Philip Tisdall, Patron (*R. Robinson*). According to the First Fruits Return he was collated—that is, presented and instituted by the Primate. He was the son and heir of William Ogle, Alderman of Drogheda, whose will was proved by him on 12 Feb., 1780. He entered T.C.D. on April 6, 1753, having been educated under Mr. Clarke. He was Curate of Kilsaran 1766-71, and R. Charlestown with Talianstown and Philipstown 1769-87. He died in 1794, and his will was proved same year (see Appendix: *Wills*).
- 1794 **William Woolsey**, LL.B., Pres. Jan. 2 (*D.R.*) by John McClintonck, Patron, on a deed of resignation. Inst. May 7 (*F.F.R.*) He was the son of John Woolsey, of Priorland, Dundalk (see Text), and had at first entered the army, becoming a Lieutenant in the 61st Regt., but he afterwards took Holy Orders. He had been a Curate in Kent before 1790, when he became R. Heynestown (1790-1810). He was also C. of Dromiskin 1800-1810 at £75 per annum. He married, May, 1777, Mary Anne, third daughter of Alan Bellingham, of Castlebellingham and had issue, *inter alios*, John Woolsey, of Milestown, whose surviving children are Major-Gen. Woolsey, D.L., Milestown, and Mrs. Wm. Thornhill, of Eastgate. He resigned Kilsaran in 1797, but was re-appointed in 1810.
- 1797 **Alexander McClintonck**, A.M., Pres. Jan. 23 by John McClintonck, Patron. Inst. Jan. 26 (*F.F.R.*) He was the second son of John McClintonck, of Drumcar, M.P., High Sheriff 1768, by Patience Foster (see *Peirage*). He was born in 1775, became C. of Kilsaran in 1796, so that, if the former date is correct, he must have been ordained under the canonical age. He resigned this parish in 1810, and afterwards became R. of St. Mary's, Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford, 1810-36; R. Ballymartle, Cork, 1815-24; R. Glenbarrahan, Ross, 1824-8; R. Clonegal, Ferns, 1828-36. Married Anne, daughter of Mervyn Pratt, of Cabra (*B.L.G.*), and niece of Rev. Joseph Pratt, R. of Dromiskin 1766-1831 (which see), and had issue. He died 1836.
- 1810 **William Woolsey**, LL.B. [Again]. Pres. Aug. 18 by John McClintonck. Inst. Aug. 21. Certificate of his "Assent and Consent" at induction, Sep. 2, signed by Thomas Palmer, William Cairnes, Wm. Clifford, Wm. Branagan (*D.R.*) He seems to have been allowed in later years to live in Dublin on account of his advanced age and infirmity (*Vis. B.* 1826), but he kept a Curate at Kilsaran. He died in 1832.
- 1832 **Henry Fitzalan McClintonck**, A.M.—Pres. Oct. 2 by John McClintonck. Inst. Oct. 23 (*R. Beresford*). He was the eldest son of Rev. Alex. McClintonck above named. He resigned this parish on May 5, 1835, and became Prebendary of Ballymodan (= Bandon) in 1835, and R. MacCloneigh and Kilmichael, Cork, in 1846. He died in October 1879, unmarried.
- 1835 **Robert Le Poer McClintonck**, M.A. (1835), B.A. 1832.) Pres. May 23 by John McClintonck. Inst. May 26. Inducted May 31. Certificate of "Assent and Consent" signed by Thomas Trouton and Wm. Branagan, jun. (*D.R.*) He was the son of John McClintonck, of Drumcar, by Lady Elizabeth Le Poer Trench, third daughter of

William, Earl of Clancarty. He was ordained in 1834. He married, in 1856, Maria Susan, only daughter of Alexander Charles Heyland (late Indian Judge). He died in London, June 30, 1879, and was buried in the family mausoleum at Drumcar, where he is commemorated by a memorial window in the Parish Church, as also by one in the Parish Church, Castlebellingham (see Appendix : *Inscriptions*). His widow married 1st Feb. 1883, Francis, eldest son of Owen B. Cole, Esq., D.L., and Lady Fanny Cole.

[DISESTABLISHMENT.]

- 1879 **Francis George Le Poer M'Clintock**, B.A., 1875 ; M.A. (Cant. and Dub.), 1879 ; B.D. (Dub.), 1903. Elected by the Board of Nomination, and Inst. Sep. 25. He was ordained Deacon 1878, Priest 1879. He was third son of Major Henry Stanley M'Clintock, brother of the first Lord Rathdonnell and of the previous Rector. He had been Curate of this parish from 1878. He resigned Kilsaran R. in 1886 on his appointment to Drumcar Parish. In 1894 he was appointed Prebendary of Ballymore, and in 1896 Precentor of Arinagh. He is Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Primate and to the Lord Lieutenant, is M.R.S.A.I., etc.
- 1886 **William Claypon Bellingham**, B.A. 1869, M.A. 1872 (Cantab.) ; Pres. (on lapse) by the Primate *pro hac vice* ; Inst. Oct. 27. He was the second son of Sir Alan Edward Bellingham, Bart, and younger brother of Sir A. Henry Bellingham the present Baronet. He was born in 1847, ordained Deacon 1872, Priest 1874, was C. of Dunany 1872-3, C. Aghade, Co. Carlow,² 1873-4, R.³ Urglin, Co. Carlow, 1874-86. He married, in 1878, Susan Caroline, daughter of Ven. Ambrose Power, Archdeacon of Lismore, and died in Bagnieres de Bigorre in the Pyrenees on 3rd Oct. 1892, leaving issue Eudo-William-Alan, of Dunany, Co. Louth, b. 1884 ; Vera-Susan, Alice-Marian ; and Hester-Frances-Zoe, who died in 1900.
- 1892 **Samuel John Carolin**, M.A., T.C.D., 1891, and Div. Test. 1883 ; ordained Deacon 1885, Priest 1886. Elected by the Board of Nomination. Inst. Oct. 27. Previously C. of Dundalk, 1885-92. He resigned Kilsaran for Donabate Vicarage, Co. Dublin, in 1899. He married Miss Somerville.
- 1899 **James Blennerhassett Leslie**, R.U.I., B.A. 1888, M.A. 1889 ; in T.C.D. he obtained Bp. Forster's Prize (1st) 1890, Divinity Composition Prize 1890, Eccl. Hist. Prize (2nd) 1890, Warren Prize and 1st of 1st Class Div. Test. 1891. Elected by the Board of Nomination, and Inst. Oct. 25. Ordained Deacon 1891, Priest 1892 (both by Bishop of Down). C. Christ Church, Belfast, 1891-4, Senior C. Portadown 1894-9. In February 1900 the Court of the General Synod, on petition, declared the Nomination invalid (because the notice calling meeting of Board of Nomination was late by one day), and consequently election void.
- 1900 **The Same**. Re-elected by Board of Nomination. Inst. Mar. 17. He was the third Rector of Kilsaran, perhaps the fourth, instituted twice to this parish—viz. :—Wye, Tisdall (?), Woolsey and Leslie.

Curates.

N.B.—It should be observed that there is no regular Succession of Curates-Assistant, in fact, at times there were none. The following, however, are recorded as found:—

- 1622 **Edward Farrant** appears, at £3 (*R.V.* 1622), also C. of Rossmaka, and C. of Philipstown, at £3, and C. Moylary. (See next.)
- 1626 **Henry Ferrant**, C. May 9, val. £7; was also C. Monasterboice and Cappoche (30/-) and C. Gernonstown (40/-) in 1633. Ordained Deacon Jan. 29, 1620, by Christopher, Archbishop of Armagh and admitted by Edmond Clarke, Vic. General, for the reading of Divine Service in Moylary, Kilsaran, Gernonston, Cappoche and Monasterboice, May 9th, 1626 (*R.V.* 1633).
- 1679 **Jonathan Law** (*V.B.*; *Reeves' MSS.*) appears, under Barry, Rector. He appears at same time as Curate of Gernonstowne, which "ecclia spectat ad Kilsaran,"—probably under the same Rector.
- 1691 ——— **Butler** (*Bellingham Diary*—quoted in text, p. 50).
- 1722 **George Palmer**—Lic. May 23. He became one of the six Vicars Choral of Armagh, Feb. 29, 1723 (*D.R.*), and resigned that office May 1735.
- 1724 **John Fortescue**, Lic. Feb. 2 (*D.R.*) He was fifth son of William Fortescue, of Newragh, and founded the Whiterath branch of the Fortescue family. He was R. of Heynestown 1728-81 and R. Killineoole 1734-81. He m. Elizabeth, d. of Henry Bellingham, and by her had three sons—(1) William, b. 1733, who m. Rebecca Disney, and was father of Faithful William, M.P., of Milltown Grange, who died 1824; (2) Henry, b. 1736, m. Jane Joyce (their son, John, succeeded his grandfather in Heynestown, but resigned in 1790 for the Chancellorship of Cork, which he held till his death in 1823. He was the father of the late Matthew Fortescue of Dundalk); and (3) John of Malahide. Rev. John Fortescue died in 1781; will proved same year. See *Wills, Peetage, B.L.G.*, and Lord Clermont's *Hist. of the Fortescue Family*.
- 1739 **John Meredyth**, M.A.—Lic. April 3 (*D.R.*) Perhaps the John Meredith who was a younger brother of the Rector, who left only three daughters.
- 1740 **William Tisdall**, Lic. May 15 (*D.R.*) A William Tisdall, son of a Clergyman ("Clerici"), entered T.C.D. as a Pensioner July 17, 1731, aged 17. He was born in Dublin and educated at Carrickmacross under Dr. Folds. Another William Tisdall, son of William Tisdall, deceased, b. at P(?)iltown, Co. Meath, educated as above, entered T.C.D., aged 17, on June 23, 1728. A third, William Tisdall, son of William, D.D., entered T.C.D. Aug. 29, 1723, aged 17. He was born in Dublin and educated at Belfast under Mr. Fletcher. William Tisdall was R. of Kildress 1765-9.
- 1750-66 **Edward Mayne**, LL.D., Lic. July 26, 1751 (*D.R.*)
- 1766-71 **William Ogle**, M.A. (*V.B.*), Lic. afterwards Mar. 24, 1768. Nominated by Rev. L. Hughes, Aug. 16, 1766, at £40 per annum (*D.R.*) He became Rector in 1771—see above.
- 1771 **William Murray** appears (*V.B.*)
- 1773-5 **William Stafford**, of Maine (see p. 30), m. Mrs. Hannah Spencer, of Spencer Hill (now the Rectory House), widow of Brent Spencer—(see Appendix: *Wills*).

- 1818 **John Magee**, appears.—(*Woolsey Papers*). He was the eldest son of Archbishop Wm. Magee, of Dublin. He became R. Carrygart (Raphoe) 1819, and R. Edrim 1825-29, and R. of St. Peter's, Drogheda, in 1829. He died on June 10, 1837, from typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his duties. A monument to his memory was erected by the congregation in St. Peter's.
- 1819-26 **Thomas Plunket**, B.A., afterwards M.A., "previously Curate for three years to Mr. Massey, Newtownlimavady." (*Woolsey Papers*); b. 1792, son of William Conyngham Plunket; m. Oct. 26, 1819, Louisa Jane, d. of John W. Foster, of Fane Valley, M.P. for Dunleer. He was Dean of Down 1831-9, and afterwards succeeded to the title of Baron Plunket in 1854. He was consecrated Bishop of Tuam 1839, and died 19 Oct., 1866. The late Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, was his nephew.
- 1826 **Charles Smyth**, Lie. Mar. 14; salary £75 per annum and glebe house. (*D.R.*) The will of Rev. Charles Smyth, Philipstown, Co. Louth, was proved in 1845.
- 1832 **John H. Potts**—July to October (*Vestry Book*).
- 1878 **Francis G. Le Poer McClintonck**. He was elected Rector, 1879.
- 1883-5 **Francis Herbert Wm. Thornhill**, M.A. (Cant.), son of George Thornhill, of Diddington, Hunts (High Sheriff 1869); ordained Deacon, 1882; Priest, 1883; C. of Louth 1882-3; became R. of Offord D'Arey, Diocese of Ely (Patron A. J. Thornhill, Esq.) in 1885; m. his cousin Helen Georgina, daughter of Rev. Charles Thornhill, and had issue Noel and Leslie.
- 1892 **Archibald J. Johnston**—Now acting Chaplain to the Forces.

GERNONSTOWN.

Abbots of the Monastery of Linn Duachailf.

(See Text)

- 699 Obit, **St. Colman MacLuachan**, 30 March; the Founder (*A.F.M.*)
- 752 „ **Siadhail**, Abbot (*A.F.M.*)
- 758 „ **Anfadan**, Abbot (*A.F.M.*)
- 775 „ **Suiarlech**, Abbot (*A.F.M.*)
- 803 „ **Thomas**, Bishop, Scholar, and Abbot (*A.F.M.*)
- 826 „ **Clemens**, Abbot (*A.F.M.*)
- 841 „ **Caemhan**, Abbot, killed by the Danes (*A.F.M.*)

Rectors.

- 1428 **William England** appears (*R. Swayne*).
- 1435 **Andrew Keppoke**, R., died this year on Jan. 2. He was also R. of Baronstown from 1410 to 1435 (*D.R.*)
- 1435 **William Rede**, Chaplain, succeeds. He succeeded Keppoke also as R. of Baronstown (*R. Oct.*).
- 1496 **William England** appears on March 31 (*R. Prene*).
- 1547 **John Prout** is R. (*M.R.* 28 Hen. VIII.). But it is uncertain whether it was of Gernonstown, Louth, or Gernonstown, Meath.

Vicar.

- 1641 **Thomas Makgill** is Vicar (*Dep. of 1641*, (T.C.D.) See Kilsaran.

Curates.

- 1622 **John Clarke** is C. at 10/- per annum. He was also R. of Dunleer, which was united to V. Dunany *pro hac vice* (where he was non-resident and discharged the cure according to the means, viz., £3 a year) and C. Marlinstown at 10/- per annum (*R.V.* 1622). He was ordained Deacon on 27 May, 1618, and Priest on 4 July, 1621, and became R. Killineoole 1st March, 1624 (*R.V.* 1633).
- 1626 **Henry Ferrant**, May 9, also C. of Kilsaran, q.v. (*R.V.* 1633). About this time the parish became merged in Kilsaran.

STABANNON.

Rectors (or Prebendaries)—see p. 111.

- 1263 **Benedict de Athirdee** appears (*Cal. Pap. Reg.*) See p. 103.
- 1295 **John Darel** was then deceased (*Cal. Doc. I.*, Nov. 30) See p. 104
- 1299 **John Picard** appears (*Justiciary Rolls*); **Robert Lust** also "Chaplain." See p. 104.
- 1305 The Vicar of Manfieldstown, *not* in Priests orders, allowed to hold this church.—see p. 105.
- 1345 **Philip de Melton**—Pres. by the Crown Jan. 23 (*P.R.* 19/-20 Ed. III.)—see p. 111.
- 1346 **Nicholas Bath**—Pres. by the Crown in mistake Jan. 18 : Presentation revoked June 1 following (*P.R.* 19/-20 Ed. III.).
- 1366 **John de Strode** appears (*P.R.* Ed. III.). He is still R. in 1370, vacated before 1385, and died in 1389 (*M.R.* 4 Hen. IV.). He is mentioned in a Chancery Inquis. of 15th April, 1591. A John Scrope, who is also called John Strode, was V. Ardee in 1385, when he exchanged the Parsonage of the Free Chapel of Ross (Dio. Down) with John Seiward, Vicar of Ardee. A John Strode, Clk., in the Dio. of Hereford, is mentioned in *Cal. Pap. Lett.* III., 455—possibly the same.
- 1385-6 **Thomas Brown** appears, being granted a Licence by the Crown, dated at Trym, Feb. 13, 1385, to study in the Schools of Oxford (*P.R.* 9 Rich. II.), being styled "Parson of the Prebendal Church of Staghbanan." He is dead in 1389—see p. 112, and *Colton's Fasti Ecc. Hib.* iii., 61.
- 1389 **John Whithede**, Pres. Sep. 12 (*P.R.* 13 Rich. II., 42). He got leave of absence in 1409, and again in 1413 (*P.R.*). He is mentioned in 1401 and in 1411.—*Cal. Pap. Reg.*, Vols. V., p. 433, and V., p. 291. See much about him at p. 112. He, with Richard Moore, V. of Termonfeckin, and Dean Colton (afterwards Abp.), was sent by King Richard II. in 1385, on an Embassy to Rome. (*Dalton's Drogheda*; *Stuart's Armagh*.)
- 1431 **The Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin** were Rectors and received the fruits of the Prebend up to 1870—see p. 113.

Vicars.

- 1220 **Simon**, "Vic. de Stackbanan" witnesses a deed about this year (*Chart. St. Mary's Abb.*, Vol. I.). This is the earliest mention of a Clergyman in this parish as yet found.

- 1386 **John Carrewe** [perhaps=Carew], "Chaplain," Pres. by the Marquis of Dublin* to the Vic. of the Church of Stabanon, in his gift, July 13 (*P.R.* 10 Rich. II.).
- 1402 **Thomas Haddesore** appears (*P.R.* 3 Hen. IV.); is dead Aug. 1431—(*R. Octav.*).
- 1431 **Richard Crony** is Pres. by the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin (*R. Octav.*)—see p. 115; is living in 1456 (*R. Prene.*).
- 1471 **Edward Howete, or Harved** appears; Living in 1522 (*R. Cromer.*). This seems to indicate an extraordinarily long incumbency.
- 1548 **Thomas Creffe.** He appears as Prebendary of Tagh Saggard in St. Patrick's, Dublin, in 1542, and held that post at the suppression in 1546, when he received a pension of £13 6s. 8d. (*P.R.* 1 Edw. VI.). He was Vicar of Stabanon before 1548, in which year he is reported for non-residence (*P.R.* and *M.R.*), and probably resigned. On the restoration of St. Patrick's, under Edward VI., he was nominated in the Charter as Precentor, June 15, 1554 (*Charter P.R.*). He is still Precentor on 22 March, 1578 (*P.R.*), at which time he is represented as being 87 years of age—see *Mason*, and *Cotton*.
- 1551-2 **John Doyle** (*Hanaper Rolls*). He was Pres. by Sir Oliver Plunket and Sir John Plunket, grantees of the Vicars Choral, and is called *John Donyll* in *Cal. of Christ Church Deeds*. See text, p. 113. Inst. April 17, 1551.
- 1566 **Peter Finglas** (*F.F.R.*).
- 1584 **John Egerton** (*F.F.R.*), M.A., T.C.D. (afterwards Fellow, 1610); elected Preb. of St. Michael's, Dublin, and same day Vicar Choral St. Patrick's, Oct. 27, 1612; died 1625 (see *Cotton's Fasti* ii., 65, 84).
- 1618-9 **Hugh Griffith, or Griffin**, Mar. 2 (*F.F.T. and R.*), previously Vicar of Drumcar from April 3, 1595 (*P.R.*), which he seems to have held with V. Dundalk from 1608-9 (*F.F.R.*) and with Stabanon, probably till 1625. In *R.V.* 1622 we are told he "readeth the Irish Service Book." He built a Vicarage House in Stabanon (*R.V.* 1622). A Hugh Griffith was collated to the Prebend of Whitechurch, Ferns, in 1631.
- 1625-6 **William Cleyburne**, M.A., B.D. (*F.F.R.*). In 1622 he was Vicar of Dromin and Domestic Chaplain to the Primate and non-resident in that parish, where Hugh Griffith (above named) acted as his Curate at £6 13s. 4d. per annum (*R.V.* 1622). He became Dean of Kildare in 1625-6, and also Preb. of Tassagard in St. Patrick's 1630, and died in 1645 (see *Cotton's Fasti*).
- 1645 ? **James Meyler** appears. He was the eldest son of Nicholas Meyler (probably the Chancellor of Ossory 1626-1665, whose wife, Judith, survived him.—*Ormonde MSS.*), and was born in, and educated at Kilkenny. He entered T.C.D. as a Pensioner on Aug. 25, 1639, aged 15. He probably succeeded Cleyburne at Stabanon in 1645 or soon after; for "James Meyler" was "Established Minister at Stromallen (sic) at £60 per annum" under the Commonwealth—(*MS.* 1040, T.C.D.). He is resident in Stabanon in 1664 (*Hearth*

* Marquess of Dublin. This was the great Robert de Vere, 9th Earl of Oxford, who had been advanced by Richard II. in the previous year to this Marquessate for life, obtaining with it a grant of the lordship and domain of Ireland, with all profits, revenues and regalities, as amply as the king himself ought to enjoy the same—see Macaulay's *History*, and Burke's *Extinct Peerage*.

Money Rolls). He is *Collated* to this parish and to the R. Dromin on May 10, 1668 (*D.R.*). He signed the "Humble Remonstrance" to King James I. (*Harris's Collectanea*), but was not at the time Vicar of Stabannon. It is probable that he also held Manfieldstown. In the Sheriff's "Lists of Defaulting Incumbents" for 1668 and 1673 he is returned as "V. of Dromin, Stabannon and Dromiskin," but I can find no other trace of his connection with Dromiskin, of which Cesar Williamson was Rector and Vicar at the time. Perhaps Meyler was his Curate.

1675 **Robert Houghton** was *collated* to Stabannon and Dromin on Sep. 7 (*F.F.T.*), but he is in Sheriff's *Lists* of 1673-4. He was also R. of Darver and Manfieldstown from Dec. 14, 1669 (*F.F.T.*). He seems to have resigned Darver on being appointed to Stabannon. He held Stabannon, Dromin and Manfieldstown until his death in 1699. Will proved 1699—See Appendix: *Wills* and *Parish Registers*. He was buried in Dromin.

1699 **Boyle Travers** was *collated* as V. Stabannon, R. Dromin, V. of Mosstown and V. of Richardstown on June 12 (*D.R.*). Boyle Travers son of John Travers, of Cork, Armiger, matriculated in T.C.D. as a Pensioner on May 10, 1691, aged 16. He was born in Cork and educated by Mr. Jones. A Boyle Travers, Literate, was ordained Deacon on 8th May, 1697, by the Bishop of Cork in St. Werburgh's, Dublin, and became R. of St. Paul's, Dublin, and Chancellor of Enly, and died in 1759. He is often confused with Boyle Travers, Stabannon. Boyle Travers m. Alice, daughter of Norman Garstin, of Braganstown, and died on 4th July, 1755. He was buried in Stabannon, where an inscription recorded that he was "aged 80 years, been (sic) 56 years Vicar of St. Obanon, likewise a kind and indulgent parent, agreeable neighbour, and staunch friend." The Travers family of Cork is descended from him. His will was proved 1755—See Appendix: *Tombstone Inscriptions* and *Wills*.

1755 **George Jackson**, Pres. on July 14 to Stabannon by the Vicars Choral (List is given in *D.R.*); Inst. to the V. and Coll. to the R. Dromin, V. Mosstown and V. Richardstown on July 18. He was C. of Louth in 1736. A George Jackson was Sch. of T.C.D. in 1743 and became M.A. He resigned the V. of Mosstown and the R. of Dromin on 21st March, 1769 (*D.R.*). In 1782 at Louth Spring Assizes the Rev. George Jackson, J.P., and Hercules Troy, were indicted for having assaulted Patrick McArdle, at Stabannon; and having rescued from him the said George Jackson whom he had arrested on the 13th August, 1781, for £204 5s. 4d. (*Grand Jury Records*.) He died in 1782, and is said to have been buried in one of the two (open) vaults at the east end of the church of Stabannon.

1782 **Samuel Murphy**, Pres. by the Vicars Choral, April 24; Inst. May 1 to the V., Coll. V. Richardstown June 30 (*D.R.*, but *F.F.R.* has June 20). He, as Mus. Doc., had been appointed a half Vicar Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, from 1759, and full Vicar from July 27, 1778 (*Cotton*). He resigned Stabannon on May 8th, 1792, but signs as one of the Vicars Choral the presentation of Thomas Murphy to the Vicarage of Stabannon on the same day (*D.R.*). A Vicar Choral named Murphy vacated in 1811. Perhaps he had held Stabannon with the Vicar Choralship and vacated the former for a son.

- 1793 **Thomas Murphy**, B.A., Pres. May 8; Inst. to V. Stabannon and Collated to V. Richardstown on May 18. He was the son of the previous Vicar. He resigned on July 9, 1807 (*D.R.*), and afterwards took the surname of Philips.
- 1807 **Thomas Parkinson**, Pres. Aug. 20; Inst. Oct. 10 to V. Stabannon and Collated to V. Richardstown same day. See p. 120 and Appendix III. for particulars regarding his family. He died in 1847.
- 1847 **John Grahame**, B.A., T.C.D. 1845. "Appointed" 22 Oct., 1847 (*Vis.* of 1862) and inst. 16 Nov. (*D.R.*). He was ordained in 1845. He married Honora, daughter of Robert Jager who became a Vicar Choral of St. Patrick's in 1816 and three years later also of Christ Church, Dublin, and who died in 1861. Mr. Grahame died 3rd May, 1883, aged 71 years, leaving issue two daughters, Honora and Roberta, who, after their father's death, purchased the Glebe.

Chantry of St. Mary of Stabannon.

(See p. 107)

- 1522 **Nicholas Seskyn**, or **Caskene**, "Prebendary of St. Mary of Stabannon" (*R. Cromer*). In 1545 Nicholas Cariskene, Curate of the church of Stabannon, does not keep a school (*M.R.*). He died in 1548.
- 1548 **Patrick Dowedall** was Pres. by the Crown to the "Chantry of St. Nicholas of Stabanan" in room of Caskene, deceased (*Hanaper Rolls*, and *Lib. Mun.*).

Curates.

- 1720 **Miles Pilkington**, M.A. (*Par. Reg.*). He was R. of Philipstown 1721-35, but seems to have resided at Stabannon (*Parl. Ret.* 1731)—See also Appendix: *Marriages*.
- 1750 **Stearn Ball**, M.A., Lic. C.; Ordained Priest Aug. 17, 1747 (*D.R.*). He was the son of John Ball, "generosi," and was born in Co. Louth, and entered T.C.D. Dec. 5, 1739, aged 19, having been educated under Dr. Clarke. He seems to have been Curate in 1748 (*Vis. Book*).
- 1792 "Mr. Gerrard" (*Par. Reg.*). Probably Samuel Gerrard who was C. of Dunleer in 1801.
- 1793 **Edward Beatty** (*Vestry Book*).
- 1795 **John Miller** (*Par. Register*).
- 1795 **H. W. Stewart** (*Church Collections Book*).
- 1796 "Mr. Ball" (*Par. Register*). Probably Wardlaw Ball, who became R. St. Peter's, Drogheda, in 1804.
- 1805 **Robert Barker** (*Parish Register*).

MANFIELDSTOWN.

Rectors.

- 1404 **William Mouner**, or **Monner**, Bach. Canon and Civil Law (*D.R.*), is collated to a Canonry of Dublin and dispensed to hold his Parish Church of Manfieldstown with it (*Cal. Pap. Lett.*, Vol. VI., p. 56). He was Official of the Court of Armagh (*R. Fleming*), and died 1411.

- 1411 **Sir John Coke**, Chaplain, succeeded Mar. 21 (*R. Fleming*). Presented by Thos. Dalton, Chaplain, for Sir Nicholas Taaffe (*D.R. Inquis.*) He was the son of Bartman Coke, Esq., of the Diocese of Meath. He died in 1436, on "Saturday the Vigil of Saint John the Baptist" (*D.R.*).
- 1436 **John Taaffe**, Chaplain, succeeded in June (*R. Oct.*); Pres. by Sir Nicholas Taaffe and inducted by his proxy, William Dyar (*D.R.*). He was living in 1444, and died before 1454.
- 1454 **John Cor** (or **Corre**) appears (*R. Prenc*), being allowed to live outside the parish, 31 Oct., 1455. A William Corre was V. of Ardee in 1431, and created Canon in 1455 (*R. Mey*)—see Text.
- 1497 **John Taaffe** appears (*Reg. Octav.*).
- 1520-2 **Thomas Darcy** appears (*Mem. R. xi-xiii Hen. VIII.*). He was Pres. by Peter Tath (Taaffe), the Patron, and because the fruits and profits of the Rectory were not sufficient to maintain him, the V. of Athirdee was united to it during his life with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of Armagh (*D.R.*). He seems to have resigned the V. of Ardee in 1523, and was succeeded there by William Mann in 1524. Darcy resigned the R. of Manfieldstown 1527-8. He was probably a relative of the John Darcy to whom the king had granted the Manor of Manfieldstown in 1403 (*M.R.*).
- 1528 **William Mann**—Jan. 16, succeeded him also in this parish as in the V. Ardee, and held both to 1546. He was Rector of Heynestown 1519-28, when he resigned it in the chapel of Termonfeighan, Nov. 12 (*R. Cromer*). He also held the Rectory of Darver in 1527. He is mentioned in the *Liber Niger* of Dowdall as Rector on May 7 1542. He is probably the William Mann who became M.A. of Oxford in 1513-4, and B.D. July, 1523 (*Oxford Graduate List*).
- 1546 **William Hamlin**. (Probably both R. and V.—see *R.V.* 1622). Inst. Aug. 7 upon the Pres. of Patrick Barnwall, of Gracediewe, by virtue of the king's grant and by reason of the minority of Nicholas, son and heir of Peter Taaffe, late of Ballybragan, Esq., deceased, the true Patron of the Rectory (*R. Dowdall*). William Hamlin was V. St. Peter's, Drogheda, 1533-50. He was educated at Oxford University, where he was made B.A. in 1527 and M.A. in 1530.
- 1556 **Nicholas Rise**, or **Ryse**, became R. (*R. Dowdall*) and is living in June, 1558 (*Lib. Nig.*).
- 1584 **Nicholas Tathe**, R. (*F.F.R.*).
- 1586 **John Ward**, R. (*F.F.R.*). In 1591 he is styled *Vicar* of this parish—(See *Vicars*).
- 1614-5 **Ambrose Usher**, R. (*F.F.R.*), F.T.C.D., 1601 (*T.C.D. Cal.*) He was also R. of Derver, and was brother of Primate James Usher.
[About this time the Vicarage and Rectory seem to have been united].

Vicars.

(Before the Vicarage was united to the Rectory.)

Circa 1250 **Thomas Britas** (*Reeves' Cal.* 36, n. 318).

1299 **John** appears (*Cal. Doc. I.*). See p. 104.

1305 See Stabannon, p. 139.

1307 **Roger**, "Clk. of Maundemleston" (*Templars MSS.*, quoted above, p. 23).

- 1367 **Thomas Louragh**, "Perpetual Vicar" (*R. Sweetman*) in this year was Rural Dean of Athirdee and cited to Visitation.
- 1444 **Thomas Hussey** appears (*R. Mey*). In 1446 he was Rural Dean of Athirdee and Dundalk (*R. Swayne*). He was V. Dundalk 1427-37.
- 1451 **Thomas O'Mary** ("Nicholas" in *P.R.* 1456) succeeded "per mortem Hussey" (*R. Mey*).
- 1482 **William Miarghy** appears (*Mem. R.* xxii Edw. IV., 19).
- 1509 **Robert Hand** appears (*R. Octav*).
- 1530 **Cormac Roth** resigned (*D.R.*). He had been Pres. to R. Kilkeel or Mourne in 1526 (*R. Cromer*). In 1530 he was R. Kene and V. Termonfeekin (*D.R.*), and in 1534 became R. Heynestown. According to Cotton (*Fasti* iii. 45) he was for some years Official Principal of the province and President of the Court of Armagh (Vicar-General?), and was collated to the Archdeaconry, 20 Aug. 1535. His Prebend of Kene was united to the Archdeaconry six days afterwards, so he continued to hold it; and the instrument of Primate Dowdall conferring it on his successor, John Lymbrycke, of Dundalk, in 1540, is printed in full by Cotton (*Fasti* Vol. iii., 60). He is therein called Master Cormac Rothe, and his name is also given as Roche (the t and c being often indistinguishable). This may account for the reason assigned for annexing a prebend to the Canonry—namely, that "Sicut piscis [Roach] sine aqua vivere non potest"—so a Canon cannot live without a prebend. Cotton says (vol. v.) that in 1532 he was a Master in Chancery and died in 1536, citing *P.R.* 28, Hen. VIII., but this implies that the prebend was vacant four years.
- 1530 **Robert Serle**. Inst. upon the Pres. of Peter Taafe, the Patron, Nov. 8 (*R. Cromer*). He died in 1536.
- 1536 **John Pentney**, Chaplain, succeeded. Pres. by the Crown, being in the king's gift by the custody of the lands and heir of Peter Taafe, late of Ballybragan, deceased (*P.R.* Hen. VIII.).
- 1544 **Robert Ardagh**, Chaplain, appears (*R. Dowdall*). He is R. of Dysart in 1535 (*Fiants Eliz.*, No. 1485). He is present at Inquis. at Derver, May, 1544 (*D.R.*). He is still V. in 1564 (*Chancery Decrees* 13 June, 6 Eliz.), being joint Plff. with John Limyrick, V. of Dundalk, and Patrick Gernon in an action *versus* Walton.
- 1591 **John Ward** is mentioned in *M.R.* of 33rd of Eliz., No. 26, as "selling ale by retail" while Vicar—see Text, p. 152. This offence is probably explained by the fact that it appears from *Inquisitions* that the Carmelite monastery of Ardee had the "Mary gallons" before the Reformation, from a brewery in Manfieldstown—which was probably built on their lands.

Rectors and Vicars.

- 1621-2 **George Synge**, A.M. (*R.V.* 1622). He was born 1594, educated at Balliol College, Oxford; M.A. 1616; afterwards D.D.; came to Ireland about 1621, was made Vicar-General of Armagh and Rector of Donaghmore by Primate Hampton. He also held the R. of Killary (Meath) 1621-38 (he is said in the *R.V.* of 1622 to be "of good life and conversation"). In 1628 he exchanged Donaghmore for Loughgilly R. and V., to which he was admitted Sep., 1628. In 1634 he became also Treasurer of Dromore, which he resigned in 1635 for the Deanery of Dromore and R. of Drumballyroney

and Seapatrik. He was appointed Bishop of Cloyne in 1638—being consecrated in St. Peter's, Drogheda, by Archbishop Ussher, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. In 1641 he was forced to leave Ireland during the rebellion, and was plundered of property worth £1,250 in Cloyne, and £3,932 in Manfieldstown and elsewhere (*Dep. of 1641, MSS. T.C.D.*). His wife, five of his children and their grandmother were drowned on their way to England in 1641 when escaping from the rebels. He held the Rectories of Louth and Darver, with this and was allowed (*S.P.I.*, p. 194) to hold these parishes with the See of Cloyne in *commendam* "to help him in his work for replenishing the See" which was "poor." He died at Bridgnorth, and was buried there in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene on 31st Aug., 1652. The following epitaph is inscribed on his tomb:—

"Vir gravis admodum, et doctus, praesertim in polemica
Theologia et juris utriusque Scientia, Proceriores
Praeterea staturae, formae decorae et generosae conversationis."

See (also Cotton's *Fasti* and Brady's *Records of Cork*, III., 98, etc.).

Circa 1654 **James Meyler** (Query, see Stabannon).

1669 **Robert Houghton** appears (*Sheriff's Lists of Defaulting Incumbents*). He seems to have held the Rectory of Darver with that of Manfieldstown to about 1686, when he was succeeded in Darver by William Brookes. He was R. Dromin and Stabannon 1674-99. He died in 1699 (see Stabannon Lists).

1699 **James Tisdall**, A.M., Collated June 22 (*R. Boyle*). He was also R. of Carrick, Port, and Rathdrummin 1703-37. James Tisdall, son of Thos. Tisdall (generosi), born at Bawn, Co. Louth, educated at Dublin by Mr. Green, entered T.C.D. Feb. 27, 1691, aged 16. He was probably a brother of Richard Tisdall, M.P., who became Sch. T.C.D. 1693, B.A. 1696, M.A. 1699. The *Parl. Ret.* of 1731, Mar. 2, states that he was "non-resident—being disordered in his senses, but hath a resident Curate." He died in 1751. Townley Smith was his Curate in 1748 (*F.B.*).

1751 **Townley Smith**, A.M., was collated July 6, or 26 (?) (*R. Stone*). He was the second son of Jeremiah Smith, of Beabeg, Co. Meath, by Alice, daughter of Henry Townley, of Aclare Castle, near Dunleer. He succeeded to the Louth estate of his brother Harry, Recorder of Drogheda, who inherited the original lands granted to "Henry Townley" in 1657 in the parish of Kilsaran. He seems to have resided in Greenmount. By his will, made 25th Nov., 1776, "in presence of Mos. Magill, John Rhames and Geo. G. Carson," (Probate granted 2nd Jan. 1777) he bequeathed for life to his wife Susanna Smith "the towns and lands of Coolistown, together with the furniture and plate and the lands of Drumkeath, otherwise called Greenmount, including the towns called Mount Hamilton and Moterruah and the town and lands of Dardisland and the town and lands of Ballybinvey, all situate in the County of Louth, and also my dwelling-house in Capel Street, Dublin, together with the furniture and plate," on certain conditions: otherwise to his son Tennison. He bequeathed also to Mr. Ezekiel Bullock, Attorney-at-law, 20 guineas; to his servant, Bridget Johnston, an annuity of £3 yearly; and to his servant, Terence Duffy, £20. He appointed Samuel Semple, of the City of Dublin, and Robert Carson, Attorney-at-law, as his Exors. He died in December 1776.

- 1777 **Peter Barker**, LL.D., Collated Mar. 5 (*R. Robinson*); C. St. Peter's, Drogheda 1748-1750 (*V.B.*); C. of Louth, 1754 (*V.B.*); C. of Beaulieu, 1772-3 (*V.B.*). He died in 1781.

His will was made 24 Oct, 1781, in presence of Anne Creton and Robert Barker, and proved 1st Jan., 1782. In it he mentions his wife, Mary, and children, Anne, James, and Robert (See Appendix : *Wills*).

- 1781 **Anthony Vinchon Des Voeux**, Collated Dec. 8 (*R. Robinson*) as "R. and V. Monfieldston, otherwise Mountfieldstown" (*F.F.R.*). He was previously R. Killincoole, 19 June to 8 Dec, 1781 (*D.R.*). Des Voeux's original name was De Bacquencourt. He was the second son of De Bacquencourt, President of the Parliament of Rouen and was born in France. In his early days he was an ardent opponent of the Jansenists and seems to have attached himself to the Reformed Religion. He wrote a "Defence de la Religion Reformée," 4 vols.: Amsterdam, 1735, (a refutation of a book intitled "The Catholic Religion proved from Holy Scripture," by a Canon of Orleans), and "Letters sur les Miracles," Amsterdam, 1735. Having incurred the displeasure of his family by his religious opinions he emigrated to Ireland and changed his name. An "A. Desvozies, or Devousie," was Scholar of T.C.D. 1741—probably the same. He became Chaplain to Lord George Sackville's Regt., and was subsequently appointed Minister of the French Church at Portarlinton, which he held with this Rectory till his death. He published also, among other works, a "Philosophical and Critical Essay on Ecclesiastes," London: 1760, and a translation of La Bletterie's "Life of Julian." His son, Charles, went to India, where he amassed a considerable fortune. On his return to this country he obtained a seat in the Irish House of Commons, and in 1787 was created a baronet as "of Indiaville" in the Queen's County (see Gilbert's *History of Dublin*, pp. 180-2). Rev. A. Des Voeux died in 1792, and his will was proved in 1793. The following epitaph is on his tombstone in the French Church, Portarlinton:—

"Here
Lieth the Body of the
Rev. Anthony Des Voeux
Minister of this Church
and
Rector of Mansfieldstown
In the County of Louth.
On
The 3rd December, 1792,
In his 83rd year,
He departed this life
Beloved, respected and regretted."

Henry Savage, B.A., was licensed as his Curate in Manfieldstown at £40 per annum on June 7, 1787.

- 1793 **Henry Bunbury**, B.A., was collated Feb. 5 (*R. Robinson*). The *Ecl. Com. Rep.* of 1806 states that he was "not resident, but discharges the duties from a distance of six miles. N.B.—Absent without permission." He resigned in 1815.

- 1815 **George Vesey**, D.D., was collated Sep. 1 (*D.R.*). He was of Derrabard, House, Co. Tyrone (see *B.L.G.*), and Merrion Square, Dublin. Had been Treasurer of Ossory 1799-1815, and held with Manfieldstown the Readership of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, and the Chaplaincy of the Dublin Garrison. He was non-resident, living

for six months in the year at Kilsaran House, and had a pew in Castlebellingham Church in 1824, but kept a Curate in Manfieldstown. He married in 1789 (M.L. dated 2nd Oct.) Barbara, daughter of Samuel Taylor, of Grange, near Swords, who predeceased him on 19 Dec., 1832, aged 70. He died 28 Feb., 1843, aged 84, and was buried at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, leaving issue Samuel, his only son, and five daughters—one married to Rev. Christophilus Garstin, of Braganstown (see p. 123). His will was proved in 1843. A flat stone to the S. of the burial ground of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, commemorates Althamia his 3rd daughter, d. 19 Feb., 1811, aged 9½, and his grand-daughter Georgina daughter of Robert and Anna Elwood, d. 1 Ap., 1825, aged 1 year and 8 months. "Also the remains of the above named Rev. George Vesey and Barbara his wife. . . . The former died 28 Feb., 1843, aged 84 years, and the latter on 19th of Dec., 1832, aged 70 years."

- 1843 **Anthony Garstin**, of T.C.D., B.A. 1814, M.A. 1832, was collated April 11 (*R. Beresford*). He lived on his own estate at Braganstown, in the parish of Stabannon, but only a few hundred yards from the parish church. He had been licensed as Curate to his predecessor, Dr. Vesey, on Nov. 15, 1824, at a salary of £75. He was a Magistrate of the County, and also, after Disestablishment, a member of Stabannon Select Vestry. He died, unmarried, on July 10, 1873, when the parish became united to Kilsaran (See pp. 161-3).

DROMISKIN.

Circa 440 **St. Patrick**, Founder.

Abbots.

- 664 **St. Ronan**, son of Berach, Patron Saint, died Nov. 2.
 827 **Mulrchu**, Abbot and Bishop, died.
 876 **Tighernach Mac Muiredach**, Abbot and Bishop, died.
 887 **Cormac MacFlanamhail**, Abbot, died.
 908 **Mulredach**, son of Cormac, Abbot, was slain.
 976 **Mawnach**, or **Maenah**, Abbot, died.
 1065 **Domnhall O'Kirwan** is "Archinneach" of both Louth and Dromiskin.

Rectors.

Before the Reformation the Abbots were probably Rectors. From the Restoration the Rectory and Vicarage seem to have been united—see below.

Vicars.

- 1313 **William** "the Vicar" is mentioned in the *Pipe Rolls*, and also **Master Reginald Taaf**. (*Rep. D.K., P.R.O., 1907.*)
 1315 Vacant (*Plea Rolls* 9 Edw. II.).
 1360 **Hugo Gerney**, or **Germyn**, V., appears. Sir Hugh Germyn, Vicar of Drumeskyn, is granted land by Sir Richard Perot on 8 Jan., 1360. Hugo Gerney, Vicar, is Commissary of the Archbishop of Armagh for the induction of Thomas Waleys to V. of Carlingford on April 26, 1361.

- 1398 **Henry Saunder** (*Pap. Lett.*, Vol. V., p. 110). In 1426 he is absolved for an offence against morals (*R. Swayne*—See p. 183). Is living in 1435 (*D.R.*).
- 1450 **Richard Saunder** appears (*R. Prene*). Is excused from appearing at a Visitation on account of his infirmity. Is living in 1456 (*D.R.*) Probably a son of the preceding.
- 1471 **Thomas Sherloke** appears (*R. Oct.*).
- 1514 **Patrick Hweren**, or **Haweren**, is dead in this year (*R. Oct.*).
- 1514 **Henry Saunder** (*R. Oct.*).
- 1520 **John Ricard**, resigned (*R. Cromer*).
- 1520 **Robert Ratcliff**, Inst. Feb. 18, on the Presentation of the Prior and Convent of St. Mary of Louth (*R. Cromer*). He was a Canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and died 1541.
- 1541 **Lewis Tydder**, or **Kidder**, Chaplain. Pres. Aug. 26 by the Crown (*P.R.* 32-3 Hen. VIII. and *Fiants* 289). Resigned 1542. Pres. to Harryston (Ferns Dio.), April 20, 1542-3, and to Rosslare, May 11, 1543. Died *circa* Oct. 1551 (*P.R.*).
- 1542 **Richard McMyde**, Chaplain. Pres. by Crown to the V. April 29 (*Fiant* Eliz. 296). Inst. July 4 (*R. Dowdall*). In *R.V.* 1622 he is called "Richard MacAneyd," and is said to have been admitted on the Pres. of the Priory of Louth.
- 1559 **Richard White**, Chaplain. V. Oct. 17. Pres. by Crown (*P.R.* 1 Eliz.).
- 1604 **Thomas Robinson** (*F.F.R.*).
- 1614-5 **Samuel Clayton** (*F.F.R.*).
- 1615-6 **Edward Lewis** (*F.F.R.*).
- 1619-20 **Michael Matchett**, M.A. (*F.F.R.*); was also R. of Dundalk and discharged this cure "sometimes by himself, and hath a reader, Robert Gardner, and giveth him 50s. per ann." (*R.V.* 1622).
- 1627-8 **John Duff** (*F.F.R.*).
- 1629 **Richard Barron**, Inst. June 3 (*F.F.R.*). He was also V. of Dunany (*F.F.T.*).
- 1633 **Thomas Lambert**, Inst. July 17; Inducted July 28 (*F.F.R.* and *R.V.* 1633). He was Ord. Priest by Theophilus, Bishop of Llandaff, Mar. 15, 1625. He was also inst. V. Dunany same day at £10; Lie. Cur. of Marlinstown by Archbishop Ussher, 5 Feb. 1632-3 and Cur. Philipstown at £4. The following entry concerning him appears in the *Commonwealth Council Books* (*P.R.O.*):—"The Ministers' Committee had conferred with Mr. Thomas Lambart and found him competently qualified for the work of the Ministry, and of blameless conversation, as several certificates of persons of quality showed," the Council, therefore, "appointed him (28 June, 1658) to preach the Gospel at the publique meeting-place att Dromisein to the inhabitants thereabouts, to receive the yearly salary of £100 from the 24th inst. till further order." His will was proved in 1661 (see *Wills*). In it he is called *Rector* of Dromiskin. He was buried in Dromiskin.

Rectors and Vicars.

- 1661 **Thomas Lambert** appears (see Vicars). He was probably R. of Kilsaran also like his two next successors.
- 1666 **Caesar Williamson**, D.D., appears (*Hearth Money Rolls*). He was also R. of Kilsaran and Dean of Cashel (see p. 222).

- 1673 **Thomas Chambré**, or **Chambers**—Collated Aug. 19 (*F.F.T.*), became afterwards R. of Kilsaran—see p. 129.
- 1678 **Walter Smyth**, Inst. to R. and V. Dromiskin and Preb. of Kilearly, R. Dunbin and Baronstown Aug. 19 (*F.F.T.*). In *V.B.* 1690 Smith is "Incumbent." Whether this was Walter Smyth or the Curate of the next Rector is uncertain.
- 1692 **Anthony Cope**, *LL.D.*, appears (*V.B.* 1692) as having "the cure served by one Mr. William Smith, Curate to Mr. Cope. Every other Sunday morning there is service. The Curate came but lately, not yet licensed, not resident in parish, but lives at Lord Blayney's, 3 miles off; allowance 12/- per annum."

Dr. Anthony Cope was Pres. to the R. Montowles (Ardagh Dio.) 25 Feb., 1681 (*Book of Pres.* Chas. II.). He was Dean of Elphin from 1683 to 1700, when he exchanged with Rev. Edward Goldsmith for the Preb. of Rasharkin (*U.J.A.*, III., 201), which he held along with his other livings till 1705. He seems to have held the R. of Dunbin till June 26, 1700, when he resigned for the R. of Darver. He had a faculty for holding the latter with the R. and V. of Dromiskin, and the Chantorship (Precentorship) of Armagh, as lying contiguous to Dromiskin, and because the parish of Kilslevy—the corps of the said Chantorship—was not above five miles distant from them, so that the cures might very well be supplied by two Curates. He was appointed Chaplain to Primate Boyle April 12, 1692. He was ancestor of the Copes of Loughgall, Co. Armagh.—(See *B.L.G.I.*) He died 1709, and his will, made 14th June, 1709 was proved in the same year (See Appendix: *Wills*). His son, Anthony, born at Boyle Abbey, 1685, entered T.C.D. as a Pensioner on 20th Jan., 1703.

- 1709 **Benjamin Huson**, A.M., Coll. Oct. 28 (*R. Marsh*). He was R. Dundalk, Baronstown, Faughart, Dunbin and Heynestown, from June to Oct. 1704, and Precentor of Armagh and R. Kilslevy 1709-1720. He died in 1720. Extracts from his will, recording bequests to the parish will be found in Chapter V. and in Appendix VI. He was related to Primate Marsh, and some account of him will be found in a privately printed History of the Hewetson Family in Ireland, by John Hewitson.
- 1720 **John Singleton**, A.M., Coll. June 10 (*R. Lindsay*). He was the son of the Prime Sergeant, Henry Singleton, afterwards Master of the Rolls, and became a Scholar of T.C.D. in 1698. Primate Boulter, in a letter to Lord Carteret, refers to him as follows:—
Mar. 7, 1726—"The Prime Sergeant (Singleton) has been with me for the living of Dunleer for his son, who has a living [Dromiskin] of £100 in my gift. It is not for the advantage in point of profit he would make the exchange, but that he would come nearer Drogheda, where he was born, and where some of his relatives live: he is an elderly bachelor in very good circumstances and I hope has generosity enough to build a parsonage house at Dunleer. In that case young Mr. Wye [i.e., Charles Wye, Curate to his lately deceased father, Mossom Wye, R. of Dunleer] would get his living with a parsonage house upon it." The Crown, accordingly, nominated Mr. Singleton to Dunleer, which he held from June 29, 1727, to his death in Feb. 1736-7—resigning Dromiskin 22nd March, 1728. The "Dublin News Letter" of March 1, 1736-7, refers to his death as follows:—"On Wednesday morning dy'd suddenly at his lodgings in Capel Street Revd. Dr. John Singleton, Minister of Dunleer, and yesterday was carried out of town to be

interred at Dunleer." He d. unmarried 1736. His will was proved 1737. The Singletons were a Drogheda family. We find the grandfather of this Rev. John S., Edward Singleton, Mayor, 1676; Sheriff, 1707; M.P. for Drogheda 1692, 1695, 1703 and 1710. Sydenham Singleton who took the name in lieu of his patronymic Fowke, was M.P. for Drogheda 1776 and Recorder 1769. Henry Singleton, 5th and youngest son of the above named Edward, and father of the Rev. John S., was Recorder 1707, M.P. 1713, 1715, and became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1737. (See Singleton of Mell in *B.L.G.I.*)

1728 **Charles Wye**, A.B., Coll. Mar. 27 (*R. Boulter*). He was the son of Mossom Wye (R. of Dunleer and previously R. of Kilsaran), and was born in Dunleer and educated in Donegal by Mr. Cambell. He entered T.C.D. as a Pensioner at the age of 16 on March 28, 1709, and became a Scholar in 1712. He was for some time previous to 1728 his father's Curate in Dunleer. He was collated to the R. of Darver on Mar. 12, 1734, which he held with Dromiskin until Sep., 1752, when he exchanged with Rev. Joseph Pratt, A.M., for the R. of Ballymoney, Co. Cork and Kilmeen, (Ross), with which he held the Curacy of Kinneigh. His will, dated 11 April, 1765, was proved in Cork 16 Aug., 1784. He mentions in it his son Francis, and two daughters—Mary, wife of Quin, and Elizabeth. The will of Francis Wye, of Castlebellingham, was proved also in 1784.

1752 **Joseph Pratt**, A.M., Coll. R. and V. Dromiskin with Darver united on Sep. 15 (*R. Stone*). He was the son and successor of Mervyn Pratt, of Cabra Castle, Co. Cavan, M.P. for that County, and was born at Cabra. He was educated in Dublin under Dr. Young and entered T.C.D. on Sep. 1, 1726, aged 17. He was R. of Ballymoney (Cork) and Kilmeen (Ross) from 1746 to 1752, when he exchanged with Charles Wye. He preached before the House of Commons in St. Andrew's, Dublin, on 5th Nov., 1741, and received the thanks of the House. He married Elizabeth, daughter of S. Chetwood, of Woodbrook, Queen's Co. (see *B.L.G.I.*), and was succeeded in Dromiskin (which he resigned on Dec. 26th, 1765) by his second son, Joseph, who succeeded him at Cabra Castle. It is said that he and his son were accustomed to drive in a coach and four from Cabra Castle, where they resided, to Dromiskin on Sunday mornings. They kept a Curate in Dromiskin, and—a pack of hounds.

1766 **Joseph Pratt**, A.M., jun., Coll. to Dromiskin and Darver April 30; son of the preceding. Born in Co. Dublin 1738, entered T.C.D. 1756, aged 18. He married in 1770 Hon. Sarah Morres, daughter of Harvey, Viscount Mount Morres, and had issue (1) Joseph, of Cabra Castle; (2), Rev. Mervyn, who died 1823; (3), Hervey, who succeeded to Kilkenny estates of his mother; and two daughters (see *B.L.G.I.* under Pratt and De Montmorency). His nephew, John Pratt, who resided with him in Dromiskin in 1821, was a part owner of Castlebellingham Brewery for some years. This Rev. J. Pratt died in 1831. On his death Darver became again a separate parish.

1831 **John Smythe**, B.A. of T.C.D. 1813, M.A. 1824. Coll. Oct. 19. He was the fourth son of William Smythe, of Barbavilla, Co. Westmeath, and Catherine, dau. and heiress of William M. Ogle, M.P. for Drogheda. He was C. of Drogheda in 1824, R. Beaulieu 1827 to 1831. He married Harriet, dau. of Rev. J. Wyatt, and had issue (see *B.L.G.I.*). He resigned Dromiskin June 20, 1840.

1841 **John Hamilton Stubbs**, M.A.—Coll. April 8. He was born in Dublin 26 Jan., 1786, became B.A. T.C.D. in 1806; M.A. in 1814 (see Pedigree of the Stubbs Family in the *Irish Builder* of October, 1887—St. Auden's). He was C. Dundalk and Head Master of Dundalk Grammar School 1824-41. He died at the Rectory, Dromiskin, Oct. 25th, 1866, aged 72, and was buried in Dundalk, where a mural tablet has been erected to his memory by his younger son, Major General Stubbs, R.A., J.P.

1866 **Joseph Chamney**, B.A., T.C.D. (Junior Moderator in Ethics and Logics) 1847; M.A. 1865; Coll. Dec. 3; inducted Jan. 5, 1867, by Rev. R. Hamilton, Rural Dean; Ordained Deacon 1848, Priest 1849, C. of Drumbanagher and Killeavy 1848-58, C. Armagh 1858-67. Appointed Rural Dean of Athirdee while R. of Dromiskin; a member of the Diocesan Council from 1870; at first Hon. Sec. Louth Protestant Orphan Society and afterwards a Vice-Patron. Sec. of the Drogheda Widows Fund and President of the Louth Clerical Union for many years. He was the third son of Henry Chamney, of Ballyrahine House, Co. Wicklow, and was born on May 18, 1818. His family at one time owned iron-works over a large tract of Co. Wicklow (see *Scientific Proceedings of Royal Dublin Society*, Vol. V., No. 4, Oct. 1886, p. 305 *et seq.*). There is a tradition in the family that the first Chamney was one of the Commissioners sent to Ireland in the seventeenth century to buy oak for the British navy, that he was a scion of the noble House of Cholmondeley, that while in Ireland he fell in love with and married the daughter of Bacon, the owner of the ironworks, who had become a millionaire. His family being displeased at the marriage, he changed his name to Chamney. A note in the article quoted above, p. 306, says "that his real name and lineage are given on his tomb in Carnew churchyard," but this inscription is now obliterated. Some of the Chamney family are mentioned with praise in Maxwell's *History of the Irish Rebellion*, Chap. XVI. Joseph Chamney, granduncle of Rev. Joseph Chamney, was a Captain of the Coolattin Yeomanry Corps, and fell in an action with the rebels near his own house at Ballyrahine on July 2, 1798. His brother, Thomas Chamney, (grandfather, of Rev. Joseph Chamney), who was a Lieutenant in the Corps, however, with 60 infantry successfully defended Captain Chamney's house. I am informed that it bears traces of the assault to this day. The rebels lost about 150 men. Cruikshank has given an illustration of the attack in Maxwell's *History*. There is a monument in Carnew Church to Captain Chamney and his nephew, who was also killed in the action.

Rev. J. Chamney held the Curaey of Darver with Dromiskin until 1870. He remained R. of Dromiskin until July 30, 1905, when he retired on account of age and infirmity, from the active duties of the Ministry. He married April 17, 1856, Catherine, dau. of Archibald Montfort, of Killinure House, Co. Wicklow (she died 11th Sep, 1887, and is buried in Coolkenno churchyard, Co. Wicklow). He died at Ard Ronan (the Rectory House which he had purchased from the Representative Body) on 28th August, 1906, and was buried in Dromiskin churchyard (see Appendix: *Tombstone Inscriptions*). He has left issue three sons—(1) Montfort, J.P., and Protector of Asiatics in the Transvaal; (2) Henry, C.M.G., Commandant at Rustenburg; (3) Graves; and six daughters:—Margaret, widow of the late George Dickson; Catherine, wife of Archibald A. K. Campbell; Mary, wife of Lieutenant Henry Butterworth, R.N.; Isabella, Florence, and Josephine.

Curates.

- 1690-2 **William Smith** (*V.B.*).
 1718 **Patrick Dunkin**, Curate, gets Letters Dimissory April 2, 1718 (*D.R.*). Patrick Dunkin, son of William Dunkin, "Theologus" of Lisnaskea, entered T.C.D. in 1684, aged 19.
 1719 **Edward Harris**, A.B. Lic. Sep. 26, 1719: ordained Deacon in Dunboyne Church Sep. 25, 1719 (*D.R.*).
 1752 **William Batt** (*V.B.*) was C. Clonkeen in 1761 (*V.B.*), R. Baronstown 1778-1784, and Perp. C. Collon 1768-89, and R. and V. Dromin 1782-9. Will proved 1789.
 1761-7 **Matthew M'Cleary**, B.A. (*V.B.*). Was Lic. as Latin Schoolmaster for the Diocese of Armagh on May 10, 1758. Kept a Classical school at Castlebellingham.
 1791 **John Crawford** appears (*Vestry Book*).
 1791-2 **W. Brecknock Wregge** (, ,)
 1793-4 **Robert Caldwell** (, ,)
 1795-9 **Moore Smith** (*V.B.*); also R. Killincoole 1788-1815 (*D.R.*).
 1800-10 **William Woolsey**, LL.B. (*V.B.*) See Rectors of Kilsaran.
 1813 **Joseph Pilkington** (*V.B.*) is C. of Heynestown 1814 (*V.B.*).
 1815-31 **Richard Woods**, B.A. (*Vestry Book*), C. Heynestown 1815, R. Darver 1831-52. Lived at Lurgangreen; died 1852.
 1832 **Hugh Usher Tighe**, Acting Curate (*Vestry Book*). He was born 27 Feb., 1802. He became R. Clonmore, Co. Louth, and afterwards Dean of the Viceregal Chapel in Dublin Castle and Dean of Derry. He married 21 Apr., 1828, Anne Florence, dau. of John M'Clintock, M.P., of Drumcar, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Trench, dau. of William 1st Earl of Clancarty, and died 11 Aug., 1874, leaving issue (by her, who d. 21 Feb, 1893) as shown in *B.L.G.I.* "Tighe of Mitchelstown."
 1836-41 **George L. Andonin**.

KILSARAN AND STABANNON (UNITED).**Roman Catholic Clergy.****Parish Priests.**

- 1680 **Patrick Connellan**. He was P.P. in 1692, according to the Episcopal Vis. Book of the latter year in *P.R.O.* One copy of this says he "has been here since the capitulation" (of Limerick?), while another says "he has been here twelve years," which would mean that he was appointed in 1680.
 1704 **Daniel Finan** appears, aged 58, resident at Milestown. Ordained at Dublin by Most Rev. Patrick Plunket, R.C. Bishop of Meath. His sureties were Laurence Callan, Kilsaran, gent., and James Stanley, Williamstown, gent. (see *Parly. Returns*, quoted p. 54).
 [1760 ?-90 ?] **Bernard Brennan** was P.P. some time about this period (See Appendix: *Inscriptions*).
 1791 **Eugene O'Daly** was appointed to the Pastoral charge on Jan. 11th. During his pastorate the present church at Kilsaran was built. He was resident in Stabannon in 1821 (*Census Papers*). He died 15th March, 1822, aged 72, and is buried in Kilsaran churchyard (See Appendix: *Inscriptions*).

- 1822 ——— **Lennon**—A native of Creggan Parish. He died in 1833, and was buried in Creggan.
- 1833 **Thomas Loughran** succeeded. He died 19 Oct. 1853, aged 66 (See Appendix: *Inscriptions*).
- 1853 **Thomas Corrigan** succeeded. He was a native of Termonfeekin Parish, was ordained for Termonfeekin Curacy, and subsequently was promoted to the Curacy of Dunleer where he served for eleven years, after which he was appointed to this parish. From 1878 he had to forego active work, on account of illness, and was assisted by an Administrator. He died on 27th March, 1881, aged 86, and was buried in a vault in the church at the Epistle side of the Altar on 29 March, 1881. He is commemorated by a memorial window (See Appendix: *Inscriptions*, and obituary notice in *Dundalk Democrat*).
- 1881 **Peter Pentony, A.B., S.T.L.** He was a native of Tullyallen Parish (probably descended from the medieval Louth family of De Repentini), and was educated at St. Patrick's Seminary, Armagh and Maynooth College. He was ordained for Donaghmore C. from which he was transferred to Forkhill. In 1868 he was promoted to the C. of Kilsaran, which he held till 1879, when he was made P.P. of Clogher, Co. Louth. In 1880 he succeeded Right Rev. Monsignor Murphy (who was made P.P. of Drogheda) as Administrator of Kilsaran, and, on the death of Rev. Thomas Corrigan, he was made P.P. in 1881. During his time the handsome new church at Stabannon was built. He died on 25 June, 1899, and is buried in the new ground of Kilsaran churchyard. A memorial window commemorates him (See Appendix: *Inscriptions*, and obituary notice in *Dundalk Democrat*).
- 1899 **Patrick Fagan, S.T.L.** was appointed by His Eminence Cardinal Logue. He was educated in Maynooth College, ordained for the Curacy of Ravensdale, and thence promoted to C. of Dundalk and afterwards of Armagh.

Curates.

- 1809 ——— **O'Byrne** (*Register* of this Church). He was buried in Kilsaran graveyard.
- 1821 **James Sands** appears (*Census Papers*).
- 1821 **Joseph Dullaghan.** He was one of the family of that name residing in Maine, and now represented by Mr. P. D. Caraher, J.P. He was Curate of Kilsaran until his death on July 21st, 1837, aged 41 years. He is buried in Kilsaran graveyard and is commemorated also by a memorial tablet in the church (See Appendix: *Inscriptions*).
- ? 1821 **Francis Lennon.** He was ordained Curate for his uncle the P.P., then promoted to the C. of Upper Creggan, under Rev. Mr. Murphy, and afterwards Administrator of Creggan for six years, when he succeeded as P.P. of that parish. He was appointed Chancellor of Armagh Cathedral soon after; and died March 24, 1871, his remains being interred in Crossmaglen Chapel.
- 1838 **Charles Montague.** He became subsequently C. Tynan, and in 1853 P.P. of Arboe.
- 1852 **James Campbell,** previously C. of Desertcreat.
- 1853 **Thomas Hardman.** He became C. Darver 1859, afterwards P.P. Carlingford where he died.

- 1859 **Patrick M'Ardle** (? **Moore**, *Irish Cath. Direct*).
 1860 **Patrick Curtis**. Subsequently C. of Dundalk, C. Togher, and C. Tullyallen where he died.
 1864 **Bernard Nugent**, A.B., S.T.L. He became P.P. of Lissan.
 1868 **Peter Pentony** (See *P.P.'s.*).
 1874 **Joseph Healy** (See *Dromiskin and Darver P.P.'s.*).
 1877 **Robert Murphy**, Administrator to 1880, subsequently P.P. of St. Peter's, Drogheda, and V.G. of Armagh Diocese.
 1879 **J. Byrne** to 1886, now P.P. Dunleer.
 1881 **Peter Pentony**, Administrator.
 1886 **James Maguire**, now P.P. Louth.
 1895 **Nicholas Lawless** appointed P.P. of Faughart, 1901.
 1901 **Francis Murtagh**—Previously C. Ardee, C. Haggardstown, C. Dunleer.

DROMISKIN, DARVER & MANFIELDSTOWN (UNITED).

Parish Priests.

- 1691 **James Mackle Harry** is resident in Dromiskin, and ——— **Carr** in Darver (*Ep. Vis. Book*).
 1704 **James Carr** (probably the Carr of 1691) resident at Whiterath, served these parishes and also Killincoole. Ordained 1670 by Most Rev. Patrick Plunket, R.C. Bishop of Meath. His sureties in 1704 were George Taaffe, Corbollis, gent., and John Goffan, merchant (*Parl. Ret.*).
 1747 In a Return to the House of Lords of this year it is said "Besides the officiating priests returned by His Grace [the Lord Primate] there is an assistant to the priest at Dromiskin, who is a friar." No names are given.
 1766 **Edward Boyle** is named in the Census (*Parl Ret.*) as being resident in Dromiskin Parish and
 Thomas Keeran in Darver Parish.
 1806 **George Dowd**, who was P.P. for some years previously, died this year, aged 66. He was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Drogheda.
 1821 **Andrew Levins** appears in the *Census* as P.P. He was then aged 70. He died in 1822; will proved same year.
 1846 **John Rogers** appears in the *Census* as P.P. He probably succeeded Rev. A. Levins, whose Curate he was in 1871 (*Census*). He died in 1846; will proved same year.
 1846 **Thomas Callan**. He was born in 1789 and ordained in Maynooth in 1826; was in succession C. Louth, C. Tallanstown, P.P. Termonfeekin 1833-1846, when he was appointed to Dromiskin. He died in April 1871, and was buried in Dromiskin Chapel.
 1871 **Patrick M'Culla** (or "M'Cullough," *Ir. Cath. Direct.*) born in 1814 in the parish of Monasterboice, educated at Dunleer Classical School and at Maynooth; ordained in 1839. Successively Chaplain to the Siena Convent, Drogheda, C. Collon, C. Clogher, C. Ardee, then on the Canadian Mission in Montreal for seven years. Appointed by Archbishop Dixon to appeal for funds for the new

1895 **Joseph Healy.** He was born in Tullyallen and educated in Maynooth, was ordained in 1874 and appointed C. of Kilsaran, became subsequently C. of Dunleer, where he remained for 18 years. In Nov., 1895 he was appointed P.P. Dromiskin, receiving on his departure from Dunleer several congratulatory addresses and presentations. In Dromiskin he worked quietly and unobtrusively and earned the respect and esteem of all classes. Through his exertions a new church was built at Darver. For some years past his health had been failing, and he died on May 29, 1907, and was buried in Dromiskin churchyard. For particulars concerning his bequests see p. 220.

Curates.

1888 C. Short.

Castlebellingham Presbyterian Ministers.

1883 **Samuel Lyle Harrison** succeeded. He was ordained at Creggs, Co. Galway, in 1867, and after ministering at Creggs, Roscommon, Clogher, and Dromore West (Co. Sligo), was installed at Jonesborough in 1883 as Minister of Castlebellingham and Jonesborough. He also acts as Presbyterian Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Dundalk.

APPENDIX II.

Succession of Churchwardens.

KILSARAN.

- 1746. Hamilton Smith—Patrick Conner.
 - 1747. Edward Smith—Daniel Bickerton.
 - 1748. Thomas Quin—William Hughes.
 - 1749. Hugh Morgan—Thomas Dromgoole.
 - 1750. Hamilton Smith—Nicholas Lennon.
 - 1751. Richard Holland—Edward Smith.
 - 1752. Henry Hughes—James White.
 - 1753. John Turley—Michael Dromgoole.
 - 1754. Hugh Stafford—Anthony Holland.
 - 1756. Michael Dringle (sic)—John Townley.
 - 1757. Charles Reilly—Alan Bellingham.
 - 1759. Alan Bellingham—Patrick Kavanagh.
 - 1760. Richard Lawless.
 - 1761. Alan Bellingham—Richard Nugent.
 - 1762-3. Alan Bellingham—James Morgan.
 - 1764. Alan Bellingham—Terence Cherry.
 - 1765. Alan Bellingham—Owen Newry.
 - 1766. Alan Bellingham—Anthony Holland.
 - 1767. Thomas Callan—Anthony Holland.
 - 1768. Alan Bellingham—Thomas Callan.
 - 1771. Alan Bellingham—Terence Sherry.
 - 1772. Alan Bellingham—N. Dromgoole.
 - 1773. John Bell—Pat Finnegan.
 - 1774. Alan Bellingham—Terence Conlan.
 - 1775. Alan Bellingham—Patrick Hoy.
 - 1820. Turner Macan—Nicholas Arthur (*V. Levies*).
 - 1821. Nicholas Arthur—John Woolsey.
 - 1822. John Woolsey—Nicholas Arthur.
 - 1823. Robert Thompson—Nicholas Arthur (*V. Levies*).
 - 1825. Sir Wm. Bellingham—James Sweeny.
 - 1826. Edward Bellingham—Berkeley Stafford.
- (Above are from the Ep. Vis. Books.)

THE FOLLOWING ARE FROM VESTRY BOOK :—

- 1835. B. B. Stafford—Dr. Trimble.
- 1838. John Woolsey—Dr. Trimble.
- 1839. Sir A. E. Bellingham—Major Thomas Macan.
- 1840. Major James Sweeny—Joseph Russell.
- 1841. Thomas Gerrard—Joseph Russell.
- 1842. William Woolsey—Joseph Russell.
- 1843. Sir A. E. Bellingham—Major James Sweeny.
- 1844. Major Macan—Joseph Russell.

1845. Sir A. E. Bellingham—William Woolsey.
 1846. John Woolsey—Joseph Russell.
 1847. Sir A. E. Bellingham—William Woolsey.
 1848. John Woolsey—Joseph Russell.
 1849. Sir A. E. Bellingham—William Woolsey.
 1850. John Woolsey—Joseph Russell.
 1851. Sir A. E. Bellingham—William Woolsey.
 1853. Sir A. E. Bellingham—William Woolsey.
 1861. Sir A. E. Bellingham—William Woolsey.
 1862. Sir A. E. Bellingham—John Woolsey (V.B.).
 1869. Robert Foster Dunlop—William Woolsey.
 1870. William Woolsey—James Steele.
 1871. William Woolsey—William Stratten.
 1872. William Woolsey—William Hilling.
 1873. William Woolsey—Walter Butler.
 1874. William Woolsey—Henry Thornhill.
 1875. William Woolsey—F. Evelyn Thornhill.
 1876. William Woolsey—Walter Butler.
 1877-83. William Woolsey—F. Evelyn Thornhill.
 1884. William Woolsey—John Woolsey.
 1885-6. William Woolsey—Alexander M'Kee.
 1887. Major-Gen. Woolsey, D.L.—Alexander M'Kee.
 1888-9. Major-Gen. Woolsey, D.L.—Richard Quin.
 1890. Major-Gen. Woolsey, D.L.—Alexander M'Kee.
 1891. John Ribton Garstin, D.L.—J. Cecil Thornhill.
 1892. Arthur Macan, D.L.—J. Cecil Thornhill.
 1893-4. W. Blundell Thornhill—Alexander M'Kee.
 1895. Col. William J. Bellingham—John Ribton Garstin, D.L.
 1896. Wm. Blundell Thornhill—Richard Baile.
 1897. John Ribton Garstin, D.L.—Arthur Macan, D.L.
 1898. W. Blundell Thornhill—Alexander M'Kee.
 1899. W. B. Thornhill, Col. W. Butler, Thomas Treadwell.
 1900. James Duff—Richard Baile.
 1901. Richard Baile—James Duff.
 1902. William M'Brien—Thomas Treadwell.
 1903. John Ribton Garstin, D.L.—Richard Baile.
 1904. James Duff—Richard Baile.
 1905. Stephen Goodlow—Wm. E. P. Bellingham.
 1906. Henry P. Loftie, J.P.—Charles J. Thornhill, J.P.
 1907. Major Wm. F. C. Garstin—Thomas Hall.

OTHER CHURCH OFFICERS 1907:—

Parochial Nominators:—A Macan, D.L.; W. E. P. Bellingham;
 H. P. Loftie, J.P.
Diocesan Synodsmen:—J. R. Garstin, D.L.; R. Baile.
Parochial Treasurer:—J. R. Garstin, D.L.
Auditor:—James Duff.
Sexton:—David Armstrong.

STABANNON.

S.=Stabannon, R.=Richardstown, D.=Dromin, M.=Mosstown.

The following entry on flyleaf of *Register* probably gives the names of early Churchwardens:—

- “1710. Alexander Eager—Pat. M'Guier.
 1713. George Field—Thomas Clinton.”

1732. Edward Tisdall.
 1735. [Aldn.] John Gilbert—Thomas Hoy.
 1736-7. John Buttery—Thomas Manning.
 1745-6. James M'Ginnis—James Camble.
 1748-9. George Wynne—Patrick Dromgoole.
 1750. John Tisdall—Lar. Plunkett.
 1751. Christopher Clinton—John Hearty.
 1753. John Hearty—Patt. Kieran.
 1754. Samuel Austin—Andrew Gernon.
 1755. Arthur Craven—Patt. Boylan.
 1756. James Poe—James Kieran.
 1757. James Poe (S.)—Samuel Scofield (R.).
 Thomas Martin (D.)—Charles White (M.).
 1758. George Wynn—Pat. Mathews.
 1759. Anthony Garstin (S.)—Garret Tyrrel (D.)—John Harlin (R.).
 1760. Richard Weldon—And. Cunningham—James Poe.
 1761. John Tisdall (S.)—Patrick Kelly (D.)—Edmond Fagy (R.).
 1762. Laur. Plunket (S.)—Patrick M'Elot (D.)—Peter Boylan (R.).
 1763. John Tisdall—Wm. Wynn—Pat. Mathews.
 1764. Thos. M'Gorisk—Pat. Warren—Robert M'Cue.
 1765. Patt Johnson—Paul Dooley (S.).
 Chas. White (M.)—Hugh Holmes (R.)—Matthew Lynch (D.).
 1766. Arthur Ward—Patrick Kelly (S.).
 Chas. White (M.)—Hugh Holmes (R.)—Richard Culch (D.).
 1767. Nicholas M'Elgort—John Grogan (S.).
 Patt. Hern (D.)—Hugh Holmes (R.).
 1768. John Tisdall—Patrick Canllan (S.).
 Charles White (M.)—William Corran (R.)—James Coyle (D.).
 (Doyle F.B.).
 1770. Samuel Poe—Wm. Wynn (S.).
 Wm. Brereton, sen. (D.)—Thomas Tiernan (R.).
 1771. Abraham Ball—Charles Craven (S.).
 Wm. Brereton (D.)—Patrick Mathews (R.).
 1772-3. Anthony Garstin—John Tisdall (S.).
 James M'Cue (R.)—Wm. Brereton (D.).
 1774. John Mullan *vice* M'Cue (R.)—rest same as 1772-3.
 1775. Charles Craven (S.)—John Mullan (R.)—W. Brereton (D.).
 1776. Major C. Craven (S.)—Owen Keran (R.)—W. Brereton (D.).
 1777. Thos. Plunket (S.)—Owen Keran (R.)—Nicholas Murphy (D.).
 1778-9. Gibbins Ruxton (S.)—Wm. Brereton (R.)—James Coyle (D.).
 1780. Thos. M'Gorisk (S.)—Alex. Henry (R.)—Jas. Devine (D.).
 1781. Thos. M'Gorisk (S.)—John Mullan (R.)—Jas. Devine (D.).
 1782. Patrick Clinton (S.)—Peter Boylan (R.).
 1783-4. Laurence Matthews (S.)—James Crawley (R.).
 1785. Richard Hudson (S.)—Wm. Brereton (R.).
 1786. Charles Tisdall (S.)—James Carroll (R.).
 1787. Christophilus Garstin (S.)—Alex. Henry (R.).
 1788. „ „ (S.)—Wm. Brereton (R.).
 1789. „ „ (S.)—Alex. Henry (R.).
 1790. John Bell (S.)—Wm. Brereton (R.).
 1791. John Bell (S.)—Alex. Henry (R.).
 1792. John Bell (S.)—Wm. Brereton (R.).
 1793. Robert Wynne (S.)—Alex. Henry (R.).
 1794. „ „ (S.)—Wm. Brereton (R.).
 1795. Christophilus Garstin (S.)—John Bell (R.).
 1796. James Crawley—John Bell.
 1797. John Henry—Wm. Brereton.
 “Hugh Matthews, Sidesman, with a salary of £1 1s. 0d.”

- 1798. Thomas Craven—Christophilus Garstin.
- 1799. Anthony Tisdall—Jeremiah Vickers, jun.
- 1800. Thomas Craven—James Crawley.
- 1811. Joseph Crawley.
- 1812. Robert Wynne.
- 1813. Robert Wynne.
- 1814. Thomas Tisdall—James Crawley.
- 1817. Thomas Tisdall—John Henry.
- 1819. John Henry.
- 1820. Thomas Tisdall—John Henry.
- 1822. Thomas Tisdall—John Henry.
- 1823. Thomas Tisdall.
- 1825. Thomas Tisdall—John Henry.
- 1826. Thomas Tisdall—Matthew Cunningham.
- 1862. Richard Macan—F. W. Henry.
- 1871. John Henry—Richard Macan.
- 1872. John Henry—W. B. Hudson.

Manfieldstown.

- 1692. John Simpson—Richard Taaffe.
- 1748. Henry Sheil—Henry Williams.
- 1750. Richard Taaffe—Henry Holdcraft.
- 1751. John Williams—John Matthes.
- 1752. Henry Sheils—Hugh Duffy.
- 1754. Richard Taaffe—Daniel Buttery.
- 1759. James Tisdall—Richard Taaffe.
- 1760. Brabazon Eccleston—Nicholas Carolan.
- 1761. James Tisdall—George Holdcraft.
- 1762. Richard Taaffe—James Matthews.
- 1764. Richard Taaffe—John Matthews.
- 1765. Brabazon Eccleston—Philip Porter.
- 1766. Richard Taaffe—Thomas Buttery.
- 1771. Philip Porter—George Holdcraft.
- 1772. John Bell—Patrick Finnegan.
- 1775. William Sheils—John Matthews.
- 1821. Brabazon Sheils—John Bell.
- 1825. John Bell—Richard Morgan.
- 1826. John Bell—Richard Morgan.
- 1862. No Churchwardens.

Dromiskin.

- 1692. Capt. Wm. Fortescue—Arthur Courtney.
- 1764. James Rankins—John Maxwell.
- 1765. Richard Bolton—James Rankins.
- 1766-7. James Rankin—John Maxwell.
- 1768. Richard Miller—George Blackburne.
- 1769. James Rankine—John Maxwell.
- 1770-3. James Rankine—Richard Bolton.
- 1774. James Moran (Lurgangreen)—Jos. Shekleton (Waterstown).
- 1775. Jas. Rankine (Dromiskin)—John Cunningham (Darver).
- 1776. Wm. Shiels (Newtown)—Jos. McCormick (Lurgangreen).
- 1777. John Burch—James McCabe.
- 1778. John Burchs—William Hughs.
- 1779-80. Wm. Cheshire—John Burch.

- 1781-5. John Burch—James Marren.
 1786. John Burch—Thomas Cheshire.
 1787. Rd. Morgan—John Burch.
 1788-90. John Burch—John Morgan (Dellin).
 1791. Joseph Shekleton—John Morgan.
 1792. Thomas Shekleton—John Morgan.
 1793. James Rankins—Wm. Rogers (Lurgangreen).
 1794-6. James Rankin—John Birch (Castlebellingham).
 1797-1801. Rd. Morgan (Mooretown)—John Birch (Castlebellingham).
 1802-3. Henry Brabazon—John Birch (Castlebellingham).
 1804. Refused to act and previous ones continue.
 1805. Henry Brabazon—Thos. Thompson.
 1806. Henry Brabazon—Rd. Morgan.
 1807. Rd. Morgan—Joseph Shekleton.
 1808. " " "
 1809. John Shekleton—Robert Cowan (Whiterath).
 1810. James Bell (Christianstown)—John Pepper (Drumleck).
 1811-3. Henry Brabazon—Rd. Morgan.
 1814-5. George Sheils Eccleston (Dromiskin)—Rd. Morgan.
 1816. James Bell—Rd. Morgan.
 1817. Rd. Morgan—John Morgan (Dellin).
 1818. Rd. Morgan—Faith. Wm. Fortescue (Grange Miltown).
 1819-23. Chich. Fortescue—Brabazon Disney Shiels.
 1825. B. D. Shiels—Jos. Booth.
 1826. B. D. Shiels—John Pepper Lee.
 1827. R. Morgan, jun.—Wm. Parker.
 1828. Wm. Bell—Jas. Morgan.
 1829. B. D. Sheils—Jos. Booth.
 1830. John P. Lee—Jas. Morgan.
 1831. H. Brabazon—Rd. Morgan.
 1832. Fras. Shekleton—John Morgan.
 1833. Wm. Thom (Whiterath)—Wm. Bell.
 1834. Francis Shekleton—Robert Morton.
 1835. Wm. Parker—Thomas Thompson.
 1836. Major John M'Clintock, jun.—John M'Cullagh.
 1837. Jas. Morgan—Jas. Bell.
 1838. John Semple (Seabank)—Wm. Parker.
 1839. John M'Clintock, jun.—Wm. Thom.
 1840. Thos. M'Cullough—Wm. Arthur (Milltown).
 1841. John M'Clintock, jun.—John Semple.
 1842. Edward Owens—Thomas Birch.
 1843. Wm. Parker—George Morton.
 1844. John M'Clintock—Wm. Arthur.
 1845. John Semple—Thos. M'Cullough.
 1846. John M'Clintock—James Bell.
 1847. Edward Owens—Elias T. Stubbs.
 1848. Archibald Parker—Wm. Wilson.
 1849. Elias T. Stubbs—James Morgan.
 1850. Andrew Semple—Robt. Morton, jun.
 1851. Edward Owens (Drumleck)—Ed. Ch. J. Stubbs.
 1852. John Bell—John Morgan.
 1853. Francis Booth—Francis Jeffers (Drumleck).
 1854. Burton Brabazon—Edward Stubbs.
 1856. Burton Brabazon—Francis Booth.
 1867. Burton Brabazon—Francis Booth.
 1868. " " " "
 1869. " " " "

1870.	Burton Brabazon—	Rd. Morgan.
1871.	"	"
1872.	B. Brabazon—	Wm. Bell.
1873.	"	John Finlay.
1874-8.	"	Francis Booth.
1879.	"	John Finlay.
1880.	"	Gordon Holmes.
1881-4.	Major-Gen. F. W. Stubbs—	Francis Booth.
1885.	"	Alexander Murdock.
1886.	"	John Finlay.
1887-8.	"	Gordon Holmes.
1889.	"	Alex. Murdock.
1890.	"	Gordon Holmes.
1891.	"	Wm. Bell.
1892.	"	Alex. Murdock.
1893.	Henry P. Loftie—	Alex. Murdock.
1894.	"	Wm. Bell.
1895.	"	Archd. Murdock.
1896.	"	Francis Phillips.
1897.	"	Wm. Bell.
1898.	"	Archd. Murdock.
1899.	"	Wm. Bell.
1900-3.	"	Archd. Murdock.
1904-5.	"	Henry Smith.



APPENDIX III.

Parochial Records.

The following Registers have been transferred from the several parishes named, and are now in the Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin, viz. :—

PARISH.	BAPTISMS.	MARRIAGES.	BURIALS.
Kilsaran and Gernons-town ..	1818 to 1881	1818 to 1843	1818 to 1881
Stabannon and Richardstown [and Dromin and Moss-town to 1769] ..	1688 to 1883	1703 to 1844	1699 to 1883
Manfieldstown ..	1825 to 1873	1824 to 1845	1838 to 1873
Dromiskin [including Darver to 1831] ..	1799 to 1904	1805 to 1842	1802 to 1904

These dates give the extreme limits, but there are many gaps.

Registers after above dates are in the custody of the Incumbent, as well as the following Records :—

1. Kilsaran Vestry Book since 1835.
2. Dromiskin Vestry Books (2) since 1765.
3. Commissioners Award of Dromiskin Commons, with maps, 1816.
4. Conveyance of Site of Parochial Schoolhouse, &c., Castlebellingham, 1826.
5. Preacher's Books, Dromiskin since 1830 (4), and Kilsaran since 1889, (2)(—rest missing).
6. Registers of Vestrymen Kilsaran and Stabannon, since 1870.

The Deeds of the Glebe Lands of Kilsaran, dated 1777 and 1798 are in the possession of the Representative Church Body; and the Deed, dated 1905, vesting in Diocesan Trustees the old Dromiskin Schoolhouse is in the possession of the Diocesan Council

As it would obviously take a volume in itself to publish all the Baptisms during above periods as well as being in itself liable to objection, the Marriages and Burials are alone given in full up to date of publication of this work, and the Baptisms up to about 60 years ago, as stated. In the original Registers fuller information is often given, especially as to residence and occupation, and also names of officiating clergymen.

The Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the R.C. Church are in the custody of the R.C. Clergy, and are not here used. (See p. 86.)

KILSARAN PARISH.

Baptisms, to 1840.

N.B.—The date following the name where given is the date of birth; s.=son, d.=daughter.

- 1839 July 14—Allen, John, s. of Thomas and Jane—July 3.
 1822 Apr. 14—Andrew, Robt., s. of Robt. and Anne, Water Guard, Apr. 13.
 1819 May 16—Arthur, John, s. of Nicholas and Sarah.
 1836 Aug. 14—Bate, Eleanor, d. of John Joseph and Maria—July 20.
 1820 Mar. 19—Bayley, James Edwin, s. of Benjamin and Anne.
 1821 Sep. 16— „ Mary Anne, d. „ „ Sept. 11.
 1828 May 4—Bingham, Frances, d. of George and Jane—April 26.
 1831 Mar. 13— „ Elizabeth, d. of Jane—March 10.
 1833 Feb. 3— „ Mary, d. of George and Jane—January 21.
 1835 Apr. 26— „ Jane, d. „ „ April 16.
 1838 May 4— „ Margaret, d. „ „ January 22.
 1819 July 11—Birch, Joice, s. of Foster and Caroline.
 1827 Feb. 19— „ Catherine, d. Ben. and Anne Murdock—Feb. 3.
 1829 July 19—Blake, Barnet, s. of Benjamin and Elizabeth—July 7.
 1830 Aug. 8— „ William, s. „ „ July 26.
 1834 Aug. 24—Bolton, Wm. and John Jos., twin s. of John—July 29.
 1836 Aug. 7— „ Frances, d. of John Joseph and Mary.
 1838 June 4—Brannagan, Maria Anne, d. of Wm. and Maria Anne—May 14
 1839 Dec. 4— „ Sarah Jane, d. „ „ Nov. 20.
 1818 Dec. 30—Brue, Maria, d. of William and Dorothea.
 1834 Dec. 28—Browne, Wm., s. of George and Mary—December 26.
 1838 July 23—Buckley, John, s. of Wm. and Jane—June 19.
 1840 Feb. 17— „ Nephthali, s. of „ „ Nov. 28, 1839.
 1830 Sep. 20—Burgess, Catherine, d. of John and Elizabeth—August 25.
 1837 May 4— „ Frances, d. of Bernard and Eliza—March 17.
 1818 Aug. 31—Cairnes, Elizabeth, d. of William and Mary.
 1819 Oct. 25— „ Lucy, d. „ Mary Anne, September 8.
 1821 June 27— „ Fanny, d. „ „ June 8.
 1822 Oct. 28— „ John, s. „ „ October 1.
 1821 Jan. 11— „ John Elliott s. „ „ Dec. 26, 1823.
 1826 Mar. 21— „ Elizabeth Sophia „ Aug. 21, 1825.
 1833 Apr. 21—Campbell, Wm. Butley, s. of John and Martha—April 15.
 1837 Aug. 20—Carroll, William s. of George and Mary—July 8.
 1839 Sep. 29— „ John, s. „ „ August 25.
 1834 Apr. 6—Carrother, Martha Jane, d. of John and Eliza—March 29.
 1839 Aug. 4—Carter, Anne, d. of William and Mary—July 22.
 1835 Oct. 8—Clay, Robert Keating, s. of William and Anne—July 20.
 1834 Apr. 6—Clements, Sarah, d. of William and Margaret—March 29.
 1823 June 22—Clendinning, Charles, s. of George and Anne—May 30.
 1825 Oct. 2— „ Ellen, d. „ „ Sept. 28.
 1835 Mar. 3—Coote, Francis, s. of William and Mary—Feb. 28.
 1835 Apr. 10—Crawley, Francis, s. of William and Abigail, b. Apr. 3, 1837
 [This is a curious entry. The child was baptized 2 years before birth! It is evident, however, from the position of the entry in the Register that “1836” should be read for both dates.]
 1831 July 17—Drury, Valentine, s. of Thomas and Margaret—May 8.
 1834 Aug. 21— „ Margaret Ellen, d. „ „ July 5.
 1836 Aug. 28— „ Richard, s. „ „ June 28.
 1833 Mar. 28—Evans, Abigail, d. of James and Eleanor—March 7.
 1834 Sep. 15—Flood, Patrick, s. of Patrick and Jane—February 15.
 1837 June 18— „ Maria, d. „ „

- 1828 Mar. 2—Fox, Sarah Jane, d. of Robert and Judith—February 25.
 1833 Sep. 16—Franks, Mary, d. of George and Anne—September 13.
 1836 May 22—Frazer [? Frayer], Herbert, s. of Thomas and Sarah—May 2
 1820 Aug. 10—Fulton, Mary Anne, d. of Hugh and Mary Anne—Aug. 6.
 1823 Oct. 26—,, Margt. Elizabeth, d. of Jas. and Mary, Waterguard.
 1836 Jan. 16—Gilmor, Anne, d. of John and Anne—January 4.
 1837 Oct. 22—,, Henry, s. ,, ,, October 15.
 1839 Jan. 20—,, John s. of John and J. January 6.
 1838 Oct. 14—Graham, James, s. of Robert and Catherine—October 12.
 1833 June 9—Graydon, Catherine Eliza, d. of Wm. and Mary—May 19.
 1828 Jan. 8—Harritt, Mary Jane, d. of Robt. and Margaret—Dec. 23, 1827
 1829 Nov. 6—Hastings, Isabella Jane, d. of John and Mary—Oct. 19.
 1831 Sep. 28—,, Wm. Cranitch, s. of Mary and John—Sep. 7.
 1834 Dec. 21—Henan, John, s. of William and Sarah—December 19.
 1832 Oct. 21—Henning, Margaret, d. of William and Susan—Oct. 19.
 1829 Mar. 1—Henry, Mary, d. of William and Susan—February 1.
 1830 Oct. 3—,, Edward, s. ,, ,, September 20.
 1832 Feb. 12—Holmes, Ephraim, s. of Ephraim and Margaret—Jan. 31.
 1829 Mar. 19—Howell, Edward, s. of William and Jane—March 12.
 1831 Mar. 13—,, George, s. of George and Jane—March 2.
 1834 Oct. 5—,, Elizabeth Anne, d. of Thos. and Anne—Sep. 24.
 1836 Sep. 4—,, Margaret Jane, d. ,, ,, Aug. 18.
 1832 Jan. 1—Humphrys, Eleanor, d. of John and Eliza—Dec. 18, 1831.
 1825 July 4—Hynes, William, s. of William and Hester—June 18.
 1839 Feb. 3—Ingram, Anne, d. of Hugh and Elizabeth—January 4.
 1836 July 17—Irwin, James, s. of James and Jane.
 1839 Nov. 17—,, Elizabeth, d. ,, ,, October 4.
 1833 Sep. 8—Johnson, Caroline, d. of Philip and Unity—August 22.
 1835 Sep. 27—,, Unity, d. ,, ,, Aug. 30.
 1837 Oct. 29—,, William, s. ,, ,, September 18.
 1839 June 16—,, Eleanor, d. ,, ,, May 4.
 1820 July 16—Jordon, John, s. of John and Mary.
 1827 Apr. 12—Keegan, James, s. of John and Sarah—April 8.
 1829 Mar. 22—,, Alexander, s. ,, ,, Mar. 10.
 1831 Apr. 17—,, Mary Ann, d. ,, ,, April 7.
 1833 Oct. 13—,, Sarah, d. ,, ,, September 22.
 1836 Oct. 30—,, James, s. ,, ,, Oct. 15.
 1838 Nov. 11—,, Simon, s. ,, ,, Oct. 16.
 1838 Apr. 22—Kelly, Joseph, s. of Robert and Jane—March 15.
 1831 Dec. 11—Lucas, Theophilus, s. of Theophilus Edward and Elizabeth
 Clements. Oct. 15, 1830.
 1831 Dec. 11—,, Henry ,, ,, October 29.
 1833 Mar. 10—Mackey, Anne, d. of Jacob and Mary—February 24.
 1834 Oct. 12—,, William, s. ,, ,, September 25.
 1836 May 8—Mackin, Charlotte, d. ,, ,, April 14.
 1832 July 16—M'Cabe, Eliza Anne, d. of John and Catherine—July 2.
 1824 Sep. 21—M'Clelland, James, s. of James and Rose.
 1833 Mar. 27—M'Cormick, Henry, s. of Michael and Elizabeth—March 2.
 1835 Apr. 26—,, John, s. of Michael and J.—Mar. 26.
 1834 June 15—M'Kenna, William, s. of Philip and Anne—June 6.
 1825 May 22—M'Kitterick (or Munkettrick) Caroline, d. Rob. & Eliza.
 1827 Apr. 22—,, Richard, s. ,, ,, April 2.
 1829 Aug. 8—,, Margaret, d. ,, ,, August 1.
 1827 Apr. 29—,, Alexander, s. of Thomas and Ellen—April 3.
 1829 Feb. 15—,, James, s. of Thomas and Mary—February 1.
 1830 Dec. 12—,, William, s. of Thomas and Mary Ellen—Nov. 27.
 1832 Nov. 4—,, Thos. Elliott, s. of Thos. and Mary Eliza—Oct. 11.

- 1835 Mar. 23—McKitterick, James, s. Thomas and Mary Ellen—March 4.
 1837 Aug. 17— " John s. " " August 2.
 1820 Apr. 2—Madole, Fanny, d. of Samuel Boyd, and Jane Madole.
 1831 June 16—Monahan, Matthew, s. of John, and Sarah Mackey—May 29.
 1832 Mar. 4—Morris, Mary Anne, d. of Ulysses and Margaret—Feb. 24.
 1834 Feb. 9— " Sarah, d. " " Jan. 30.
 1822 July 8—Morton, Elizabeth, d. of James and Catherine—July 2.
 1839 Aug. 11— " Henry, s. of Henry and Ellen—July 29.
 1835 Sep. 13—Mullen, Mary Jane, d. of Richard and Mary—September 5.
 1819 Oct. 25—Munro, Robert, s. of Robert.
 1821 Apr. 29— " William, s. " "
 1823 Dec. 7— " Thomas, s. " " December 4.
 1828 Dec. 7— " Richard, s. of Robert and Bessie—December 4.
 1832 Mar. 18— " Elizabeth, d. Robert and Elizabeth—March 11.
 1834 July 6— " John, s. " " —January 23.
 1837 Apr. 9— " Joseph, s. " " April 1.
 1832 July 16—Murphy, Anne, d. of Bernard, and Anne Martin.
 1824 May 30—Murphy, Judith, d. of Thomas and Margaret—May 17.
 1831 Nov. 26— " James, s. of James and Margaret—Nov. 22.
 1830 Feb. 6—Mustard, Jennet, d. of David and Catherine—Jan. 9.
 1824 Sep. 26—Noble, Mary, d. of Arthur and Elizabeth—September 18.
 1828 Feb. 24—Nugent, Michael, s. of Michael and Catherine—Feb. 6.
 1833 Sep. 11—Oldfield, Letitia Anne, d. of Henry and Letitia—June 23.
 1820 Sep. 3—Petty, Mary Anne, d. of Joseph and Mary.
 1825 Aug. 20— " James, s. " " May 20.
 1824 Aug. 15— " Mary, d. of Henry and Anne—August 8.
 1826 May 28— " Joseph, s. " " May 12.
 1831 Apr. 24— " Henrietta, d. (late) " April 13.
 1835 Dec. 13—Pierce, Joshua, s. of Alexander and Margaret—Nov. 10.
 1837 Aug. 6— " Anne, d. " " August 5.
 1837 Nov. 19— " Jane, d. of Edward and Agnes—Nov. 1.
 1839 Feb. 24— " Martha, d. of Edward and Jane—Feb. 23.
 1820 Dec. 13—Plunket, Catherine, d. of Rev. Thos. and Louisa J.—Nov. 22.
 1823 Oct. 16— " Emily Anne, d. " " " Sep. 22.
 1828 Oct. 11—Pomeroy Green, Rawdon Foster, s. of Anne and Wm—Aug. 2.
 1820 June 28—Pound, John.
 1831 Feb. 27—Quin, Catherine, d. of John and Mary—Feb. 19.
 1833 May 26—Quinsey, Anne, d. of Joseph and Ellen—May 21.
 1830 Aug. 13—Rainson, Mary Ellen, d. of Thos. and Elizabeth—Aug. 1.
 1836 Mar. 13—Ransom, Margt., d. of Alexander and Margaret—Feb. 21.
 1825 May 15—Read, Alexander, s. of Alex. and Anne—May 13.
 1837 Jan. 14—Richardson, Anna Maria, d. of Thos. and Anne—Dec. 21.
 1827 Dec. 16—Rinnet, Mary, d. of Jailor and Eliza—Dec. 9.
 1834 Sep. 14—Rigby, Mary, d. of Wm. and Mary—September 13.
 1835 Dec. 6— " Samuel, s. " " December 3.
 1837 June 11— " Edward, s. of Wm. and Mary—June 5.
 1838 Oct. 14— " Ellen, d. of " " Sep. 29.
 1836 Mar. 6— " Jane, d. of Edward and Anne Burke—Feb. 29.
 1829 Sep. 11—Robinson, Jane, d. of Wm. and Mary Anne—Sep. 14.
 1838 Sep. 9—Rodeley, William, s. of Robt. and Marsalla—August 1.
 1821 Oct. 7—Row, Sarah Hulbert, d. of John Row & Mary Morris—July 6.
 1828 Apr. 23—Russell, Henrietta, d. of Wm. and Sarah—March 18.
 1837 Apr. 16—Ruxton, George William, s. of George and Mary—April 2.
 1824 Mar. 22—Semple, Robert, s. of John and Eleanor—March 12.
 1827 Dec. 20— " Ellen, d. " " December 1.
 1835 Dec. 20—Sherlock, John, s. of Samuel and Eliza—November 31.
 1838 Jan. 28— " Samuel, s. " " Dec. 29, 1837.

- 1857 Sep. 21—Collins, John, to Hannah Matilda Hilling.
 1832 Feb. 20—Cooke, Thomas, to Julia Hillock.
 1857 Oct. 5—Cooke, James, to Lucy Bolton.
 1848 Aug. 22—Copeland, John, Drumcar, to Jane Ogilvie.
 1870 May 24—Coulter, Robert, Dundalk, to Eliza Murphy.
 1844 Nov. 14—Cranston, Henry, Louth, to Jane Hunter, Kilsaran.
 1855 Dec. 29—Crilly, Arthur, Dundalk, to Margaret Harrison.
 1869 June 2—Cuffe, John, Milestown, to Briget M'Gahan.
 1894 Nov. 15—Douglas, Rev. John Harvie, Manor House, Abbotsbury, to
 Helena Cordelia Garstin, d. of J. R. Garstin, D.L.,
 Braganstown.
 1901 Aug. 13—Douglas, Joseph Anderson, Balbriggan, to Edith, d. of
 John Collins.
 1847 Aug. 5—Eden, Henry A., Coolderry Common, to Mrs. Julia Dunne.
 1861 June 5—Flood, Patrick, to Anne M'Kitterick.
 1833 Sep. 16—Franks, George, to Anne M'Evin.
 1818 Dec. 8—Gay, John, Collon, to Anne Ross.
 1837 June 12—Geale, John, to Catherine Murdock.
 1906 Dec. 29—Gethin, Captain Richard Walter St. Lawrence, son of Sir
 R. Gethin, Bart., to Helen Frances Beatrice Thornhill,
 dau. of W. B. Thornhill.
 1846 Oct. 13—Gibson, John, to Ellen Irwin.
 1866 Mar. 7—Gibson, Thomas, to Mary Nolan.
 1874 Oct. 17—Gibson, Jos., to Mrs. Hannah Mulroy, formerly Morgan.
 1850 Oct. 18—Goodwin, Michael, to Harriet Collins.
 1874 July 22—Goodlow, Stephen, to Matilda Kelly.
 1840 Feb. 29—Govers, George, to Louisa H. Buffy.
 1870 Sep. 1—Greer, Daniel, Coastguard, to Sarah Davison.
 1841 Feb. 11—Hamilton, Robert, to Margaret Petty.
 1898 Apr. 28—Hardy, John Maxwell, Blackrock, to Nannie Bleakly.
 1855 Aug. 25—Harrison, Edward, Dundalk, to Maria Talbot.
 1859 Aug. 28—Harvey, Thomas, to Elizabeth Dornan.
 1830 Feb. 13—Hewerdine, William, Rath, to Alice Cunningham.
 1857 Mar. 9—Hill, Edward, Dundalk, to Fanny Bolton.
 1822 June 6—Hoe, Peter, to Anne Coleman.
 1826 May 10—Howell, Philip, to Isabella Geddes, Dromiskin.
 1833 Dec. 5—Howell, Thomas, to Anne Soye.
 1835 Dec. 11—Howell, Richard, Drumcar, to Catherine Quin.
 1861 Mar. 4—Howell, Samuel, to Alice Hughes.
 1867 June 1—Howell, Robert, to Mary Murphy.
 1831 Mar. 17—Humphries, John Carlisle, to Letitia Martin.
 1832 Jan. 30—Hunter, Henry, to Pauline Byrne.
 1856 July 19—Hunter, Jas., Ardee, to Sarah Stratton, Seabank.
 1825 July 7—Hyland, Thomas, to Mary Clark.
 1857 Dec. 21—Jefferson, John, Creggan, to Eliza Baile.
 1907 Jan. 22—Jolliffe, George, to Araminta Wehrly, Dundalk.
 1820 May 12—Jordan, John, to Mrs. Mary Stafford.
 1830 Aug. 25—Keegan, Thomas, to Margaret Duffy.
 1832 Nov. 11—Kegan, Alexander, Collon, to Sarah Kelly.
 1867 Dec. 9—Kelly, William, to Marianne Phillips.
 1879 June 13—Kelly, George, to Jane Goucher.
 1903 Nov. 3—King, John Edward, to Eliza Officier M'Ewen.
 1844 Apr. 11—Kirwan, Denis, Donagh Patrick, Co. Galway, to Anne
 Macan.
 1854 July 22—Lee, Francis W. to Sarah Harrison.
 1877 Aug. 7—Macan, Arthur, Drumcassel, to Mary Louisa, d. of Lieut.-
 Col. W. Bellingham.
 1833 Jan. 14—Markey, Laurence, to Mary Short.

- 1843⁷ July 18—M'Cabe, James, to Bridget Reynolds, Port.
 1866⁷ Apr. 18—M'Clane, James, to Mary Jane Baile.
 1865⁷ Sep. 14—M'Connell, Adam, Dundalk, to Sarah Treadwell.
 1877⁷ June 26—M'Dowell, James Bateman, Carlingford, to Margt. Kelly.
 1841 July 21—M'Elroy, James, to Anne Bredin.
 1891 Aug. 27—M'Kenna, Aaron, to Anne Gallagher, Dublin.
 1898 Dec. 28—M'Kenna, Wm. Robert, to Martha Bleakly.
 1842 June 2—Moore, Arthur, to Ellen King.
 1835 July 1—Mulholland, Nathaniel, Seapattrick, to Sarah Brannagan.
 1888 Jan. 17—Nixon, Josephus, to Elizabeth Burke.
 1822 Sep. 24—Peebles, John, M.D., to Anne Bellingham.
 1858 Mar. 31—Phillips, Thos., Seabank, to Elizabeth Goodlow.
 1877 Mar. 29—Phillips, Alexander, Killylea, to Elizabeth Nolan.
 1838 Apr. 17—Pierce, Edward, to Jane Beatty.
 1819 Oct. 26—Plunket, Rev. Thomas, to Louisa Jane Foster.
 1832 Apr. 27—Reid, James, to Jane Trotter, Collon.
 1828 Nov. 18—Robinson, William, to Mary Anne Wills.
 1867 May —Robinson, Geo. Grindall, Newtowndarver, to Annie Lindsay.
 1827 Nov. 1—Rogers, Thos., Collon, to Sarah Manning, Stabannon.
 1869 Mar. 11—Russell, Lt. John Cecil, to Hester Frances, d. of Rev. Chas. Thornhill, Milestown.
 1884 Apr. 4—Savage, Joseph, to Sarah Jane Clarke.
 1905 Sep. 25—Sidebottom, Walter, Wakefield, to Ada Redding.
 1842 Apr. 2—Singleton, George, St. James', London, to Eliza Anne Willison.
 1831 Nov. 24—Skelly, James, to Susan Higginson.
 1836 Oct. 25—Smith, Major John, to Maryanne Woolsey, Milestown.
 1884 Sep. 22—Smith, Arthur, to Sarah Anne M'Gahey.
 1826 Nov. 23—Stratton, George, to Elizabeth Brannagan.
 1825 Apr. 3—Simpson, Lyndsay, to Helen Corder.
 1858 Dec. 2—Talbot, John, to Mrs. Martha M'Kee.
 1863 July 23—Talbot, John, to Eliza Ranson.
 1838 July 3—Thornhill, Rev. Chas., Diddington, Hunts, to Margaret Woolsey.
 1856 Aug. 14—Thornhill, Rev. Wm., to Helen Jameson, d. of late John Woolsey.
 1840 Sep. 5—Treadwell, Thomas, to Catherine Allen.
 1886 Aug. 18—Treadwell, Thomas, to Mary Elizabeth Harvey.
 1898 Apr. 14—Tuffin, Frederick, Cudworth, Yorks, to Charlotte Eleanor Redding.
 1844⁷ Oct. ¹⁵—Turner, Adam, Dundalk, to Letitia Branagan.
 1879 Jan. 11—Vaughan, James, to Jane Baile.
 1841 " " —Wandesforde, John Butler Southwell Clarke, Castlecomer, to Emily Selina Frances M'Clintock, Drumcar.
 1881 Aug. 31—Warrick, Samuel, Milestown, to Mary Sandes.
 1841 Oct. 16—Willis Rev. Henry de Laval, Limerick, to Mary Anne Woolsey.
 1831 Jan. 17—Wilson, Henry, to Margaret Morton.

CROSS INDEX OF MARRIAGES FOR WOMEN'S NAMES.

Allen	—see Treadwell.	Blakeney	—see Buckley.
Baile	„ Baile, Jefferson.	Bleakly	„ Hardy, M'Kenna.
	„ M'Clane, Vaughan.	Bolton	„ Hill, Cooke.
Barriskill	„ Bates.	Brannagan	„ Carroll, Mulholland,
Beatty	„ Pierce.		„ Stratton, Turner.
Bellingham	„ Brooke, Butler.	Bredin	„ M'Elroy.
	„ Macan, Peebles.	Buffy	„ Govers.

Burke	—see Nixon.	M'Gahey	„ Smith.
Clarke	„ Caffrey, Savage, Hyland.	M'Kee	„ Talbot.
Coleman	„ Hoey.	M'Kitterick	„ Flood.
Collins	„ Douglas, Goodwin	Maguire	„ Clendinning.
Cordner	„ Symson.	Manning	„ Rogers.
Cunningham	„ Hewerdine.	Martin	„ Humphries.
Davison	„ Greer.	Morgan	„ Gibson.
Dornan	„ Harvey.	Morton	„ Wilson.
Duffy	„ Keegan.	Mulroy	„ Gibson.
Dunne	„ Eden.	Murdoch	„ Geale.
Fitzsimons	„ Armstrong.	Murphy	„ Coulter, Howell.
Foster	„ Plunket.	Nolan	„ Gibson, Phillips.
Gallagher	„ M'Kenna.	Ogilvie	„ Copeland.
Garstin	„ Douglas.	Petty	„ Adams, Hamilton.
Geddes	„ Howell.	Phillips	„ Kelly.
Goodlow	„ Phillips.	Quin	„ Howell.
Goucher	„ Kelly.	Rainey	„ Brownlow.
Harrison	„ Crilly, Lee.	Ransom	„ Talbot.
Hanlon	„ Clarke.	Redding	„ Sidebottom, Tuffin.
Harvey	„ Treadwell.	Reynolds	„ M'Cabe.
Henderson	„ Beatty.	Ross	„ Gay.
Higginson	„ Skelly.	Sandes	„ Warrick.
Hilling	„ Collins.	Semple	„ Arthur.
Hillock	„ Cooke.	Sexton	„ Burgess.
Hughes	„ Howell.	Short	„ Markey.
Hunter	„ Cranston.	Smith	„ Brannagan.
Irwin	„ Gibson.	Stafford	„ Jordan.
Kelly	„ Goodlow, Keegan, M'Dowell.	Stratton	„ Bell, Hunter.
King	„ Moore.	Soye	„ Howell.
Lindsay	„ Robinson.	Talbot	„ Harrison.
		Thornhill	„ Gethin, Russell.
		Treadwell	„ M'Connell.
		Trotter	„ Reid.
Macan	—see Kirwan.	Watson	„ Baile.
M'Cabe	„ Carr.	Wehrly	„ Jolliffe.
M'Clintock	„ Wandesforde.	Weir	„ Byrne.
M'Dowell	„ Campbell.	Willison	„ Singleton.
M'Evin	„ Franks.	Wills	„ Robinson.
M'Gahan	„ Cuffe.	Woolsey	„ Smith, Thornhill (2)
M'Ewen	„ King.		Willis.

Burials.

N.B.—These Extracts are taken from the Parish Register, Castlebellingham. Extracts from other sources are shown in square brackets. The No. following the name is the age in years. d.—died.

The burials are chiefly of Protestants, and probably took place in the churchyard, Castlebellingham. As a rule Roman Catholics bury in Kilsaran—and no record was kept of their burials—and Protestants in Castlebellingham, but both churchyards were for the use of parishioners of all denominations.

1840 Mar. 20—Allen, Samuel.

1849 May 11— „ Edward John, 5.

1878 Aug. 11—Armstrong, Anne, Lynns, 75.

1824 Feb. 14—Arthur, James, 42.

1842 Dec. 16— „ Mrs. Eliza, 26.

1853 May 7— „ Margaret, Drogheda, 39.

1853 Sep. 7—	Arthur, James, Dundalk, 39.
1866 July 31—	„ Margaret Elizabeth, Dundalk, infant.
1867 Feb. 25—	„ Catherine, Browncross, Oldtown, Co. Dublin, 55.
1870 Oct. 15—	„ Nicholas Francis, Malahide.
1874 Jan. 25—	„ William.
1872 Jan. 2—	Baile, Richard, 16.
1891 Dec. 19—	„ Joseph, 3.
1900 May 28—	„ Thomas, 75.
1901 Feb. 24—	„ Esther, Seabank, 64.
1901 Mar. 1—	„ Eleanor, 75.
1892 June 3—	„ Mary, 68. [<i>Tombstone Inscriptions</i>].
1844 Aug. 27—	Barnewell, Dame Mary Jane, 76.
1843 Nov. 14—	Barrett, Mary, 2.
1888 Apr. 8—	Barriskill, James, 83.
1869 Dec. 29—	„ Elizabeth, 40.
1823 Apr. 8—	Bashford, Mrs. Mary, Ardee, 24.
1850 Mar. 24—	Bates, James.
1852 Aug. 6—	„ Georges, 10.
1857 Apr. 12—	„ John, 5.
1863 Feb. 7—	„ Isaac, 15.
1869 May 9—	„ Emma, 14.
1871 Apr. 17—	„ John, 63.
1884 Feb. 20—	„ Elizabeth, 75.
1868 Mar. 17—	Beattie, Elizabeth, Grangebellew, 80.
1851 Aug. 30—	Beaty, Guy, 63.
1846 July 17—	Bell, Mary, 40.
1818 Sep. 4—	Bellingham, Mildred (?) B.
1820 July 5—	„ Susan, 23 [d. at Marseilles June 12].
1826 Nov. 13—	„ Sir Wm., Bart, 71 [d. October 27].
1835 Dec. 4—	„ Alice, 86 [d. November 29].
1844 Jan. 18—	„ Hester Frances, Lady, 81.
1854 June 10—	„ Thomas Edward, 5 months.
1857 Oct. 14—	„ Mabel Sophia, 18.
1887 Jan. 8—	„ Arabella, 78.
1900 Mar. 12—	„ Sydney, 91.
1903 Jan. 23—	„ William Johnston, 84.

[Besides those registered as above it has been ascertained that the following members of the BELLINGHAM family were also interred in the family vault:—

1669	—	„	Mrs. Henry (mother of Colonel Thomas). See p. 48
1676 d. Feb. 5—	„	„	Henry. See p. 48.
1720 d. Jan. 6—	„	„	Abigail (Mrs. Thomas). See p. 54.
1721 d. Sep. 12—	„	„	Thomas.
1818 d. Sep. 7—	„	„	Mrs. Anne, 78.
1839 d. Jan. 3—	„	„	Lucy.
1821	—	„	Henry.
1822	—	„	Eliza.
1826	—	„	John.
1883 d. June 2—	„	„	Matilda.

It also appears that the following were interred in the graveyard see Appendix: *Tombstone Inscriptions*.

1758 d Apr 21—	Bellingham, Anne, dau. of Thomas.
1758 d July 10—	„ Mrs. Mary, wife of Henry.

And it is probable—as appears from Appendix *Wills* that the following were also interred there:—

- 1739 —Bellingham, Henry, Drogheda (in vault).
 1755 — „ Henry, Castlebellingham (in vault).
 1770 — „ Abigail, dau. of Thomas].
- 1833 Aug. 27—Belton, William, 29.
 1844 Apr. 9—Bevan, Evan.
 1839 Nov. 7—Bingham, Margaret.
 1881 Feb. 23— „ Jane.
 1885 Jan. 30— „ George, 84.
 1844 Jan. 25—Black, Elizabeth, infant.
 1855 Sep. 14— „ Mary, Charlestown, 44.
 1881 Feb. 28— „ John, 46.
 1888 Apr. 16—Blair, Robert, 36.
 1880 July 23—Bleakly, Rhoda Ellen, 3.
 1898 Oct. 12— „ Samuel Erwin, 49.
 1835 June 25—Bolton, John.
 1835 July 6— „ Joseph, 17.
 1872 Oct. 11— „ John, 74.
 1840 Jan. 18—Brannagan, Sarah Jane, 1.
 1844 Apr. 4— „ Margaret, 24.
 1854 Oct. 31— „ Sarah, Seaview, 72.
 1858 Mar. 15— „ William.
 1873 Nov. 14— „ John, Seaview.
 1847 Dec. 28—Bredin, Hester, 35.
 1831 May 24—Browne, Michael, 80.
 1832 July 20—Burgess, Elizabeth.
 1834 Jan. 6— „ Catherine, Drumcar, 37.
 1833 Dec. 30—Burton, Luke, 17.
 1901 Dec. 11—Butler, Cecil, Milestown, 55.
 1820 June 20—Cairnes, Lieut. John.
 1818 Nov. 3— „ Elizabeth, infant.
 1831 Aug. 15— „ Mary, 40.
 1828 Feb. 23—Campbell, Rebecca, Dromin, 67.
 1843 June 7— „ Martha.
 [1817 d. Oct. 6—Carroll, Peter, Woodpark, Dunleer, 47, and his three children; see *Tombstone Inscriptions*].
- 1848 June 3—Cassidy, Samuel, 30.
 1850 Nov. 9— „ Isaiah, 78.
 1854 Feb. 2— „ Margaret, 63.
 1842 Jan. 5—Clarke, Margaret, infant.
 1843 Dec. 7— „ Christopher.
 1845 Nov. 1— „ Margaret, infant.
 1859 May 9— „ Bridget, 19.
 1873 Dec. 4— „ Anne.
 1878 Oct. 23— „ Philip.
 [1732 —Clerke, Alice; see Appendix: *Wills*].
- 1889 July 21—Codd, Mary Anne, 65.
 1864 May 2—Collins, Frederick, Milestown Cottage, infant.
 1868 Sep. 15— „ William Henry, infant.
 1873 Dec. 11— „ Maria, 32.
 1874 Jan. 30— „ Walter, infant.
 1875 Feb. 11— „ Henry John, 3.
 1897 Nov. 17— „ Alice Eliza, Seabank, 29.
 1898 Mar. 30— „ Charlotte Elizabeth, 22.
 1901 Dec. 16— „ John, 74.
 1898 Mar. 29—Compton, William Harvey, infant.

- 1900 June 18—Compton, Muriel Adelaide, infant.
 [1711 —Cox, Rev. Thos., R. of Killenchoole and Darver—*Isaac Butler's MS. and Tombstone Inscriptions*].
- 1882 June 3—Cross, Sarah, 64.
 1857 Oct. 22—Cumming, Olivia Maria, 2.
 1858 Nov. 25— „ Georgina Eccles, infant.
 1867 Mar. 7—Daly, Maryanne, 15.
 1851 Mar. 4—Darcy, James, 21.
 1898 Dec. 8—Davison, Jane, 84.
 1906 May 9—Dawson, John William, 47.
 1858 Mar. 21—Delessert, Maria.
 1843 Feb. 27—Doherty, Margaret, 71.
 1896 Apr. 21—Donnan, Edward, 80.
 1902 Sep. — „ Arthur, infant.
 1905 Mar. 1— „ Mrs., 84.
 1852 June 24—Donoghue, Elizabeth, Georgina infant.
 1890 June 8—Duffy, Christina, 75.
 1843 Mar. 6—Duncan, John, 45.
 1850 Aug. 29— „ Anne, St. Peter's, Drogheda, 82.
 1862 Apr. 16— „ James, Scrabbie, Co. Cavan, 60.
 1863 Dec. 20— „ Rev. Joseph, Kylemore, Co. Galway, 61.
 1868 Dec. 5— „ Rachel, Sandymount, 64.
 1884 May 25— „ Mary Anne, Dundalk, 84.
 1888 Apr. 8—Dysart, Sarah, Dromin, 107 [Query: buried in Stabannon?].
 1894 Feb. 19— „ Thomas, Ardee, 80 [do. ?].
 1841 Nov. 7—Ellice, James, 34.
 1844 Apr. 27—Evins, James.
 1853 June 7—Finlay, William, Dromiskin, 6.
 1880 Nov. 14— „ Hester, 65.
 1834 Feb. 16—Franks, Mary.
 [1720 —Gernon, Edw., Milltown; see Appendix: *Wills*]
- 1851 Feb. 27—Gerrard, John Samuel, 1.
 1829 Mar. 10—Gibson, John, Scotland.
 1846 Aug. 26— „ Joseph (? 1844).
 1846 Apr. 10— „ Margaret.
 1866 May 21— „ Mary, 24.
 1871 Aug. 7— „ Maria, 56.
 1895 Nov. 1— „ Ellen, 92.
 1849 Apr. 11—Gibton, Elizabeth, 7.
 1849 May 22— „ Mary, 17.
 1851 Feb. 25—Goodlow, David, 29.
 1852 July 4— „ Sarah, Seabank, 82.
 1854 Nov. 27— „ Mary, 77.
 1872 Nov. 26— „ Jacob, Seabank, 54.
 1880 June 19— „ Anne.
 1880 Dec. 31— „ Stephen, 73.
 1894 Nov. 4— „ Matilda, 43.
 1898 Dec. 24— „ Jane.
 1900 Apr. 8— „ Stephen, 52.
 [1848 July 10— „ Mary Jane, 23; see *Tombstone Inscriptions*.]
- 1858 Nov. 1—Goodwin, Michael, Railway Station, Drumleck, 32.
 1858 Nov. 25— „ Harriett, 32.
 1883 Dec. 10—Goucher, Ellen, 21.
 1905 Apr. 8— „ Edwin, Seabank, 37.
 1853 Dec. 30—Graham, Robert, infant.
 1856 Nov. 15— „ Catherine, 6.
 1856 Nov. 16— „ David, infant.

- [1700 —Gwither, Charles, M.D.—see *Isaac Butler's MS. and Inscriptions.*]
- 1853 May 16—Hail, John, Seabank, 56.
 1891 July —Hamilton, William Wellington, 81.
 1870 May 19—Hansard, Lewis, 80.
 1855 Jan. 22—Harrison, John, Monaghan, 61.
 1861 Feb. 3—Harvey, Mary Elizabeth, Riverstown, infant.
 1875 Mar. 2— „ Edward John, Drumcar, 10.
 1880 Oct. —Haws, Thomas Richard, infant.
 1884 June 30—Hawes, John Stephen, infant.
 [1822 d.Au.30—Hoey, Bryan, 83; see *Tombstone Inscriptions.*]
 1880 Jan. 24—Howell, Robert.
 1905 Apr. 5— „ Robert, 81.
 1792 Mar. 10—Hughes, Henry, Castlebellingham.
 1808 — „ Mary; see *Tombstone Inscriptions.*
 1874 Sep. 7—Hunter, Isabella.
 1838 Jan. 1—Hynes, Hester, 45.
 1841 Aug. 9—Irwin, Jane.
 1844 June 13— „ Elizabeth.
 1849 Oct. 25— „ Margaret, 23.
 1839 July 9—James, Anne.
 1831 May 1—Jameson, Henry, infant.
 [1877 d.Mar.29—Jeffers, Francis, Drumleck, 49
 1865 d. Dec. 25— „ Anna Mary, infant.
 1889 d. Nov. 29— „ Frances E., 33; see *Tombstone Inscriptions.*]
 1877 Apr. 24—Kelliher, Emma Louisa, infant.
 1885 Nov. 28— „ Ella Frances, infant.
 1841 Jan. 18—Kelly, Samuel, infant.
 1846 May 16— „ Catherine, 57.
 1847 Dec. 1— „ Thomas, 60.
 1873 Jan. 11— „ Joseph, 85.
 1885 Nov. 20— „ George.
 1885 May 6— „ George, 38.
 1889 Mar. 28— „ Jane, 79.
 1906 May 12—King, Alfred Thomas, infant.
 1906 „ „ — „ John William, „
 1872 Feb. 24—Kirwan, Denis, Castle Hacket, 63.
 1901 Aug. 28— „ Anna M., „ 86.
 1838 Mar. 2—Lambart, Julia, 47.
 1844 Apr. 28—Leach, Daniel.
 1851 Apr. 23—Lee, Sarah, 44.
 1875 Dec. 10— „ Francis, 60.
 1888 July 15— „ Francis, 31.
 1904 Oct. 29— „ Sarah, 84.
 1855 May 27—Linch, Anne, alias Munroe. Kilsaran.
 1848 Mar. 11—Macan, Major Thomas, 79.
 1854 Nov. 30— „ Mrs. Mary J., Castle Hacket, 76.
 1875 Feb. 22—MacBrien, William John Henry, 6.
 1879 Mar. 20— „ Nathaniel Alexander, 17.
 1879 May 11— „ William Henry, infant.
 1845 June 10—M'Dowell, Jane, 57.
 1845 Aug. 17— „ Isabella, 31.
 1821 Apr. 25—M'Elroy, John, Annagassan.
 1834 Mar. 30— „ Maryanne, 23.
 1838 July 27— „ Charles, Stabannon.
 1846 — „ James W.
 1866 Sep. 19—MacFarlane, George Edward, 7.

- 1860 Jan. 31—M'Kee, Henry, 21.
 1877 Dec. 14— „ Georgina, 31.
 1834 Feb. 4—M'Kenna, William, 6.
 1849 May 8— „ Philip.
 1887 May 12— „ James, Kilsaran, 21.
 1890 Aug. 29— „ Maxwell, „ 32.
 1890 Nov. 5— „ Anne, „ 59.
 1905 Oct. 17— „ Samuel Richard, Dromenagh, 2.
 1907 July 14— „ Adeline, Kilsaran, infant.
 [1784 d. July 4—M'Laughlin, Peter, 63.
 1788 d. Mar. 29— „ Margaret, 52.
 1797 d. Mar. 22— „ Peter, 33 ; see *Tombstone Inscriptions*].
 1825 Mar. 12—Miller, Mrs. Abigail, 77.
 1848 Mar. 1—Miller, Mary Anne, 35.
 1829 —Morgan, ———, 71.
 1833 July 29—Morgan, Richard, Dromiskin, 34.
 1858 Apr. 14— „ James „ 64.
 1859 Jan. 15— „ Catherine, Lurgangreen, 65.
 1831 Mar. 27—Morton, John.
 1840 Feb. 26— „ Widow, 84.
 1900 Feb. 9—Muggeridge, Ralph, Annagassan, infant.
 1847 Dec. 12—Mulhall, Alexander.
 1854 Sep. 26— „ „ infant.
 1862 Dec. 18— „ John Matthew, 17.
 1865 Oct. 8— „ Henry, 2.
 1835 Apr. 1—Mullen, Richard, Policeman, 28.
 1832 Feb. 9—Munro, Robert, 79.
 1883 June 7—Murphy, Thomas, 89.
 1900 Aug. 12— „ Jane, 99..
 1894 Mar. 9—Muske, George, 54.
 1900 Dec. 4— „ Ernest Patrick, 17.
 1905 Feb. 25— „ Charles George, 18.
 1867 Jan. 15—Nolan, Charles, 17.
 1881 Apr. 21— „ Charles, 64.
 1825 June 3—Parkes, Mrs. Elizabeth, Dundalk.
 1864 Mar. 12—Pepper, Maria, 45.
 1866 Mar. 10— „ John, 1.
 1878 June 20— „ Adam, Drumleck, 69.
 1867 Sep. 6—Peters, Mary, Greenmount, 68.
 1825 Aug. 15—Petty, James.
 1829 Jan. 17— „ Mary, infant.
 1832 Aug. 25— „ John.
 1831 Mar. 29— „ Henry, 35.
 1831 Nov. 13— „ Henrietta, infant.
 1840 Nov. 27— „ Thomas.
 1858 Nov. 20— „ William, Dunleer, 35.
 [1797 d. Sep. 19— „ John, 84.
 1805 d. June 25— „ Isabella, 75.
 1828 d. June 18— „ Joseph, 65.
 1830 d. Aug. 23— „ John, 31.
 1850 — „ William—*Tombstone Inscriptions*].
 1841 Nov. 11—Phillips, James.
 1838 Mar. 13—Pierce, Jane, 18.
 [1783 d. June 4—Powderly, Patrick.
 1807 d. Mar. 11— „ Catherine.
 1811 d. Nov. 26— „ Thomas, 35—*Tombstone Inscriptions*].
 1867 Aug. 13—Price, Margaret.
 1840 Oct. 6—Quin, ———.

- 1841 Dec. 6—Ransom, Margaret.
 1841 Dec. 28— „ Joseph, Dromiskin.
 1887 Mar. 22—Reynett, Olivia, 82.
 1834 Dec. 7—Rigby, Mary, infant.
 1849 Apr. —Robinson, ———.
 1847 Dec. 28—Rynard, Margaret, 21.
 1862 Feb. 20— „ James, 77.
 1888 June 15—Savage, James, 27.
 1835 Oct. 18—Semple, Ellen, 8.
 1856 May 16— „ Ellen, Drogheda, 66 [*“ Eleanor ” Tomb. Ins.*].
 1857 Mar. 5— „ John, Drogheda, 77.
 1861 Aug. 25— „ Frances, Ballsgrove, infant.
 1866 Mar. 29— „ Francis, „ „
 1872 Nov. 18— „ John, Dundalk, 2.
 1874 Oct. 18— „ Isabella „ 14.
 1844 May 30—Smith, Margaret, 37.
 1861 Jan. 4— „ John, Bengal Artillery, 30.
 1881 Apr. 6— „ Marianne, near Rugby, 68.
 1832 Oct. 23—Stafford, Anne, 41.
 1885 Nov. 12—Steele, James, 68.
 1869 May 1—Stratton, George, Seabank, 73.
 1877 June 7— „ Elizabeth, „ 75.
 1882 Apr. 19— „ Letitia „ 28.
 [1839 d. No. 3—Sweeney, Capt. Roger, 50.
 1843 d. Apr. 20—Sweeny, Georgina Fielding, 19, *Tombstone Inscriptions*].
 1850 July 1—Sweeny, Major James, 24 [should be “ 74 ”].
 1860 June 5—Sweeney, ———, 87.
 1857 Apr. 17—Talbot, John George, 12.
 1859 Mar. 22— „ Henry, 8.
 1861 Nov. 21— „ Martha, 48.
 1870 May 23— „ James, 29.
 1873 Apr. 1— „ Thomas, 30.
 1877 July 27— „ John, 67.
 [179— —Tandy, James Napper, grandson of Henry Hughes Tradition also relates that his grandfather, the celebrated James Napper Tandy was buried here; see *Tomb. Ins.*]
 1852 June 3—Thompson, Susan, 23.
 1870 July 19— „ Jane, Dromiskin, 74.
 1871 July 29— „ Robert, „ 82.
 [1832 d. Se. 23—Thompson, Quintin Wm O'Bryen Drury, 22—*Tomb. Ins.*].
 1872 Sep. 21—Thornhill, Rev. Wm (R. of Offord Darcy), Milestown, 51.
 1877 July 11— „ Margaret, Milestown, 61.
 1881 Sep. 5— „ Rev. Chas., „ 68.
 1900 Sep. 11— „ Col. Chas., The Crescent, 61.
 1822 Apr. 23—Tipping, Thomas, infant.
 1848 Apr. 13—Treadwell, Thomas.
 1885 Jan. 14— „ Catherine, 74.
 1885 Jan. 25— „ Rosanne, 37.
 1837 — —Trouton, ———.
 1825 Jan. 12—Wade, Daniel, 67.
 1883 Oct. 6—Walker, Henry, 55.
 1883 Dec. 16— „ Mary, 41.
 1883 Dec. 27— „ Richard Solomon, 18.
 1829 Feb. 11—Waters, Deborah, 42.
 1849 Nov. 24—White, Henry, 64.
 1828 Dec. 13—Willison, George, 43.
 1840 — — „ H. [*Tomb. Ins.* has “ James, d. Feb. 23, aged 26”]

- 1841 — —Willison, Mary Anne, 20.
 [1797 d. Ap. 26—Wilson (? Willison), Mrs. Anne—in Bellingham vault].
 1833 Apr. 24—Wilson, Edward, Infant.
 1840 Mar. 3— „ Elizabeth, 25.
 1846 Dec. 11— „ Jane, 67.
 1858 Apr. 16— „ Joseph, 58.
 1859 Nov. 3— „ Elizabeth Sophia, Dundalk, 2.
 1867 June 9— „ Edward, Lusk, 35.
 1867 Oct. 14— „ Elizabeth, 65.
 1876 Jan. 17— „ John, 85.
 1818 — —Woolgar, Charles, 26.
 1816 May 2—Woolsey, John.
 1853 Aug. 6— „ John, Milestown, 71.
 1862 Apr. 15— „ Janet, 72 [*Tombstone Inscription* has “1861”].
 1865 Oct. 10— „ Frances Rose, 40.
 1870 Nov. 16— „ Elizabeth Lucy, 26.
 1887 May 16— „ William, Milestown, 67.
 1887 May 28— „ John, Castle Cosey, 56.
 1905 Aug. 22— „ Anna, Milestown, 76.
 [1838 d. Se. 28— „ Hester Frances Bellingham, 15; see *Tomb Ins.*]

STABANNON PARISH.

The Register of Stabannon, the oldest belonging to the Union, was begun by Rev. Robert Houghton, Vicar, who died in 1699. The first book is imperfect; there is one entry of the year 1688, and the next year in which an entry occurs is 1696. The Register seems to have been kept continuously till 1754, but there is one entry of a later date, 1765. Baptisms Marriages and Burials are recorded therein promiscuously; but the Register was evidently begun on a peculiar plan, a page being given for the first letter of each *Christian* name. Some of these pages are missing and some are imperfect, and this arrangement was not adhered to in later years.

The second Register contains Baptisms from 1782 to 1883, and Marriages from 1778 to 1875.

In the following list the surnames are arranged in dictionary order and according to date, and the spelling of the original is adhered to. A very exact copy of this Register was made by Mr. John Ribton Garstin, D.L., V.-P.R.I.A., before it was transferred to the Record Office and is in his possession. It is enriched with notes of a most valuable character. The writing is difficult to read in places, and Mr. Garstin's copy sometimes differs from that of the Author. In those cases Mr. Garstin's readings are given in brackets.

Baptisms, to 1847.

- 1713 Mar. 7—Agar, ———
 1844 Mar. 17—Armstrong, David, s. of Wm. and Anne, Richardstown.
 1703 June 27—Ash, Wm., s. of Dudley and Mrs. Ann, Christianstown.
 1708 Aug. 3— „ Anne, d. „ „ „
 1713 Mar. 7— „ ——— d. „ „ „
 1715 Apr. 26— „ Alice, d. „ „ „
 1843 Jan. 10 (11)—Bagnal, George, s. of Wm. and Elizabeth, Toberdoney.
 1845 Oct. 5—Bates, Eliza Jane, d. of John and Elizabeth.
 1847 Oct. 17— „ Isaac, s. „ „ „
 1719 July 2—Bedlow, Elizabeth, d. of Richard and Jane.
 1797 June 13—Bell, Mary Anne, d. of John and Anne, Drumcashell.

1738	Mar. 27—	Bruerton, Thomas, s. of Wm. and Esther, Richardstown.
1739	May 9—	„ Esther, d. „ „ „
1740	Aug. 9—	„ Ann, d. „ „ „
1742	June 30—	„ William, s. „ „ „
1744	Oct. 3—	„ Sarah, d. „ „ „
1720	Aug. 14—	Brabazon, Susanna, d. of James and Elizabeth, Brag- (or 17) ganstown.
1733	June 3—	Blackwell, Susanna, d. of John and Priscilla, Roodstown.
1741	May 31—	„ Ann, d. „ „ „
1742-3	Jan 28—	„ Mary, d. „ „ „
1842	Nov. 27—	Black, Elizabeth, d. of John and Mary, Toberdoney.
1784	Feb. 1—	Boyd, Margt., d. of Henry and Francis of Dromgoolestown.
1787	Feb. 4—	„ William, s. „ „ „
1793	Sep. 20—	„ Elizabeth, d. „ „ „
1736	Oct. 6—	Buttery, Sarah, d. of John of Dawscastle.
1740	Oct. 29—	„ Michael, s. „ Bragganstown.
1820	Mar. 12—	Campbell, Ellen, d. of John and Catherine, Richardstown.
1704	Nov. 21—	Carroll, Thomas, s. of Thomas of Drumgooland.
1798	Jan. 21—	Collins, Bridget, d. of John and Bridget, Stabannon.
1801	Apr. 12—	„ Robert, s. „ „ „
1809	Sep. 17—	„ Elizabeth, d. „ „ Braganstown.
1821	Jan. 14—	„ Elizabeth, d. of George and Ann, Dromgoolestown
1823	May 6—	„ George, s. „ „ „
1801	June 7(? 9)—	Craven, Eleanor, d. of Thos. and Anne, Dromcashell.
1809	Aug. 28—	„ Thomas, s. „ „ „
1812	—	„ Sarah, d. „ „ „ b. Feb. 29
1787	June 3—	Crawley, Wm., s. of John and Elizabeth, Richardstown.
1797	June 11—	„ John, s. „ „ „
1840	Oct. 4—	„ Abigail, d. of Wm. and Abigail, Dromgoolstown.
1807	Feb. 5—	„ Mary Eleanor, d. of Jas. and Hester, Richardstown
1808	Dec. 20—	„ James, s. „ „ „
1810	July 29—	„ Robert, s. „ „ „
1812	May 3—	„ Hester, d. „ „ „
1814	May 8—	„ Joseph, s. „ „ „
1819	Oct. 6—	„ Sarah, d. „ „ „
1798	May 13—	„ ———, d. of Joseph of Richardstown.
1808	Mar. 24—	„ Richard, s. of Joseph and Martha.
1810	Nov. 25—	„ Jane, d. „ „ „
1813	Mar. 21—	„ John, s. „ „ „
1815	Oct. 1—	„ Robert, s. „ „ „
1818	June 6 (2)—	„ Martha, d. „ „ „
1805	Apr. 5—	„ Anastasia, Wm., Brereton, Joseph and George.
Received by Rev. R. Barker, Curate after Private Baptism.		
1837	Aug. 7—	„ Letitia, d. of Robt. and Agnes, Richardstown.
1841	Jan. 7—	„ James, s. „ „ „
1842	Dec. 6—	„ Hester, d. „ „ „
1842	May 29—	„ Matilda, d. of Robt. and Anne, Dromgoolstown.
1844	Mar. 8—	„ Anne, d. „ „ „
1846	Jun. 3—	„ Hester Jane, d. „ „ „
1821	Feb. 1—	Crothers, Elizabeth, d. of Samuel and Ann.
1820	Aug. 10—	Deed [or Ducl ?]—Thos., s. of Sam. & Mary, Killincarra [Parish near Bailieborough.
1696	Sep. 17—	Disney, William.
1698	Nov. 16—	„ Thomas.
1699-1700	Jan. 6—	„ Darkis, d. of Wm., Stabannon
1700-1	Feb. 2—	„ Elizabeth, d. „ „
1702-3	Jan. 25—	„ Eccles, s. „ „

- 1702 July 14—Disney, Wm., s. of Benoni, of Melvin in this Parish.
 1700 Dec. 15—Eagar, Susanna, d. of William, Roodstown
 1701 Jan. 12— „ Mary, d. „ „
 1705 July 6(?4)— „ Ann, d. „ „
 1711 Nov. 14— „ Alice, d. of Alexander and Eliza., Roodstown.
 1714 Dec. 1— „ Francis, s. „ „ „
 1718 July 20— „ Ann, d. „ „ „
 1720 Oct. 18— „ Elizabeth, d. „ „ „
 1721 Nov. 21— „ William, s. „ „ „
 1722 Dec. 26— „ Andrew, s. „ „ „
 1725 Oct. 27— „ Edward, s. „ „ „
 1727 Nov. 4— „ Alexander, s. „ „ „
 1730 Oct. 28— „ Susanna & Diana, twin ds. „ „
 1736-7 Feb. 7(9)— „ Elenor, d. „ „ „
 1749-50 Mar. 12— „ Susanna, d. of And. and Elizabeth, Roodstown.
 1782 Aug. 9—Eaton, Alexander, s. of Samuel and Ann, Toberdoney.
 1797 May 25— „ Samuel, s. of Thomas and Mary, Richardstown.
 1842 May 15— „ James, s. of Matthew and Frances, Charleville.
 1793 — —Elliott, Chas. George Augustus, s. of And. & Mary, Bawn.
 1832 Aug. 18— „ George, s. of Geo. and Frances, Drumcashell.
 1837 Sep. 9— „ Harriet, d. „ „ „
 1839 Apr. 18— „ Elizabeth, d. „ „ „
 1841 Oct. 28— „ Joseph John, s. „ „ „
 1843 Nov. 1— „ Charlotte, d. „ „ „
 1839 Apr. 18— „ Elizabeth, d. of Geo. & Martha, Arvagh, Co. Cavan
 1847 Mar. 21—Finegan, Olivia, d. of George and Olivia, Dromgoolestown.
 1737 Apr. 17—Fitzsimons, Ann, d. of Jas. and Catharine, Dromgoolestown.
 1796 Aug. 9—Garstin, Eliza, d. of Christophilus & Eliza, Bragganstown.
 1710 Sep. 1—Gernon, Laurence, s. of Geo. and Mary, Bragganstown.
 1714 Jan. 13—Griffith, Sarah, d. of John and Mary.
 „ „ „ — „ Bridget, d. „ „ „
 1702-3 Jan. 17—Hales, Mary, d. of James, Drumcashell.
 1818 July 19—Hall, Anastasia, d. of Thomas and Margaret.
 1825 Feb. 22—Harret, John, s. of Robert and Margt., Dromgoolestown.
 1826 July 16— „ Benjamin, s. „ „ „
 1708 Apr. 18—H(?)featherly, Thos., s. of Thos. and Joyce, Dromgoolestown
 1709 Dec. 25— „ Dorothy, d. „ „ „
 1719 Aug. 9—Healy, Mary, d. of John.
 1784 May 23—Heeney(? Henry), Robert, s. of Thos. and Jane, Drumcashell.
 1795 Jan. 10—Henry, Henry, s. of Alex. and Catherine, Richardstown.
 1820 June 18— „ John, s. of John & Anna Eliza, Richardstown.
 1824 May 23(? 3)— „ Sarah, d. „ „ „
 1825 Oct. 23— „ Alexander Dawson, s. „ „ „
 1827 Sep. 9— „ Francis Wm., s. „ „ „
 1829 July 24— „ James, s. „ „ „
 1831 Apr. 16— „ Catherine, d. „ „ „
 1698 July 4— „ Alice, d. „ „ „
 1701 Nov. 30—Hickie, Andrew, s. „ „ „
 1704 Apr. 5— „ Francis, s. „ „ „
 1708-9 Mar. 7— „ Henry, s. of Patrick and Mary.
 1736 Oct. 21—Holywood, Elenor, d. of John.
 1737-8 Jan 22— „ Sarah, d. „ „ „
 1699 Aug. 13—Holt, Elizabeth, d. of John, Drumcashell.
 1688 Mar. 12—Houghton, William } [? Children of Rev. R. Houghton,
 1696-7 Feb. 15— „ Delborah } Vicar.]
 1700 (?) Aug.— „ Henri }
 1782 July 31—Hudson, Richard, s. of Richard and Jane, Stabannon.

- 1783 Mar. —Hudson, Samuel, s. of Samuel and Sarah, Tubberdoney.
 1810 June 27— „ Jane, d. of Thos. and Susanna, Stabannon.
 1812 June 28— „ John, s. „ „ „
 1815 Apr. 11— „ Elizabeth, d. „ „ „
 1817 Aug. 29— „ Priscilla, d. „ „ „
 1819 Mar. 4— „ Richard, s. „ „ „
 1821 Aug. 15— „ Prescilla, d. „ „ „
 1824 Sep. 15— „ Mary, d. „ „ „
 1814 Mar. 9— „ Richard, s. of Adam and Elizabeth, Stabannon.
 1815 Nov. 4— „ Ann, d. „ „ „
 1818 Jan. 6— „ Thomas, s. „ „ „
 1817 Sep. 21— „ Samuel, s. of Wm. and Mary, Stabannon.
 1818 Nov. 10— „ Samuel and Mary, s. and d. „
 1819 Dec. 19— „ Allicia, d. „ „ „
 1821 Oct. 9— „ Sarah, d. „ „ „
 1823 June 6— „ Thomas, s. „ „ „
 1826 July 30— „ Richard, s. „ „ „
 1828 June 1— „ Francis Alexander, s. „ „ „
 1831 Jan. 27— „ Robert Henry, s. „ „ „
 1824 July 18— „ Elizabeth, d. of William and Mary, Toberdoney.
 1785 Sep. 18—Hurst, Mary, d. of Wm. and Margaret, Tobberdoney.
 1787 Feb. 7 (? 27) „ Jane, d. „ „ „
 1834 Nov. 30—Hutton, Elizabeth, d. of Wm. and Sarah, Braganstown.
 1838 Dec. 23— „ Margaret Jane, d. „ „ „
 1841 July 11— „ Maria, d. „ „ „
 1844 Mar. 31— „ James, s. „ „ „
 1846 Aug. 2— „ Catherine, d. „ „ „
 1840 Feb. 8—James, Henry, s. of Stephen and Anne.
 1701 Nov. 3—Jones, William, s. of Arthur, Stabannon.
 1702 Sep. 5 (? 6) „ Elenor, d. „ „ „
 1703 Sep. 13 (? 12) „ Delborah, d. „ „ „
 1783 Apr. 27—Keag, Esther, d. of Chas. and Susanna, Dromgoolstown Mill.
 1785 Nov. 27— „ Charles, s. „ „ „
 1787 Sep. 21— „ John, s. „ „ „
 1792 — „ „ „ „ „
 1808 May 8— „ Elizabeth, d. of William and Anne.
 1812 Jan. 6— „ Charles, s. „ „ „
 1813 Jan. 21— „ John, s. „ „ „
 1710 Aug. 13—Keegan, Laurence, s. of Thos. Keegan & Eleanor McDonnell
 1710 Apr. 23—Keenan, John, s. of Constance. [of Drumcashell.
 1838 June 15—Kirwan, Victoria, d. of Thomas and Margaret.
 1765 May 13—Lill, Elizabeth Maria.
 1846 Nov. 15—Logan, Andrew, s. of John and Mary, Braganstown.
 17— —Martin, Henry, s. of Austin and Mary, Dromgoolstown.
 1749 Nov. 20— „ Thomas, s. „ „ „
 1843 Dec. 12— „ Thos. Fielding, s. of Rev. T. & Eliz., Toberdoney;
 1845 Feb. 13— „ William Brereton, s. „ „ „
 1823 Mar. 30—McCullough, Susanna, d. of Jas. & Hannah, Braganstown.
 1815 Oct. 15—MDaniel, George, s. of James and Mary.
 1834 Sep. 7—MDowel, Amelia, d. of Robert and Mary.
 1786 July 13—MGee, Mary and Eleanor, twins of George and Hannah,
 Richardstown.
 1710 Apr. 23—MLoughlin, Jas., s. of Owen and Evelin, Braganstown.
 1710 Feb. 8 (? 18) Maitee (? Macatee), Joan, d. of William and Catherine.
 1801 — —Murphy, Elizabeth, d. of Rev. Thos. and Susanna.
 Born March 4; Received 12 April, 1801.
 1800 Dec. —Ogle, William, s. of ——— Ogle of Poescourt.
 1845 Sep. 29—Owens, Thomas, s. of George and Mary, Stabannon.

1809	Nov.	5	—	Parkinson, Thos., s. of Rev. Thomas and Hester.			
1811	June	2	—	„ Ann, d.	„	„	
1813	Jan.	3	—	„ Isabella, d.	„	„	
1814	June	10	—	„ Jane, d.	„	„	
1816	May	12	—	„ John, s.	„	„	
1821	June	28	—	“ Peter ”—“ found in the fields.”			
17	—	—	—	Pilkington, Henry Mervin, s. of Rev. — Pilkington			
1720	June	8	—	„ Edw., s. of Rev. Miles & Mrs. Araminta P.			
1704	June	14	—	Poc, Eleanor, d. of Samuel and Elinor, Dromgoolstown.			
1705	Dec.	5	—	„ Anthony, s.	„	„	„
1708	Aug.	2	—	„ Daniel, s.	„	„	„
1742	Oct.	9	—	„ Elizabeth, d. of James and Mary, Dromgoolstown			
1743	Nov.	19	—	„ Samuel, s.	„	„	„
1747	Dec.	17	—	„ Michael, s.	„	„	„
1748	Dec.	22	—	„ Moor, s.	„	„	„
1750	Mar.	10	—	„ Elenor, d.	„	„	„
1788	Jan.	6	—	„ Harriet Ruth, d. of Sam. & Matilda (or ? Martha), Poescourt.			
1789	Apr.	16	—	„ Jackson, s.	„	„	„
1792	—	—	—	„ George, s.	„	„	„
1702-3	Jan.	10	—	Rankin, Margaret, d. of Samuel, “ Clerk of this Parish.”			
1837	Dec.	31	—	Reid, John, s. of Wm. and Ellen, Braganstown.			
1710	Apr.	15	—	Rely, Thos., s. of Hugh Rely & Catherine Brogan, Dublin.			
1750	June	22	—	Rice, Mary, d. of John, Dromgoolstown.			
1788	May	11	—	Robinson, Wm., s. of Arthur and Hester, Braganstown.			
1825	Feb.	6	—	„ Hester, d. of Wm. and Anastasia, Drogheda.			
1842	July	21	—	Shaw, Serah Susanna, d. of John and Priscilla, Stabannon.			
1844	June	2	—	„ Thomas Joseph, s.	„	„	„
1710	Apr.	10	—	? Skin ———, d. of Terence & Maudlin, Braganstown.			
1845	July	6	—	Steel, Maryanne, d. of James and Catherine, Stabannon.			
1726	Dec.	20	—	Tisdall, Mary, d. of Edw. and Elizabeth, Clintonstowne.			
1731	July	25	—	„ Alicia, d.	„	„	„
1732	July	16	—	„ Thomas, s.	„	„	„
1845	Nov.	13	—	„ Edw. Brabazon, s. of John & Elizabeth, Rathcoole			
1705	Apr.	23	—	Travers, Ann, d. of Rev. Boyle Travers.			[House
1716	Oct.	3	—	„ Mary, d.	„	„	
1718	Apr.	23	—	„ Alice, d.	„	„	
1721	Apr.	10	—	„ Ann, d.	„	„	
1797	Nov.	19	—	West, ———, child of Joseph and Nancy.			
1748-9	Mar.	4	—	Wiggin, Wm., s. of William, Stabannon.			
1709-10	Mar.	5	—	Williamson, Mary, d. of Robert and Agnes, Drumeashell.			
1724-5	Feb.	20	—	„ Elizabeth, d. of Joseph and Mary, Drumeashell.			
1739	July	1	—	„ Margt. d. of Thos. and Grizell, of Low Stabannon.			
1743-4	Feb.	28 (? 26)	—	„ Mary, d.	„	„	„
1746	Apr.	7	—	„ Elizabeth, d.	„	„	„
1832	May	28	—	Wilson, William, s. of John and Joice.			
1834	June	15	—	Winnet, Eleanor, d. of Wm. & Elizabeth, Dromgoolestown.			
1721-2	Jan.	17	—	Wynn, Ann, d. of George and Jane, Stabannon.			
1726	Aug.	21	—	„ Mary, d.	„	„	„
1728	June	23	—	„ William, s.	„	„	„
1731-2	Jan.	12	—	„ Elizabeth, d.	„	„	„
1808	Mar.	25	—	Wynne, Anne, d. of Robt and Mary (? Amelia), Stabannon			
1812	Jan.	12	—	„ Albert, s.	„	„	„
1813	May	13	—	„ Maria, d.	„	„	„
1815	Feb.	17	—	„ Charlotte, d.	„	„	„
1842	Nov.	20	—	„ Mary Virginia, d. of Robt. & Alicia, Toberdoncy.			
1844	Aug.	11	—	„ Amelia Serah d.	„	„	„
1846	May	24	—	„ Elizabeth, d.	„	„	„

Marriages, to 1907.

- 1842 Feb. 8—Baily, John, Balbriggan, to Jane Bingham, Braganstown.
 1844 July 1—Banebridge, Jas., St. Bees, Whitehaven, to Rose Simpson, Stabannon.
 1876 Jan. 12—Bowie, Archibald, Dublin, to Janette Hunter, Dee Farm, Stabannon [Dee Farm once known as "Clintonstowne" is now called "Charleville"].
 1818 May 18—Bradford, John, Rochdale, to Ann Robinson.
 1710 Feb. 5—Clinton, Patrick, to Alice Divan.
 1703 Dec. 26—Coote, Anthony, to Sarah Evang [? Evans].
 1793 Jan. 14—Crawley, Joseph, Richardstown, to Martha, d. of William Howell, Parish of Rath.
 1817 Dec. 14—Crawley, James, Dromgoolestown, to Mary Fleming.
 1710 Feb. 6 (? 5)—Crosby, Patrick, to Juggy Crutteen.
 1838 May 5—Elliott, George, Policeman, to Martha Crawley, Dromgoolestown.
 1814 Feb. 24—English, Jos., Meath Militia, to Eleanor Collins, Bragans'wn.
 1859 Mar. 26—Douglas, John, Dundalk, to Margt. Hutton, Braganstown.
 1852 Jan. 20—Duffy, Lawrence, Kilsaran, to Christina Irwin, formerly Walshe, Kilsaran.
 1716 Aug. 30—Forteseue, Thos., Dromiskin, to Mrs. [Miss] Anne Garstin, Braganstown.
 1849 Dec. 14—Finegan, James, Collon, to Priscilla Shaw, formerly Hudson, Richardstown.
 1832 Mar. 5 (? 6)—Gilmer, Francis, Braganstown, to Matilda Collins, Bragans-town.
 1710 May 3—Hamilton, Andrew, to Mrs. Mary Hore.
 1824 Apr. 18—Harret, Robt, to Margt. M'Niece [married in Glebe House].
 1703-4 Feb. 26—Hoir, Matthew, to Mary Cooney.
 1812 Sep. 22—Hudson, Adam, Stabannon, to Elizabeth Ford, Forkhill.
 1710 Sep. 18—Keegan, Thos., Stabannon, to Rose Loghlan, Richardstown.
 1874 Aug. 3—Kelly, Wm., R.I.C., Riverstown, to Maria Krauss, Drumcashel.
 1712 Dec. 8—Kelly, Patrick, Mosstown, to Margt. M'Evat, Dromyn.
 1829 Dec. 15—Kelly, Thos., Rokeby, to Jane M'Garry of Tallanstown.
 1835 Sep. 24—Kelly, Geo., Castlebellingham, to Jane Crawley, Dromgoolestown.
 1841 Feb. 18—Magee, Mathew, to Mary Anne Marshall, Charleville.
 1737-8 Jan. 26—Martin, Thos., Richardstown, to Mrs. Eliza Eagar, Roodstown.
 1706 Oct. 21—Marven, William, to Jane Bohannon.
 1729 Sep. 19—Matthews, William, to Rose Summerville.
 1711 Dec. (? 26)—M'Anally, Owen, to Elizabeth Brooks.
 1811 July 6—M'Cabe, Patrick, to Elenor Quin.
 1712 Oct. 27—M'Elod, Patrick, to Rose Hughs, Mosstown.
 1832 May 8—M'Entee, Edward, Braganstown, to Elizabeth Collins, Braganstown.
 1809 Jan. 22—M'Elroy, John, to Hester Keage.
 1712 Aug. 25—M'Ginatty, Wm., Charlestown, to Maud Carolan, Stabannon.
 1710 Apr. 10—M'Atce, (William ?), to Catherine Duffy.
 1809 Sep. 19—Morgan, Edward, Dunleer, to Frances Morgan.
 1846 May 22—Morrison, William Campbell, Toberdoney, to Sarah, d. of William Hudson.
 1741 June 24—Rice, Rev. Thos., Minister of Charlestown, to Mrs. Norminda Ball, Stabannon.
 1812 Mar. 12—Richardson, Thos., Ardee, to Elizabeth Acheson, Richards-town.

- 1846 May 22—Spear, Joseph, R.I.C., to Elizabeth Hudson.
 1778 Oct. 27—Stafford, Wm. Luttrell, to Sarah Edgworth, alias Jackson.
 1710 June 1—Sweetlove, Thos., Dowdstown, to Mrs. Abigail Garstin, Braganstown.
 1714 Mar. 29—Taaffe, Laurence, to Mary Hiore, Stabannon.
 1754 June 15—Travers, Robert (son of Rev. Boyle T.), of Cork, to Mrs. Abigail Sweetlove, of Mountcashell.
 1816 Sep. 15—Ward, Thos., Dromgoolestown, to Elizabeth Gunnell, of Stabannon.
 1796 Sep. 12—West, Joseph, to Mary King, both of Dromcashell.
 1838 Nov. 9—Whyte, Wm., St. Anne's Parish, to Sarah Crawley, Dromgoolestown.
 1698-9 Jan. 19—Williamson, Wm., to Martha Disney.
 1825 Nov. 3—Wilson, Thos., Ardee, to Joice Wynne, Toberdoney ; married at Toberdoney.
 1841 Aug. 5—Wynne, Robt., Toberdoney, to Alicia Hudson, Toberdoney.
 1710 Dec. 18—Usher, James, to Mary Rely.

CROSS INDEX OF MARRIAGES FOR WOMEN'S NAMES.

Acheson	—see Richardson.	Hudson	see Morrison, Spear,
Ball	„ Rice.		Wynne.
Bingham	„ Bailly.	Hughes	„ M'Elod.
Bohannon	„ Marven.	Hutton	„ Douglas.
Brooks	„ M'Anally.	Hunter	„ Bowie.
Carolan	„ M'Ginatty.	Irwin	„ Duffy.
Collins	„ English, Gilmer,	Jackson	„ Stafford.
	M'Entee.	Keage	„ M'Elroy.
Cooney	„ Hoir.	King	„ West.
Crawley	„ Elliott, Kelly, Whyte	Krauss	„ Kelly.
Crutteen	„ Crosby.	Loghlan	„ Keegan.
Disney	„ Williamson.	Marshall	„ Magee.
Duffy	„ Maitee.	M'Evat	„ Kelly.
Divan	„ Clinton.	M'Niece	„ Harret.
Eagar	„ Martin.	Morgan	„ Morgan.
Edgworth	„ Stafford.	Rely	„ Usher.
Evang	„ Coote.	Robinson	„ Bradford.
Fleming	„ Crawley.	Shaw	„ Finegan.
Ford	„ Hudson.	Simpson	„ Banebridge.
Garstin	„ Fortescue, Sweetlove	Summerville	„ Matthews.
Gunnell	„ Ward.	Sweetlove	„ Travers.
Hore	„ Hamilton, Taaffe.	Walshe	„ Duffy.
Howell	„ Crawley.	Wynne	„ Wilson.
		Quin	„ M'Cabe.

Burials, to 1907.

[N.B.—Some of these burials may have been in Richardstown and Dromin Churchyards].

- 1798 Apr. 16—Acheson, Betty, Dromgoolestown—“Decay of nature.”
 1835 Sep. 9— „ Mary, Richardstown.
 1833 Aug. 19—Atkinson, Jane, Drogheda, 86.
 1853 Nov. 17— „ Margaret, Drogheda, 60.
 1736-7 Feb. 2—Baker, Francis, Richardstown Parish.
 1837 Jan. 6—Bannon, Anne, Milltown Grange, 68.
 1722-3 Mar. 2—Barton, William, of Thomastown.
 1745 Nov. 10—Blacker, Miss Mary, d. of George.
 1745 Nov. 23— „ Mrs. Mary, wife of George.

- 1741 June —Blackwell, Ann, d. of John.
 1782 Dec. 25—Boyd, Mrs. Anne, Dromgoolestown—"Influenza" " [which is evidently not so modern a disease as some think].
 1822 Oct. 10—Brannagan, Mary Anne, Richardstown, 27.
 1739 June 11—Bruerton [Brereton], Thomas.
 1745 July 4— " Francis.
 1784 July 16— " Mrs. H. relict of Wm., of Toberdoney. " She died of an apoplectic in 74th year of her age."
 1816 June 6— " William, Tobberdoney, 74.
 1784 Sep. 27—Clifford, Rebecca, Tobberdoney, 18—"died of a decay."
 1701 Apr. 6—Clinton, Thomas.
 1784 Apr. 5—Craven, Charles, aged 65—"died of palsy."
 1792 Sep. " Arthur, Dromcashell.
 1825 Mar. 13— " Mrs. Eleanor, " 83.
 1828 Jan. 14— " Anne, " 56.
 1828 Aug. 9— " Thomas, " 19.
 1838 Mar 1— " Thos. "late of Drumcashell, last of Dundalk," 69.
 1796 —Crawley, ———, d. of John, of Richardstown—"decay."
 1815 Oct. 3— " Mary, 80.
 1817 Feb. 12— " Joseph, Woodtown, 13.
 1827 Mar. 6— " Brereton, Richardstown, 22.
 1827 July 3— " John, Manfieldstown, 67.
 1829 June 23— " James, sen., Richardstown, 104.
 1831 Oct. 15— " James, jun., 62.
 1841 Nov. 7— " James, 45.
 1842 Sep. 1— " Elizabeth, Dublin, 80.
 1846 Oct. 27— " Martha, Dromgoolestown, 40.
 1847 Apr. 14— " Joseph, " 85.
 1852 July 4— " Robert, infant.
 1853 Apr. 5— " Maria, "
 1857 Jan. 19— " Hester, Castlebellingham, 85.
 1710 July 9—Credan, Terence.
 1827 Mar. 17—Cunningham, Anastasia, Richardstown, 22.
 1699-1700 Jan. 18—Disney, Darkis, d. of William.
 1701 Feb. 26—Disney, Ebenezer, s. of Ebenezer.
 1710 (? 1706) Aug. 17—Disney, Mary, wife of Ebenezer.
 1727-8 Mar. 9—Disney, Captain Thomas.
 1732-3 Jan. 28— " Susanna, widow of Capt. Thomas, Dunleer.
 1739 Oct. 9—Donnogh, Mrs. Mary, wife of Charles.
 1802 Jan. 2—Elm, Bridget, Richardstown.
 1847 Oct. 5—Fielding, Elizabeth, Toberdoney, 88.
 1875 Feb. 8—Grahame, Honora, wife of Rev. John, Vicar, 66.
 1883 May 4— " Rev. John, Vicar, 71.
 1711 Apr. 18—Hales, Elizabeth, wife of James.
 1708 Dec. 2—Hamilton, Alice, wife of Andrew, Aclint.
 1718 Apr. 8— " Anthony.
 1722 July 13— " Andrew.
 1745 July 2— " Mrs. Mary, wife of William, Aclint.
 1729 Nov. 26—H(iff)atherly, Thomas, sen.
 1730 June 24— " Mary, Castlebellingham.
 1712 Oct. 6— " Dorothy, d. of Thomas.
 1785 Oct. 24—Heeny, Thomas, of Tullaballia, 40.
 1796 Mar. 11—Henry, Alexander, of Richardstown.
 1810 May 10— " Mrs. Rose, 35.
 1822 Apr. 18— " Catherine, Richardstown, 56.
 1828 Oct. 2— " Elizabeth, Collon, 10.
 1831 Dec. 9— " Sarah, Richardstown, 7.

- 1835 July 5—Henry, Anne Eliza Dawson, 35.
 1846 Nov. 6— „ James, Richardstown, 73.
 1848 July 13— „ Mary Anne, Collon, 24.
 1848 Sep. 12— „ Alexander, Richardstown, 22.
 1864 Sep. 29— „ Francis William, 37.
 1866 Aug. 15— „ Alexander, Monkstown, 72.
 1867 Mar. 18— „ John „ 76.
 1897 June 8— „ Alexander, „
 1904 May 3— „ Louisa Anne, Co. Dublin, 65.
 1710 Mar. 4—Hey (? Ffey), Christopher, Roodstown.
 1699 Oct. 31—Houghton, Delborah, died Oct. 31.
 17— Nov. — „ Henri.
 1783 Oct. 10—Hudson, Samuel, 7 months—“died of small pox.”
 1784 Sep. 21— „ Richard, s. of Richard, 2—“convulsions & quinsy.”
 1808 Oct. 4— „ Jane, Stabannon, 64.
 1815 Sep. 26— „ Samuel, 78.
 1817 Nov. 22— „ Samuel, 5 months.
 1818 June 18— „ Priscilla, 4 months.
 1849 July 17— „ Francis John, Toberdoney, 2½.
 1851 July 24— „ Francis Alexander, Wexford, 23.
 1853 Oct. 26— „ William, Toberdoney, 76.
 1854 Aug. 14— „ Richard, „ 28.
 1858 July 5— „ Samuel, Hoathstone, 39.
 1862 Apr. 30— „ Susan, Stabannon, 71.
 1873 July 12— „ Robert Richard, Painestown, 23.
 1880 Nov. 17— „ William Brereton, Rathmines, 66.
 1805 Feb. 8—Hurst, Jas., of Mountfieldstown—“died of a pleuratic distemper.”
 1814 Apr. 10— „ Mary, 13 [“Henry,” not “Mary” appears in a duplicate entry].
 1823 July 7— „ Mary, Manfieldstown, 80.
 1825 May 30— „ John, Dundalk, 4.
 1830 Sep. 20— „ James, Ballybaly, 53.
 1832 June 10— „ Thomas, Dundalk, 48.
 1863 Aug. 3—Hutchins, Arthur, Charleville, 80.
 1875 Mar. 1—Ivers, Elizabeth, Castlebellingham, 84.
 1698 d. July 12—Keegan, Mary, Roodstown.
 1741 Nov. 21—Linan, Margaret—“one of the poor of the parish.”
 1722 Apr. 25—Loughran, Anne, d. of George.
 1833 Dec. 14—Magee, Jane, Stabannon, 60.
 1817 June 10—M’Namara, Catherine—“who died in the fields.”
 1837 Apr. 25—M’Niece, Margaret, Ardee, 30.
 1838 Apr. 11— „ Thomas, jun., infant.
 1839 Dec. 18— „ Thomas, sen., 68.
 1842 Feb. 9— „ Thomas, Ardee, infant.
 1843 May 9— „ James, 46.
 1793 Oct. 4—Martin, Samuel, Drogheda, 38—“fever.”
 1810 June 4— „ Anne, „ 90.
 1819 Sep. 20— „ William „ 20.
 1824 Mar. 16— „ Thomas, „ 75.
 1827 Nov. 7— „ Mary, Hainstown, 59.
 1831 May 18— „ Rev. Austin, Tarbert, Co. Kerry, 71.
 1866 Mar. 24— „ Thomas Fielding, 22.
 1879 Sep. 16— „ Rev. Thomas Fielding, Carrickmacross, 82.
 1894 Nov. 12— „ Francis T., Armagh, 45.
 1750 Apr. 7—Matthews, Wm and his wife, both buried.
 1876 Sep. 16—Matthewson, Robert, R.I.C., 22.

- 1711 Aug. 2—Monaghan, Margaret, Roodstown.
 1854 Feb. 25—Morris, Mary, Ardee, 85.
 1840 Oct. 30—Newit, Philip, Dromin, 64.
 1846 Jan. 23— „ Sarah, 33.
 1854 Jan. 8— „ Samuel, „ 22.
 1858 July 1— „ Elizabeth, „ 3.
 1860 Apr. 7— „ Sarah, „ 78.
 1877 Oct. 14— „ Samuel, 77.
 1888 May 27—Newett, Robert, Dromin, 35.
 1888 Sep. 26— „ Mary, 71.
 1894 Mar. 11— „ Samuel William, infant.
 1784 May 6—Ochiltree, Thomas, Richardstown—"decay."
 1716 July 14—Osborn, William, s. of Bryan.
 1843 May 9—Owens, Edward, Stabannon, 1.
 1818 Aug. 22—Parkinson, Jane, 4½ years.
 1828 Sep. 2— „ Hester, wife of Rev. T. Parkinson, Vicar, 50.
 1840 Nov. 13— „ John, Stabannon, 24.
 1847 Oct. 9— „ Thomas, Rev., Vicar.
 1708 Oct. 7—Poe, Elenor, d. of Samuel.
 1709 Mar. 28— „ Daniel.
 1740 May 26— „ Samuel, of Dromgoolestown.
 1738 June 14— „ Anthony, s. of Samuel.
 1751 June 26— „ Elenor, d. of James.
 1750-1 Feb. 22— „ Michael, bro. of James.
 1782 Oct. 15— „ John, 1 year—"fits".
 1782 June 24— „ Samuel, s. of Samuel, 6—"decay."
 1784 Apr. 12— „ Catherine, d. „ 11.
 1783 June 3— „ George „ „ 2.
 1784 Oct. 24— „ James, 30—"decay."
 1786 Oct. 13— „ Matilda, d. of Samuel, Poescourt—"smallpox."
 1800 Feb. 25— „ "Master."
 1800 Mar. 27— „ Samuel.
 1810 Mar. 24— „ Martha, late Poescourt, 35.
 1710 Mar. 8—Rath, Patrick, Roodstown.
 1795 Mar. 6—Rice, John, Dromgoolestown, 86—"stitches."
 1846 Apr. 30—Richardson, Elizabeth, Ardee, 33.
 1750 Nov. 29—Roine (? Rice), Mary—a poor widow.
 1818 Jan. 20—Robinson, Hester, Drogheda, 24.
 1825 Oct. 23— „ Hester, Dublin, 63.
 1827 July 4— „ Arthur, Drogheda, infant.
 1705 June 8—Roch, David, Stobannon.
 1867 Dec. 6—Rowland, Wm., Whitemills, 17.
 1870 Jan. 20— „ John „ 65.
 1701 Sep. 11—Rudd, Thomas, "Clerk of this Parish."
 1843 Aug. 6—Shaw, Sarah Susanna, Stabannon, 1 year.
 1847 Mar. 29— „ John, R.I.C.
 1710 —Skin. [This may have been a Baptism, not a Burial.]
 1719 Apr. 11—Sterling, Ann.
 1751 Nov. 25—Sutfield (? Scofield), Elizabeth. Mr. Garstin's copy reads
 "June," not "Nov."
 1729 Apr. 17—Summerville, Sanders, Richardstown Parish.
 1881 July 5—Swaine, George Chambers, Glenageary, 34.
 1728 May 6—Tenison, William, of Thomastown.
 1705 July 24—Travers, Ann, d. of Rev. Boyle Travers.
 1737 Dec. 3— „ Walter, bro. „ „
 1746 July 18—Twiner (? Turner), Dorothy, Ardee.
 1801 Aug. 25—Vicars, Robert, s. of Jerh. and Anne—"smallpox."

- 1816 Sep. 2—Vickers, Jeremiah, jun., 20.
 1816 Sep. 27— „ „ sen., 54.
 1840 May 28—Vicars, Thomas, Collon, 29.
 1851 Apr. 11— „ William „ 4.
 1740 Apr. 14—Williamson, Mary, wife of John, Richardstown.
 1741 Aug. 23— „ Mary, wife of Joseph of Drumcashell.
 1740 Oct. 25— „ Margaret, d. of Thomas.
 1841 Apr. 11—Wilson, Robert, Toberdoney, 13.
 1732-3 Feb. 28—Wynne, Eliiza, d. of George.
 1782 Aug. 19— „ Mrs. Jane, of Ardee, 88; decay. "She was the first corpse (sic) that a Bell ever tolled for tho' the steeple was 67 years erected."
 1782 Dec. 12— „ Wm., Dromgoolestown, 54—"dropsy."
 1795 Jan. 10— „ Mrs. Ann, Dromgoolestown, 54—"dropsy."
 1810 June 30— „ Ann, 1½ years.
 1852 Aug. 8— „ Amelia, Toberdoney, 72.
 1853 Jan. 6— „ Mary Virginia, 10.
 1853 June 2— „ Alicia, Drogheda, 33.
 1859 Sep. 2— „ Robert, Dromgoolestown, 90.
 1877 July 16— „ George, Castlebellingham, 70.
 1897 Feb. 8— „ Robert Triton, Drogheda, 88.
 1907 Jan. 21— „ Maria, 87.

MANFIELDSTOWN PARISH.

[Baptisms, Marriages and Burials are given up to the last entry in 1884.]

Baptisms.

- 1832 Oct. 5—Bell, Anne Jane, d. of John and Margt. Jane, Derrycamma.
 1835 May 6— „ James, s.
 1839 Nov. 19— „ George Wm., s. of John and Maria (sic), Derrycamma.
 "He was six months old."
 1824 Feb. 10—Bourke, Elia John, d. (? s.) of Patrick and Mary.
 1830 Mar. 21— „ Elizabeth Anne, d.
 1836 Jan. 3—Emmerson, James, s. of George, late of Collon.
 1854 July 20—Gibson, Wm., s. of Wm and Mary Anne; born 18 Jan., 1854.
 1856 June 12— „ Charlotte; born 25th April, 1856.
 1825 June 5—Ogle, Anne, d. of George, Policeman.
 1854 Mar. 12—Owens, Mary Isabella, d. of Edw and Sarah, of Wottenstown.
 Born October 19th, 1853.
 1834 Apr. 11—Robinson, Wm., s. of Wm. and James (sic), of Woodanstown

Marriages.

- 1824 Dec. 29—Bourke, Patrick, Drumcar, to Margt Crawley, Manfields'wn.
 1845 Feb. 3—Nolan, William, to Jane Louisa Mary Elliott.
 1850 Mar. 11—Sheils, Brabazon Disney, Ballyvaney, to Rose Rooney.

Burials.

- 1854 Oct. 19—Bell, William, Christianstown.
 1840 Sep. 21—Eccleston, George Sheils [a later entry says that he died on 12th September, and was buried on 15th September, 1840].
 1849 Aug. 28—Garstin, Grace.
 1859 Mar. 6— „ Eleanor, d. of Rev. Christophilus Garstin, and widow of Capt. John Garstin.

1849	May	19—	Garstin, Emma, d. of Rev. Christophilus Garstin; died May 16, 1849.
1873	Jan.	13—	„ Anne, d. of late Christophilus, of Braganstown.
1869	—	—	„ Charlotte, died 18th March, 1869; buried at Manfieldstown.
1869	—	—	„ Mary, died 20th July, 1869.
1873	July	14—	„ Rev. Anthony, R. of Manfieldstown; died at Bray 10th July, 1873, aged 79 years.
1884	Nov.	4—	„ Frances Delia, Dublin, aged 83.
1838	Aug.	2—	Tisdal, Edward, of Rathcool.
1859	Nov.	3—	„ John Trail.

DROMISKIN PARISH.

Baptisms, to 1840.

1836	Aug.	14—	Ager, John, s. of Anne.
1836	Aug.	14—	„ Martha, d. „ „
1823	May	1—	Bagnal, Anthony, s. of Jas. B. and Mary Gallagher his wife.
1805	Oct.	20—	Birch, Thomas, s. of Foster and Sarah, Walterstown.
1807	Apr.	30—	„ Joseph, s. „ „
1832	Feb.	29—	Birch, John, s. of Thos. and Bridget—Feb. 4.
1833	Sep.	29—	„ Thomas, s. „ „
1835	Mar.	1—	„ Sarah, d. „ „
1836	Nov.	6—	„ Thomas, s. „ „
1838	Aug.	26—	„ Thomas Shekeleton, s. „ „ August 12.
1838	June	27—	Birch, Fanny, d. of Benj. Birch and Ann Murdock.
1802	Mar.	21—	Brabazon, Matilda.
1803	Nov.	8—	„ Helena Elnor.
1805	July	24—	„ William Henry.
1806	Feb.	3—	„ Thos. Robert, s. of Henry, of Dromiskin.
1821	Oct.	28—	Brackenridge, George Brown, s. of William and Margaret.
1834	Aug.	17—	Bryans, William, s. of Patrick and Maria.
1836	May	29—	„ James, s. „ „
1838	Jan.	14—	„ Thomas, s. „ „
1792	Jan.	20—	Cheshire, Elizabeth, d. of William, Lurgangreen.
1834	Dec.	21—	Connor, Benjamin, s. of James and Sarah.
1837	Sep.	24—	Coulter, Samuel, s. of James and Margaret.
1834	Mar.	2—	Crawley, Eliza, d. of William and Abigail.
1834	Aug.	24—	Devlin, Mary, d. of William and Mary.
1837	June	25—	„ Susanna, d. „ „
1828	Jan.	22—	Doran, Alexander Moore, s. of Archibald and Martha.
1839	Feb.	17—	Dunlop, David, s. of Robert and Margt.—February 15.
1822	July	14—	Eccleston, Anne, d. of — Eccleston and Ann Donaldson his wife.
1823	Nov.	9—	Fields, John (foundling).
1834	Nov.	16—	Green (? Greer), Joseph, s. of James and Mary.
1837	Sep.	17—	„ Daniel, s. „ „
1839	Mar.	31—	„ Mary Ann, d. „ „
1823	Jan.	18—	Hart, Patrick, s. of Jas. Hart and Mary Gallagher his wife.
1824	Nov.	28—	„ Anne Celia, d. „ „
1833	May	19—	Hudson, William, s. of Henry and Anne.
1833	Jan.	31—	Huton, Thomas, s. of Wm. and Margaret.
1839	July	7—	Lee, Sarah Ann, d. of James and Sarah.
1815	Apr.	30—	Louth, John, (foundling)

1828	Mar.	30	—M'Culla, Elizabeth, d. of James and Anne.		
1830	Jan.	30	— „ James, s. „ „ „		
1831	Nov.	20	— „ Isabella, d. „ „ „	Nov. 18.	
1833	Dec.	29	— „ William, s. „ „ „		
1835	Mar.	29	— „ William, s. „ „ „		
1837	Mar.	19	— „ Anne, d. „ „ „	March 6.	
1839	May	5	— „ Thomas, s. „ „ „		
1826	Apr.	24	—M'Culla, George, s. of Robt. M. and Jane Cranston, his ⁷ wife.		
1828	July	31	— „ David, s. „ „ „	July 27.	
1830	Aug.	8	— „ Martha Anne, d. „ „ „	August 4.	
1832	Jun	10	— „ Robert, s. „ „ „	June 1.	
1834	Sep.	28	— „ Fanny, d. „ „ „		
1824	Aug.	24	—Maguire, William, s. of William and Mary.	August 13.	
1830	Sep.	12	— „ Sarah, d. „ „ „	Apr. 15, 1829	
1832	Aug.	12	—Mannix (?), Harriet, d. of James and Sarah.		
1791	Nov.	26	—Morgan, Elizabeth, d. of John, of Dellin.		
1805	Mar.	13	—Morton, George, s. of William and Elizabeth.		
1838	Sep.	30	— „ William, s. of Robert and Margaret.		
1838	Oct.	28	— „ Eliza, d. of George and Stephen.		
1822	May		—Parker, Sarah, d. of Wm. P. and Ann Doran his wife.		
1823	Dec.	31	—Parker, Thomas, s. of Wilson (sic) and Sarah.		
1825	Dec.	23	— „ Archibald, s. of William and Sarah.		
1828	Jan.	17	— „ Sarah, d. „ „ „		
1829	May	28	— „ Anne, d. „ „ „	April 15.	
1831	Jan.	13	— „ William, s. „ „ „	January 14.	
1833	Jan.	31	— „ Sarah, d. „ „ „		
1835	May	17	— „ Elizabeth, d. „ „ „		
1834	Feb.	16	—Phillips, Ellen, d. of James (?) and Mary.		
1836	May	8	— „ Thomas, s. of Francis and Mary.		
1838	Aug.	26	— „ Richard, s. „ „ „	August 5.	
1823	May	10	—Reyner, Joseph, s. of Jas. and Margt. Cunningham his wife.		
1821	Jan.	27	—Richardson, John, s. of Thos. R. and Mary Rooney his wife.		
1839	May	29	— „ John Lee, s. of Thomas and Anne—March 29.		
1829	July	24	—Sheils, Hannah, d. of David and Elizabeth—June 19.		
1830	Apr.	10	— „ Matilda of Ballyvanny—April 4.		
1825	Jan.	19	—Shekleton, Francis.		
1832	Jan.	22	—Smith, Sarah, d. of Stephen and Jane—January 10.		
1833	May	5	— „ Anne, d. „ „ „		
1836	Feb.	7	— „ Frances Dorothy, d. of Stephen and Jane.		
1824	Dec.	19	—Stokes, William, s. of James.		
1838	May	6	—Stokes, James, s. of Edward and Ann.		
1830	May	23	—Straton, Maria, d. of John and Easter (sic)—May 7.		
1835	Feb.	8	—Thom, Lucinda, d. of William and Jane.		
1805	May	8	—Thompson, William, s. of Henry, Lurgangreen.		
1806	Nov.	23	— „ John, s. of Thomas, Lurgangreen.		
1815	May	21	— „ Mary, d. of Thos. T. and Mary Rooney his wife		
1831	Oct.	11	— „ Thomas and James, twin sons of Thos. and Alice.		
1839	Apr.	7	— „ William, s. „ „ „		

Marriages.

1829	Apr.	20	—Anderson, Elliott, to James (sic ? Jane) Agar, of Dromiskin.
1890	July	30	—Bell, Wm., Newrath, to Rose Ann Finlay, orse. Burrows.
1854	—	—	—Bell, John, to Matilda Andrews, orse. Rogers.
1903	Oct.	20	—Bell, Robt., Milestown, to Sarah Jane Watters, Lurgangreen.
1863	Apr.	24	—Bind, John, Holliwood, to Margt. S. Wilson, Dromiskin.
1858	Nov.	23	—Bingham, Francis, Drumleck, to Isabella Johnston.

- 1831 May 12—Birch, Thomas, to Bridget Toler, Dromiskin.
 1834 Feb. 25—Brians, Patrick, to Maria Tighe.
 1857 Apr. 14—Brown, Henry, Drumcar, to Susan S. Armstrong, Castlebellingham.
 1899 Oct. 30—Butterworth, Lieut. Henry, H.M.S. *Arethusa*, to Mary, d. of Rev. J. Chamney.
 1887 Sep. 27—Chase, Joshua, Essexford, to Mary Anne Watters, Mooretown.
 1805 June 9—Cheshire, William, to Mary Cheshire, alias Callan.
 1830 May 26—Coleman, Andrew, Kilsaran, to Eliza Elphinston, Dromiskin.
 1842 Aug. 11—Davis, William, to Mary Parker.
 1877 Dec. 5—Dickson, George, Ard Ronan, to Margaret, d. of Rev. J. Chamney.
 1838 July 5—Fagan, Owen, Collinstown, Westmeath, to Margaret Bryans, Dromiskin.
 1882 Jan. 12—Finlay, John, Dromiskin, to Rose Anne Burrows.
 1852 July 16—Frizzelle, William, Creggan, to Isabella Power.
 1836 Aug. 6—Gilliam, Henry John, to Mary Anne James, Dromiskin.
 1834 Jan. 16—Green, James, to Mary M'Cullagh.
 1870 June 1—Harris, George, Dromiskin, to Elizabeth Morrison, Castlebellingham.
 1856 Feb. 28—Hatfield, Samuel, Dromiskin, to Martha Taylor, Dromiskin.
 1828 June 29—Hide, Thomas, Drumcar, to Elizabeth Agar.
 18— Sep. 13—Holland, John, to Elizabeth Lee, Drumleck.
 1883 July 3—Johnston, Thomas, Dromiskin, to Mary Anne Strahan, Dromiskin.
 1884 Apr. 3—Kendrick, Thomas Norton, Ballybay, to Elizabeth Green, Dromiskin.
 1841 Nov. 3—Kenny, Edward, to Mary Anne Spence.
 1824 Sep. 18—Kerr, Chas., Ballymaseanlan, to Margt. Rogers, Lurgangreen.
 1840 Nov. 2—Lamb, William, to Catherine Finnegan.
 1859 June 3—Marks, John, Dromiskin, to Marianne Casey, Dromiskin.
 1838 Sep. 3—M'Allister, Daniel, Killeavy, to Cath. Kelly, Dromiskin.
 1827 June 7—M'Cullagh, James, to Anne Rogers.
 1860 Apr. 12—Montgomery, Wm., Dromiskin, to Letitia, d. of John Stratton, sexton.
 1836 Dec. 19—Norton, Robert, to Margaret Malone.
 1824 July 19—Nelson, Wm., Killineare parish, to Frances Wilson, Lurgangreen.
 1882 June 27—Pepper, William David, Greenmount, to Harriett Greer, Dromiskin.
 1847 Jan. 25—Price, Christopher, St. Peter's, Dublin, to Jane Reinard, Castlebellingham.
 1850 Sep. 5—Ralph, William, Castlebellingham, to Susannah Parker, Dromiskin.
 1850 Dec. 28—Shaw, John, Drumree, Westmeath, to Elizabeth Phillips, Seabank.
 1831 Jan. 7—Smith, Stephen, Dromiskin, to Jane Agar, *alias* Anderson.
 1869 Feb. 2—Smith, Edward, Dunany, to Maria Kennedy, *or*se. Stratton, Dromiskin.
 1888 Dec. 27—Smith, Nathan Albert, Blackburn, Lancashire, to ——— Murdock, Commons.
 1837 June 11—Stokes, Edward, to Anne Young.
 1875 Aug. 7—Talbot, John, Castlebellingham, to Mary Anne Graham, The Linns.
 1806 Feb. 2—Thompson, Thomas, Lurgangreen, to Mary Looney (?), Castlebellingham.

- 1856 Aug. 5—Todd, Wm., Rostrevor, to Jane Stratton, Dromiskin.
 1846 Oct. 27—Trouton, Edward, St. Michael's, Dublin, to Fanny Semple, Dromiskin.
 1857 Jan. 1—Weir, James Alexander, Whiterath, son of Rev. Christopher Weir, to Sophia M. A. Whaley, d. of John Whaley.

CROSS INDEX OF MARRIAGES FOR WOMEN'S NAMES.

Agar	—see Anderson, Hide, Smith.	Malone	—see Norton.
Anderson	„ Smith.	M'Cullagh	„ Green.
Andrews	„ Bell.	Morrison	„ Harris.
Armstrong	„ Brown.	Murdock	„ Smith.
Bryans	„ Fagan.	Parker	„ Davis, Ralph.
Burrows	„ Bell, Finlay.	Phillips	„ Shaw.
Callan	„ Cheshire.	Power	„ Frizzelle.
Casey	„ Marks.	Reinard	„ Price.
Chamney	„ Butterworth, Dickson.	Rogers	„ Bell, Kerr, Mac-Cullagh.
Elphinston	„ Coleman.	Semple	„ Trouton.
Finlay	„ Bell.	Spence	„ Kenny.
Finnegan	„ Lamb.	Strahan	„ Johnston, Montgomery, Smith, Todd.
Graham	„ Talbot.		
Green	„ Kendrick.	Taylor	„ Hatfield.
Greer	„ Pepper.	Tighe	„ Bryans.
James	„ Gilliam.	Toler	„ Birch.
Johnston	„ Bingham.	Watters	„ Bell, Chase.
Kelly	„ M'Allister.	Whaley	„ Weir.
Kennedy	„ Smith.	Wilson	„ Bind, Nelson.
Lee	„ Holland.	Young	„ Stokes.
Looney	„ Thompson.		

Burials.

- 1834 Feb. 13—Ager, Bartholomew, 72.
 1802 Aug. 13—Birch, John.
 1826 May 19— „ Margaret, wife of John B., and d. of Rev. Nicholas Arbuthnot, D.D.
 1835 May 15—Birch, John, 82.
 1838 Feb. 20— „ Thomas 1½ years.
 1821 Feb. 13—Bolton, ———, relict of late John B., of Mayne. [John Bolton, Dromiskin, m. Miss Jones, d. of David Jones, Bensford, Co. Meath, March, 1792—*Walker's Hib. Mag.*]
 1838 Apr. 12—Bolton, Theophilus, 75 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, 42.
 1826 Nov. 1—Byrne, Charles.
 1827 Feb. 11— „ Elizabeth, wife of Charles.
 1828 May 11—Carny, Mary, 80.
 1906 Aug. 30—Chamney, Rev. Jos., M.A., Rector and Vicar of Dromiskin.
 1832 Nov. 8—Coleman, Elizabeth, 30.
 1826 Sep. 13—Crawley, David.
 1838 Feb. 5—Devlin, Susannah, 7 months.
 1834 July 23—Elphinstone, John, 36.
 1835 Dec. 31— „ David, Heynestown, 71.
 1835 Jan. 26— „ James, „ 46.
 1839 May 5— „ Ann, Castletown, 80.
 1802 Nov. 12—Fortescue, Martha.
 1824 Oct. 1 — relict of the late Thos. F.; in family vault.
 1824 Nov. 29— „ Mrs. M., "lady of Chichester, of Glyde Farm" „

- 1826 Nov. 30—Fortescue, Colonel Chichester (in family vault).
 1828 Apr. 24— „ Mary, St. Peter's, Dublin, 9.
 1834 Sep. 10— „ Clermont, Louth Parish, 5.
 1842 Apr. 2— „ Mrs., of Corderry, 60.
 1844 Nov. 9— „ Faithful, of Corderry, 63.
 1850 Apr. 26— „ Matthew, of Dundalk, 70.
 1835 Aug. 19—Hobson, S. Meade, Clermont, 54.
 1835 May 15—Kerr, Elizabeth, Dundalk, 30.
 1838 Oct. 5—Lamb, Rebecca, 17.
 1839 June 28—Lambe, Sarah, 53.
 1839 Nov. 19—Lee, Thomas, Charlestown, 60.
 1835 May 1—M'Cullough, Martha Ann, 5.
 1837 Nov. 15— „ Mrs. Mary, 79.
 1838 Feb. 23—Marron, Mrs. Ann, Heynestown, 35.
 1824 Sep. 27—Merton (? Morton), Alice.
 1820 Dec. 24—Morton, William, Lurgangreen.
 1835 Nov. 5—Murdaugh, Mrs. Catherine, of Castlebellingham, 51.
 1907 Mar. 13—Rafs, William John, Ardpatrik, 77.
 1821 May 20—Shekleton, John, Walterstown.
 1827 Nov. 8— „ William, s. of late John, of Walterstown.
 1839 May 5—Smith, Mrs. Jane, Dunany, 39.
 1841 June 1— „ James, aged 4 days.
 1842 July 6— „ Rachel, aged 1 month.
 1803 Feb. 10—Terence, James.
 1804 June 4— „ Samuel.
 1837 May 11—Thompson, John, 4.
 1837 Aug. 6—Tully, Mrs. Margaret
 1806 Sep. 20—Wilson, James.

APPENDIX IV.

Tombstone Inscriptions and Memorials of the Dead.

Note.—The more ancient or important inscriptions are exactly reproduced, and in some cases the termination of each line is marked by a |.

In order to save space and avoid needless repetitions the following abbreviations are used:—

Hlb.=Here lieth (or lies) the Body of.

Sm.=Sacred to the memory of; Tm.=To the memory of; Im.=In memory of.

Eb.=Erected by.

Tseb.=This stone was erected by.

Tteb.=This tomb was erected by.

Tmeb.=This monument was erected by.

PS. or OPS.=Pray for, or of your charity Pray for the soul of.

Wd.=Who died.

Wdtl.=Who departed this life.

A.=aged; y.=years; F.=Father; M.=Mother; B. or Bs.=Brother or Brothers; S. or Ss.=Sister or Sisters; H.=husband; W.=Wife; D.=Daughter; bel.=beloved; abn.=the above named; R.=the remains of; CB.=Castlebellingham.

When a surname occurs more than once in the same inscription it is denoted, after its first occurrence, by its initial letter.

As a general rule the symbol I.H.S., Texts of Scripture, such as "Gloria in excelsis Deo," Prayers, such as R.I.P., except when, like the above P.S. or O.P.S., they form part of the inscription, are omitted.

Parish Church, Castlebellingham.

I.—IN CHURCH.

Memorial Windows.—(a) **East Window**: This is a 3-light window, having in the centre our Lord's Ascension, with an apostle in each side light. The inscription under the central light is—"Dono dederunt hujus Incolæ Parochiæ." Very curiously the a in the diphthong æ is painted æ.

The north light—"In mem. **Hester Francescæ Dominae Bellingham.**"

The south light—"In mem. **Berkeley Buckingham Stafford et uxoris ejus.**"

(b) **Lancet Window** in south wall of Chancel has the **M'Clintock** arms and motto, and is inscribed—"Erected by the **Rector** A.D. 1852."

(c) The two-light window, **North Transept**, represents Christ as the Good Shepherd and as the Light of the World (after Holman Hunt), with the texts "I am the Good Shepherd," and "Behold I stand at the door and knock." A brass tablet underneath states:—"To the glory of God and to the beloved memory of the **Rev. Robert Le Poer McClinton**, for 44 years Rector of this parish, who entered into rest June 30, 1879. This Window is erected by his widow and near relatives. Blessed are the Peacemakers—Matt. v. 9."

(d) The two-light window in the **South Transept**—now almost hidden behind the organ—is inscribed:—

"Memorial to **Majr. Thomas Macan**, died 1848, aged 79; erected by his widow."

Mural Tablets in the Nave:—

Bellingham.—"Underneath the chancel are deposited the remains of *Alan Bellingham*, Esq., of Castlebellingham, who died 19th of January, 1796, aged 87 years. Also the remains of *Alice Bellingham*, wife of the above, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the Rev. Hans Montgomery, of Spring Vale and Greyabbey, Co. Down, who died 6th of Dec., 1785, aged 68 years." [This and the next tablet were removed from the Porch to their present position, in 1889].

Bellingham.—"In memory of *Henry Tension Bellingham*, Esq., second son of Henry Bellingham, of Castlebellingham, Esq., and Captain of His Majesties 4th or King's Own Regt. of Foot. At the storming of Badajos in Spain on the 6th April, 1812, he fell gallantly leading his men, beloved and lamented by all his brother officers. Aged 26 years."

Marble Tablet in South Transept under the arms of Bellingham impaling Cholmondeley:—

Bellingham.—"In memory of *Sir William Bellingham, Baronet*, of Castle Bellingham and Dunany House, both in this County, who departed this life on the 27th day of October, 1826, in the 71st year of his age.

He was just and upright in all his ways, charitable and truly pious, Humbly thankful to God for every blessing in this life, he regarded every affliction as a chastisement designed by a merciful Father to prepare him for a better world. Kind and conciliatory in his manners as well as exemplary in his conduct he lived beloved and respected, and died lamented by all who knew him.

"Also of *Hester Frances* his relict, youngest daughter of the Honble. and Revd. Robert, second son of George, third Earl of Cholmondeley, B. 1765, M. 1783, D. 10th January, 1844. His epitaph inscribed by her on this tablet portrays herself. One vault in this churchyard contains their remains. 'In life and death united'"—[King, Sculptor, London.]

Brass Tablets, North Transept, under Bellingham arms quartered:—

Bellingham.—"Sacred to the memory of *Sir Alan Bellingham, Bart.*, of Castle Bellingham, who died 26th of August, 1827, aged 50, at Chatillon sur Loire in France and is there interred. Of his wife *Elizabeth* (daughter of Revd. Edward Walls, of Boothby Hall, Welton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire), who died 26th of January, 1822, aged 44, and was buried at Welton. As also of their sons, *Henry Richard Bellingham*, Barrister-at-law; died 23rd of November, 1836, aged 33; buried at Kensal Green, London; *O'Bryen Bellingham*, M.D., Fellow and Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, died 11th October, 1857, aged 52, buried in the vault underneath. The surviving children erected this tablet in testimony of their veneration and regret." [Erected about A.D. 1880].

Bellingham.—"Sacred to the memory of *Arabella* for 56 years the attached wife of *Sydney Robert Bellingham*; born 8th March, 1808, at Quebec, and died 5th January, 1887, at Castlebellingham.

"Too dearly loved; thy God has called thee, go!
Go! thou best portion of the widowed heart
And thou poor remnant, lingering here in woe
So learn to follow as no more to part."

Marble Tablets, Nave, North Side:—

Woolsey.—"In memory of *John Woolsey*, Esq., of Milestown, formerly Captain in H.M. 82nd Regiment, who died on the 1st day of August, 1853, aged 71 years. He was the eldest son of the late Reverend William Woolsey, of Priorland, in the County of Louth, and of his wife Maryanne, daughter of the late Alan Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham, Esq., and sister of the late Sir William Bellingham, Baronet. The late Reverend William Woolsey, originally a Lieutenant in H.M. 61st Regiment, was Rector of this parish during many years. Also in memory of *Janet*, wife of the above named John Woolsey, daughter of the late John Jameson, Esq., of Alloa, N.B., who died on the 10th day of April, 1861, aged 70 years, and of their third son *Robert Jameson*, who died on the 6th day of March, 1838, aged 16 years, and was buried at Rouen in France. This tablet is erected by the surviving children of John and Janet Woolsey, viz.:—*Helena Jameson Thornhill*, and Major General *O'Brien Bellingham Woolsey*." [see p. 62].

Woolsey.—"In memory of *William Woolsey*, of Milesdown, died 11th May, 1887, aged 68 years, and his brother *John Woolsey*, of Castle-Cosey, Castlebellingham, died 23rd May, 1887, aged 56 years. This tablet has been erected in loving remembrance by their employees."

"Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their death they were not divided."

Brass Tablet Nave:—

Thornhill.—"To the beloved and cherished memory of *Charles Thornhill*, Colonel (ret'd.) Royal Artillery, who passed to his rest at the Crescent, September 7th, 1900, aged sixty-one years. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1857, served many years in India, South African war 1881, Transvaal Campaign, Defence of Potchefstroom, Mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Lt.-Colonel. 'The Lord shall be to thee an everlasting light and thy God thy glory.' This tablet is erected by his wife *Anna Maria Thornhill*." [See p. 62].[‡]

Marble Tablet—Porch:—

Bellingham.—"To the glory of God and as a memorial of the late *William Claypon Bellingham, M.A.*, Rector of this parish from 1886 to 1892, the bell of this church was given by his parishioners, relatives, and friends, in the year 1893 in loving remembrance of his work and life amongst them.

'I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord.'—Ps. cxxii. 1." [See p. 84.]

Marble Tablet—Porch:—

Stafford.—"In memory of *Lieut. General Hugh Stafford*, late of the Staff of the Bengal army and commanding the First Division of the Field Army, who departed this life at Calcutta in Bengal the 13th day of January, 1819, aged 67. This cenotaph was erected by his affectionate wife *Harriet Stafford*." [See p. 37].

II.—IN CHURCHYARD.

Arthur.—Underneath this stone are deposited *R. James Arthur*, Dundalk, wdtl. 12th Feb., 1824, a. 42 y. [Table stone].

Arthur.—Etm. *Eliza*, w. of *James Arthur*, Dundalk, wdtl. Wednesday, 14th Dec., 1842, a. 26 y. Also lieth underneath *R. aforesaid James A.*, wd. 4th September, 1853, a. 59 y. [Table stone].

Balle.—Etm. Mary Baile, wd. June 23rd, 1892, a. 68 y.

Balle.—Eim. Esther, wife of Richard Baile, Scabank, wd. 21st Feb., 1901, a. 65 y.

“Jesus wept.”

“Love long, love strong, love deep,

For by a grave

Some day thou’lt stand and weep.”

Balle.—In loving m. our dear F. Thomas Baile, d. May 26, 1900, a. 75.

Barnewall.—Hlb. Dame Margaret Jane Barnewall, widow of late Sir Robert B., Bart., and eldest dau. of late George Palmer, Esq., of the city of Dublin, wdth. at C.B. 19th August, 1844, in the 76 y. of her age [Table stone].

Beatty.—Guy Beatty d. August 29, 1851, a. 63 [in railing].

Bellingham Vault.—Awaiting Resurrection. The vault underneath this church containing the R. of many members of this Family was built in the y. 1686 by Col. Thomas Bellingham, A.D.C. to King William III., and was finally closed by Sir Henry B., 4th Baronet of C.B. in March, 1903.

In manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meum.

[Tablet on wall outside under chancel window. The entrance was by steps in front of this and is now filled in.]

Bellingham.—Hlb. Mrs. Mary Bellingham, w. to Henry B., Esq., wdth. the 10th of July, 1758. [Flat stone. This and the next stone lie side by side under yow south of church porch—probably at one time the family burial place—see Appendix: *Wills*].

Bellingham.—Hlb. Mrs. [sic] Ann Bellingham, dau. of Thomas B., Esq., wdth. the 21st April, 1758. [Flat stone; note the old style of designation for an unmarried woman, viz.:—*Mistress*].

Bellingham.—Sm. William Johnston Bellingham, Hony. Lt. Colonel 6th Battⁿ. Royal Irish Rifles, 5th Son of Sir Alan B., 2nd Bart. Born March 19th, 1818; d. January 20th, 1903.

Bellingham.—Awaiting Resurrection. Sydney Bellingham, 2nd Son of Sir Alan B., 2nd Bart. Born Aug. 2nd, 1808; d. March 9th, 1900, at Castlebellingham.

[See also p. 260 for particulars of other burials of members of this family.]

Bevan.—Sm. Evan Bevan, wd. 8th April, 1844, a. 32 y. He lived for nine years coachman with Major Macan, of Greenmount, by whom tsc. im. a faithful, honest and excellent servant.

Blair.—Robert Blair d. 14th April, 1888, a. 36 years.

Bleakley.—In loving m. Samuel E. Bleakley, C.B., wd. October 10th, 1898, a. 49 y.

Bunbury.—Maryanne Bunbury d. the 11th day of April, 1801, a. 6 y. Henry d. the 14th day of April, 1801, a. 1 y.

Butler.—Im. Cecil Butler, Fourth Son of the Hon. Charles Lennox B. Born Feb. 15th, 1846; d. Dec. 6., 1901, a. 55 y. [White marble monument with side pillars and a Greek inscription:—

Ο ΚΡΙΝΩΝ ΗΛΙΑΝ ΤΗΝ ΓΗΝ ΟΥ ΗΟΜΗΕΙΣ ΚΡΙΞΙΝ; Gen. xviii. 25, i.e., “Shall not the Judge of all the Earth do right?”].

Cairnes.—Etm. Lieut. John Cairnes late of the Antrim Regiment of Militia, wdth. 18th June, 1820, a. 40 y. [Table stone—see pp. 61-2].

Carroll.—E. Anno Domini 1817 by James Carroll, Woodpark, Dunleer, im. his F., Peter C., wdth. 6th October, 1817, a. 47 y. Also three of abn. Peter his children, wd. young.

Collins.—In loving m. John Collins, wd. 14th December, 1901, a. 74 y., also of his dau., Charlotte Elizabeth, wd. 28th Mar., 1898, a. 22 y. and

9 months. Also of the bel. W. of his Son William, Alice Eliza, wd. 15th November, 1897, a. 29 y. Also his Sons Frederick and Walter, wd. in infancy.

Doherty.—Hlb. Margaret Doherty, a. 71, wdtl. 23rd Feb., 1843, beloved and respected by all who knew her.

Ellis.—See Sweeny.

Finlay.—Sm. John Finlay, Dromiskin, wd. Jan. 4th, 1876, a. 72 y. Also tm. his bel. W. Ester F., wd. November 10th, 1880, a. 64 years.

Goodlow.—E. im. Mary Jane Goodlow, wd. 10th of July, 1848, a. 23 y. Also David G., wd. 2nd Feb., 1851, a. 29 y. Also Jacob G., of Seabank, wd. 4th July, 1852, a. 82 y. Mary G., W. of Jacob G., wd. 27th Nov., 1854, a. 77 y. Also Jacob G., wd. 23rd of November, 1872, a. 57 y. Anne G. d. June 17th, 1880, a. 76. Stephen G. d. Dec. 29th, 1880, a. 73. Eb. Stephen G.

Hamilton.—See Petty.

Hoey.—The Body of Bryan Hoey, wdtl. August 30th, 1822, a. 83 y. is deposited underneath. Tse, as a tribute of respect to his m. by his youngest son, Peter H. [Headstone falling forward].

Hughes and Tandy.—

Underneath lies the Body of
Henry Hughes, of Castle Bellingham, Esq.,
Who departed this life 10 March, 1792,
aged . . . years.

ALSO

His Grandson James Napper Tandy,
Also Mary Hughes, widow of the above
named Henry H . . . s, who departed
this life on the 13 . . . reh, 1808, in the 75
year of her age.

[Flat stone opposite church door with flaws where dots appear.]

The **James Napper Tandy** mentioned above was the son of Lieut. James Tandy (only son of James Napper Tandy of '98 fame), who married in October, 1788, at Castlebellingham the only daughter of Henry Hughes.

There is a tradition, however, in the parish, that the '98 Tandy is also buried here. Mr. R. Baile, Seabank, informs me that during the lifetime of the late Rev. R. Le Poer McClinton, Rector of the parish, he remembers an old man living in the village telling the Rector in his presence, beside this grave, that he remembered the burial of "James Napper Tandy of '98; that his remains were brought over sea from France to Dunany or Annagassan, that they were buried at dead of night in this grave, and that some dispute arose over an inscription on the stone." Others have also heard the same tradition.

James Napper Tandy came of a well-known Meath family. He was the son of James Tandy, Merchant, of Dublin (7th son of John Tandy, Esq., Drewstown, Co. Meath), who married in 1731 Maria Bella Jenkins. He himself became a prosperous Dublin merchant and an Alderman. He joined the United Irishmen and was a prominent leader of their agitation. In 1792, or early in 1793, he visited Castlebellingham, probably as a guest of the Hughes family, but the real object of his visit was to interview some leaders of the Defenders there on behalf of the United Irishmen and to endeavour to bring about a working agreement between the two organisations. He had to take the Defenders oath—which was a treasonable one—before the objects of that association were divulged to him. About the same time he published a pamphlet called *Common Sense*, containing some severe reflections on the Beresford family. For this he was made defendant in an action to be tried at Dundalk, Feb. 16, 1793. He was on

his way to Dundalk to attend the trial, when his attorney, Matthew Dowling, met him and told him that one of the Defenders had informed against him for taking the oath at Castlebellingham, and that he would be indicted for it. He consequently fled from this country, forfeiting his securities, and went first to America, and afterwards to France. He took part in the French expedition to Ireland in 1798, and as Commander of the *Anacreon* landed in Donegal. Having returned to Hamburg he was delivered up to England, tried and condemned. His son, Lieut. James Tandy, who had served under Lord Cornwallis—then Lord Lieutenant—in India, interceded for him, but it was not until Napoleon refused to sign the *Treaty of Amiens* unless Tandy were set at liberty that he was released and allowed to return to France, where he held the (temporary) rank of General. He died soon after in Bordeaux, 24th August, 1803, and was buried there with military honours. He was always a staunch Protestant notwithstanding his political career.

It is generally believed that his remains were exhumed and brought to Ireland, and it is known that they were not buried in the family burial ground at Julianstown, Co. Meath—railed in by James Napper Tandy himself. His friends at Castlebellingham could easily arrange the interment there. O'Brien Bellingham, who owned Dunany, and probably founded the Brewery, was married to his niece, Anne Tandy, daughter of Edward Tandy, son of John Tandy of Drewstown (see Lawlor's *History of the Cairnes Family*). So that everything points to the truth of the tradition. For particulars concerning his career see Madden's *United Irishmen*; MacDougall's *Characters*, pp. 278-281, etc.]

Jeffers.—In. Francis Jeffers, Drumleck House, d. March 29th, 1877, a. 49 y. Anna Maria J. d. December 25th, 1865, a. 15 months. Francis E. Jeffers d. November 29th, 1889, a. 33 y. [in railing].

Kirwan.—See Macan.

Macan.—Underneath are deposited R. Thomas Macan, Esq., late of Greenmount in this parish and formerly Major in the E.I.C. Service. He was born April 1st, 1768, and d. March 8th, 1848, a. 79. He lived regarded by all who knew him and died universally regretted. Also his W. Mary Joanna, born Sept. 8th, 1778, d. Nov. 26th, 1854. Also his son-in-law, Denis Kirwan, Esq., D.L., J.P., of Castle Hacket, Co. Galway, born 4th Sep., 1808, d. 19th Feb. 1872, a. 63. [See p. 119. Flat stone in high railings].

M'Brien and Reynett.—In loving m. Oliva Reynett, wd. 20th March, 1887, a. 82 y., W. of the late Nathl. R., Esq., Dromore, Co. Waterford, dau. of Capt. Benjn. Burton Johnson, 56th Regt., Dromore, S. of the Rev. B. B. Johnson, Rector of Clonmeen, Mallow, and g-niece of the Right Rev. Wm. Bennett, Bishop of Cloyne and Ross. Also her three grandsons, Wm. J. H., d. 21st Feb., 1875, a. 6 y.; Nathl. R. A. d. 18th March, 1879, a. 17 y.; Wm. H. d. 9th May, 1879, a. 3 months—the beloved children of Wm. and Elizabeth M'Brien.

McKee.—Sm. Georgina McKee, wdtl. 12th Dec., 1877, a. 31 y. Also her M., wd. 19th Nov., 1861, a. 48 y., and her brother Henry M., wd. 29th January, 1860, aged 21 years.

M'Laughlin.—Tseb. Peter M'Laughlin, Dundalk, im. his F. Peter M., wdtl. 6th July, 1784, a. 65 y. Also his W. Margaret, wdtl. 29th March, 1788, a. 52 y. And also hIR. abn. Peter M., wdtl. 22th [sic] of March, 1897, aged 33 years.

Reynett.—See M'Brien.

Morgan.—Hlb. James Morgan, Seabank, wdtl. 10th Sep., 1753, a. 75 y. Also Ann his W., wdtl. 20th June, 1749, a. 65 years.

Morton.—Eb. John Morton, C.B., im. his F. and M. James and Elizabeth M.; also five of his children [no date].

Petty.—Hl. R. John Petty, CB., wdtl. 19th September, 1797, a. 84 y. Also R. Isabella P., W. to abn John P., wdtl. 25th June, 1805, a. 75 y. Also Joseph P. son of abn. John P., wdtl. June 18th, 1828, a. 65 y. Also John P. son of Joseph P., wdtl. August 23rd, 1830, a. 31 y. Also Henry P., d. March 28th, 1831, a. 35 years. Also Thomas P. d. November 25th 1840. William P. d. 1850, Robert W. Hamilton d. 22 July, 1891, a. 80 y. Also Maryanne his W. d. 9th July, 1900, a. 79 years. [Table stone].

Powderly.—Tseb. Thomas Powderly im. his F., Patrick P., wdtl. 4th June, 1783. Also im. his M. Catherine P., wd. 11th March, 1807. Also underneath IR. Thomas P., wdtl. 25th November, 1811, a. 33 years. [Headstone now flat].

Reily.—Here lieth . . . Also . . . son, wdtl. . . 1730, aged . . . Edmd. Reily, wdtl. . . . Warren . . . Edmd. . . . departed . . . the 8th [? 6th] of Feb. . . years. Also . . . of Charles Reily . . . to . . . Edmund, who departed . . . May, 1767, aged . . . Edmd. . . . Reily of Valen . . . son of the above Edmd [? Andw.] . . . Reily, wdtl. . . . day of April, 1775, aged . . . who . . . much tribulation. [Flat stone very much defaced].

Savage.—Im. James Savage, wdtl. the 15th day of June, 1888, a. 27 y.

Semple and Arthur.—Underneath are deposited R. Ellen Semple, wdtl. October, 1835, a. 8 y. Also Margaret Arthur, wd. 4th May, 1853, a. 38 y. Also Eleanor S., wd. 12th May, 1856, a. 66 y. Also John S., wd. 3rd March, 1857, a. 78 y. [Table stone].

Smith.—Im. Marianne Smith, widow of Major John Woolmore S. of the XIV. King's Light Dragoons, eldest daughter of John Woolsey, of Milestown, Esq.; Born 16th January, 1813, d. 3rd April, 1881. [Grey rounded slab in railing].

Stafford.—[The Stafford vault is situate to the right of the church door and has no inscription. Some years ago it was opened and Sir Arthur Vicars obtained a copy of inscriptions on coffin plates. It is said that an old woman lived in this vault at one time].

Sweeney and Ells.—Im. Captain Roger Sweeny, late of the 84th Regt., wdtl. 3rd November, 1839, a. 50 y. Also of James Ellis his nephew, wd. 3rd November, 1841, a. 38 y. [Table stone].

Sweeny.—Sm. Georgina Fielding Sweeny, third dau. of Major James F. S., late of the 70th Regt. wdtl. the 20th day of April, 1843, a. 19 y.

Sweeny.—Im. Major James Sweeny, late of H.M. 62nd Regt, eldest son of James S., Esq., Bandon, in Co. of Cork. He d. at C.B. on the 28th June, 1850, a. 74 y., sincerely and deservedly regretted by his family and friends. [Flat stone in railings].

Talbot.—Im. James the bel. son of John Talbot, wd. 21st May, 1870, a. 29 y. Also his Bs. John George and Henry Mackintosh. Also Thomas A. T., brother to the abn, wd. April 1st, 1873, a. 30 y. Also abn. John T., wd. 27th July, 1877, a. 67 years.

Tandy.—See Hughes.

Thompson.—Underneath tsl. R. Quintin William O'Bryen Drury Thompson, second son of the late Quintin Dick T., of the Honble. the East India Company's Service. He dtl. on the 23rd September, 1832 in the 23rd year of his age in the hope of a Peaceful Eternity through the merits of his Redeemer.

Thornhill.—Im. Rev. Charles Thornhill, second son of the late George T., Esq., M.P., of Diddington, Huntingdonshire. Born November 13th, 1812. Died August 31st, 1880. Also of Margaret his W., second dau. of the late John Woolsey, Esq., of Milestown. Born July 12th, 1816, d. July 6th, 1877. [See p. 62].

Thornhill.—Tm. Rev. William Thornhill, Rector of Offord Darcy, Huntingdonshire, wd. 17th September, 1872, in his 50th year.

Thornhill.—S. to the beloved m. of Charles Thornhill, Colonel (Retd.) Royal Artillery, wd. 7th September, 1900, a. 61 years.

Willison.—Hlb. George Willison, wd. 11th December, 1837, a. 45 y. Also of his son James W., wd. 23rd February, 1840, a. 26 y. Also of his daughter, Mary Anne W., wd. 2d of April, 1844, a. 21 years.

Woolsey.—Hlb. John Woolsey, Esq., of Milestown, wd. the first day of August, 1853, a. 71 y. Also of Janet his W., wd. on the tenth day of April, 1861, a. 70 y. Also of their fourth dau. Hester Frances Bellingham, wd. on the 28th day of September, 1838, a. 15 y.

Woolsey.—Sm. Frances Rose the bel. W. of William Woolsey, Esq. wd. 4th October, 1865, a. 40 y.

Woolsey.—Im. Elizabeth Lucy, W. of John Woolsey, Esq. d. 10th November, 1870, a. 26. Also of John W., Esq., wd. 23rd May, 1887, a. 56 years.

Woolsey.—Im. William Woolsey, Esquire, of Milesdown. Born 29th August, 1818, d. May 11, 1887.

Woolsey.—Im. Anna Woolsey, W. of Major General O'Brien Bellingham Woolsey (retired) Royal Artillery, of Milestown, and dau. of the late Sir John Walsham, 1st Bart. of Knill Court, Herefordshire. Born 20th May, 1829, died 18th Aug., 1905, a. 76 y. [Mural tablet of white marble set in border of black marble with recumbent cross of white marble on black, having the words "Annie" inscribed thereon].

INSCRIPTIONS NO LONGER EXTANT.

Mr. Garstin writes:—

Isaac Butler, in the MS. *Journal* of his journey through the Co. Louth, &c., in 1744, now in Armagh Library, mentions the two following inscriptions (printed in *Memorials of the Dead, Ireland*, not quite accurately) as being then in the Church of Castlebellingham:—

"On a gravestone [of which there is now no trace]—

Here lieth the Body of the RE^d. DOCTOR
THOMAS COX, Rector of Killincool
And Derver, aged near 41 years, who
Died the 10th of Janry. 1711. Also his son
Thomas who deceased 7br. [Sept.] ye 20, 1705."

[Rev. Thomas Cox, D.D., became R. of Killincool and Vicar of Louth (sic) on Feb. 28, 1698-9 (*F.F.R.*), and R. of Derver Oct. 28, 1709 (*D.R.*). He held both until his death, as here recorded. He is sometimes confused with Rev. Thomas Cox, D.D., who was R. of Louth and Vicar of St. Peter's, Drogheda, 1694-1718 (will proved 1718), and who also held the Deanery of Ferns. His connection with Castlebellingham is not known to the author. A Thomas Cox, son of Thomas Cox, born in Dublin, entered T.C.D. as a Pensioner Jan. 20, 1680, aged 16.]

The second inscription which follows is not to be found, but is probably that which was let into a flag now in the floor of the porch, which still has part of a brass tablet with a coat of arms and crest, the former being a rampant animal and the crest two bear's "jamb's" in saltire.

"On a gravestone, wherein there is a copper plate fixt and an inscription in two divisions to the memory of Dr. Gwither:—

"Hic situs est | CAROLUS GWITHER | Collegij SS^{te} et
Individuae Trinitatis apud Dublinensem | Almus | Qui cum
genio suo obsecundaret | Rei Medicæ operam dedit | Brevique
ad summam illius apicem | Est Enitus | Per sedicem annos
tum in Urbe Dublinensi tum in Agl. | Medicinam Faciat avit
Plures Quotidie Samblati rexit | [tractavit, plures quo-
tidie sanitati restituit, suggested by Mr. Garstin]. Et mor-

borum omne genus rara felicitate | Profligavit | Tandem Vero
quasi foedere inito cum sibi | metuerent hostes | Hydrops
gangrena palpitatio cordis | Una hominem | sunt Adosta |
Cumque diu Solus restitisset."

On the right side of the plate:—

"Detectis eorum omnibus insidijs | Impar tanto certamini |
Succubuit | Tu autem viator cum hæc legeris | sic cogita |
Omnibus mori semel | esse destinatum | Nihil contra hanc
legem | Quære | Ingenium Prudentiam Scientiam | Licet
usu et exercitatione | Consummatam | Hoc unicum restat
solatium | Spes Beatæ resurrectionis | Quam tu dum tempus
est | Amplexere | Obijt fere quadragenarius Vi- | cesimo
octavo die Aprilis, Anno | Domini MDCC.

Monumentum ei posuit *Alicia Clerk*, soror ejus unice dilecta."

Mr. Garstin having compared the above with the original, says there were evident mistakes of the copyist some corrections of which are above suggested besides correction of misprints in the version given in the "Memorials."

He suggests the following as the translation:—

Here lies buried CHARLES GWITHER an Alumnus of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity at Dublin, who devoted himself to the advancement of the medical art by his genius, and soon attained to the height of that profession.

During sixteen years in the city of Dublin as well as in England he practised as a physician and daily restored many to health.

With rare ability he contended against every kind of disease.

At last, however, as if having engaged in an unwelcome [=invito ?] contest, while his enemies, Dropsy, Gangrene and Palpitation-of-the-heart were afraid of him they attacked him as one man (?) and after he had long resisted them single-handed, having discovered all their subterfuges, unequal to so great a struggle he succumbed.

Do you then, traveller, when you read this, reflect that it is appointed unto all once to die. Seek nothing in contravention of this Law but (?) Intelligence, Wisdom and Knowledge, confirmed by practice and use.

This only consolation remains, namely the hope of a blessed resurrection, which you should embrace while there is time.

He died when nearly fifty years of age on the 20th April A.D. 1700.

His dearly loving sister, Alice Clerk, erected this monument to him.

From Dr. Belcher's Memoirs of Sir Patrick Dun, first President of the College of Physicians, we get a few notices of Dr. Gwyther. He graduated M.D. of Dublin in 1688 and was one of the Fellows nominated in the Charter of the College of Physicians, 1692. They demanded and obtained from the Sheriff the body of a malefactor executed 18th Feb., 1693, and it was dissected by Dr. Gwyther.

"Dr. Gwyther brought over frogs in 1692 from England which were first in the ditches of the College Park—see Swift's *Works*; note *Tatler*, vol. iv., p. 206." *Barrett MSS. Miscellaneous Papers* No. 7.

Leeson's fields, near St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, is also named as the place whence the frogs thus restored after their expulsion by St. Patrick, spread over Ireland.

[Charles Gwither entered T.C.D. as a Pensioner on Jan. 27, 1676, aged 17. He is described in the *Matriculation Book* as the son of Henry Gwither "Centurionis" (? Captain), and was born in Co. Meath and educated by Dr. Witenal. His Will was proved in Dublin in 1700, and is given in full in Appendix VI. There is only one other record there of any of the name up to 1810. His sister's Will is summarised also in Appendix VI. Probably there was some connection between the Gwithers and the Bellinghams. It is said that a travelling tinsmith stole the copper plate on which this inscription was engraved.]

Kilsaran Graveyard.

Barra.—Roipín maíre de Barra o' éas 15 ao tugnara, 1902. Cuís peacét maine, a h—áóip.

Bellew.—Eb. John Bellew im. his F. James B., Mantfieldstown, wd. Dec., 1818, a. 79 y. Also his M. Mary B., wd. April 1825, a. 65 y. And also abn. John, wd. Sep. 15, 1838, a. 50 years.

Bellingham.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Constance, Dau. of Charles, 2nd Earl of Gainsborough, and dearly bel. W. of Sir Henry Bellingham, 4th Baronet, wd. April 8th, 1881, a. 43 y., at Castlebellingham. May she rest in peace.

Brennan.—Eb. a grateful people im. their Pastor the REV. BERNARD BRENNAN whose mortal remains lie beneath.

Brennan.—Eb. Peter Brennan im. his W. Catherine, wd. 8 March, 1870, a. 70.

Brennan.—Eb. Thomas Brennan, Mayne, im. his F. John B., wdtl. Nov. 21, 1859, a. 98 y. And also im. abn. Thomas B., wdtl. 17 Nov., 1871 in the 82nd year of his age.

Bride.—E. tm. John Bride, Stabannan, and his W. Mary, wdtl. 20th April, 1867.

Brodigan.—Eb. Catherine Brodigan, Milestown, im. her H. Stephen B., wdtl. 29th Dec., 1819, a. 60 y. Also her son, Terence B., wdtl. June 4th, 1826, a. 35 y. Also a child of said Terence B., wd. young, and also tm. abn. Catherine, wdtl. 1 Jan., 1832, aged 72 years.

Brodigan.—Eb. Terence Brodigan, Greenmount, im. his F., Peter B., wdtl. 16th Feb., 1823, a. 65 y. Also his B. John B., wdtl. 5th Oct., 1819, a. 18 y. Also his M. Eliza B., wdtl. Feb. 28, 1829, a. 57 y.

Byrne.—Eb. Patrick Byrne, of C.B., im. his F., Bryan Byrne, wdtl. March 17, 1812, a. 76 y. Also of his

Byrne.—Tseb. Patrick Byrne im. his F., Thomas B., of Hamonstown, wdtl. 12th April, 1800, a. 80 y. Also his B. James, Dunleer, wdtl. 10th May, 1801, a. 30 y. Also his M. Judith B., wdtl. 29th April, 1818, a. 82 y. Here also lie the R. abn. Patrick B., wdtl. 11th April, 1825, a. 73 y. and of his W. Anne B., wdtl. 2nd March, 1826, a. 64 y.

Byrne.—Eb. Thos. Byrne, Wyantstown, im. his F. Columbus B., wd. 6th Sep., 1815, a. 80 y. Mary his S. d. 12 July, 1820, a. 32 y. John his his B. d. 2nd May, 1835, a. 38 y. Elizabeth his S. d. 9th April, 1841, a. 35 y. Anne his S. d. 15th Aug., 1848, a. 45 y. Also his M. Margaret B., alias Dromgoole, wd. 9th Feb., 1849, a. 85 y.

Byrne.—Hlb. Thomas Byrne, West Street, Drogheda, son to Mr. Thos. B., Hammonstown, Farmer, wdtl. 23rd August, 1793. Also Thomas, son of the first named Thomas B., wd. in 1831, a. 38 y., and his W. Anne, wd. 8th August, 1874, a. 73 y.

Byrne.—Eb. Edward Byrne, Mullenscross, for him and his Posterity. Underneath lie five of his children—Owen, a. 7 y.; Anne, a. 19; Alis, a. 19 y.; Mary, a. 33; Bridget, a. 21 y.

Byrne.—In loving m. George Byrne, Charleville, wdtl. 9 Nov., 1898, a. 25 y. and his B. Anthony Joseph, wd. 22nd April, 1903, a. 19 y.

Cain.—Eb. Owen Cain, Greenmount, im. his bel. W. Catherine C., alias Brady, wdtl. on the 20th day of December, 1799, a. 38 y.

Calnes.—See Lane.

Calan.—See Stanley.

Callan.—See Molloy.

Caraher.—See Dullaghan.

Carpenter.—OPS. Thomas Carpenter, Mayne, wd. Aug. 23rd, 1895, a. 68 y. and his W. Margaret, wd. April 11th, 1901, a. 78 y. Eb. his son Thomas.

Carroll.—Hlb. Anthony Carroll, wdtl. Jany: ye 1st, 1768, aged . . .

Carroll.—Hlb. Nichs. Carroll, Lynns, wdtl. June 15th, 1845, a. 58.

Carroll.—E. A.D. 1872 by Laurence Carroll, Williamstown, im. his F. John C., wdtl. 6th July, 1866, in the 61st y. of his a. Also of his B. James C., wdtl. 23rd March, 1865, in the 10th year of his age.

Carroll.—See Connor.

Carroll.—Eb. Laurence Carroll, Dromgoolstown, im. his W. Jane, wdtl. 28th February, 1871, a. 82 y. Also im. his bel. dau. Bridget, wdtl. 10th Dec., 1872, a. 24 y. And tm. abn. Laurence C., wdtl. 23rd July, 1873, in the 78th year of his age.

Carroll.—Eb. Margaret Carroll, Dillonstown, im. her H. John C., wdtl. July 27th, 1874, a. 60 y. Also his F. Thomas C., wdtl. May 18th, 1842, a. 70 y.; and his M. Anne C., wdtl. Feb. 8th, 1859, a. 78 y.

Cartney.—Eb. Thomas Cartney (wd. in America in 1880) im. his M. Catherine C., Mullincross, wd. 3rd Dec., 1857, a. 50 y. Also his F. John C., wd. 17th Dec., 1886, a. 86 y., and his B. Patrick, wd. in June, 1887, a. 55 y.

Clarke.—Eb. Patrick Clarke, Williamstown, im. his W. Bridget, wd. 22nd June, 1887, a. 70 y. Also his dau. Mary, wd. 9th July, 1875, a. 20 y.

Coleman.—Eb. Pat . . . man im. his bel. W. N.—*alias* Coleman, wdtl. . . . 1800, a. 67.

Conachy.—Eb. Mary Conachy, CB. im. her bel. H. William C., d. 28th March, 1862, a. 49 y. Also her daus. Mary Ellen, d. 22nd Jan., 1854, a. 11 y., Bridget, d. 19th August, 1860, a. 18 y. And her son Thomas, d. 12th Jan., 1882, a. 25 y. Also her dau. Elizabeth, in religion (Mother Mary Gabriel), d. 1893, a. 40, and her son John, d. 1897, a. 47. Also her son Mathew d. 1900, a. 40. The abn. Mary C. d. 1901, a. 82, and her son Peter d. 1904, a. 53. Also her son-in-law, William O'Brien, d. 1892, a. 31.

Conl[an ?].—*Fragment.* Patrick Conl . . . Kilsaran A. . .

Conlan.—Here Lyeth the Body of Richard Conlan, wd. March 31st, 1746, a. 56 y. Also his F. and 3 children . . . Mortir . . .

Connor.—Tseb. Hugh Connor, Milestown, . . . of his F. and family Ano. Dom. 1776. Hlb. James C., wdtl. August 7th, 1758, a. 77 y. Likewise his son Patrick C. and Judy Carroll his W.

Connor.—Tseb. John Connor, Fairview, Co. Dublin, im. his dearly bel. F. John C., wdtl. 9th May, 1792, a. 66 y. Also . . . buried . . .

Connor.—Eb. John Connor, CB., im. his bel. W. Mary, wd. April, 1892, a. . . . of his son Patrick, wd. 20th May, 1863.

Cowper.—Eb. Patrick Cowper, CB., im. his F. John C., wdtl. 6th Nov., 1860, a. 97 y. And also his M. Sarah C., wdtl. 1st Oct., 1842, a. 42 y. And also his B. Henry C., wdtl. 3rd April, 1857, a. 37.

Donnelly.—Eb. Hugh Donnelly, Dillonstown, im. his bel. W. Mary, wd. 14th August, 1881. Also his M. Anne, dau. and his Bs. Bernard and James.

Dooley.—Tm. Paul Dooley, late of Daws Castle, Braganstown, wdtl. 20th Jan., 1786, a. 44.

Dougherty.—See Hoey.

Dromgoole.—See Respin and Byrne.

Dromgoole.—Tseb. Peter Dromgoole, Milestown, im. his F. and Family An^o. Dni. 1776. Hlb. Thomas D., his F., wdtl. March 28, 1775, a. eighty years. Likewise the Body of Ann Dawson his M., Margaret D. his S.

Dromgoole.—Eb. Peter Dromgoole im. bel. F. Michael D., wd. 11th Nov., 1821, a. 56 y. And also of B. Michael, wd. 1st May, 1847, a. 28 y. Also the above Peter D., CB., wd. 29th Oct, 1849, a. 54 y.

Duffey.—H. Lyeth the body of Mary Duffey, wdt. age, 1737. [This stone is curiously carved].

Duffy.—Eb. Hugh Duffy, Coolestown, im. James Rafferty, Bogtown, wdtl. 9th Jan., 1814, a. 45 y. Also the R. of his M. Rose R., *alias* Duffy, who departed the time of his birth.

Duffy.—Eb. Catharine Duffy, Drogheda, as a tribute of Respect tm. her bel. H. Terence D., wdtl. 8th Jan., 1850, a. 55 y. Also three of her children, wd. young.

Duffy.—E. 1852 by Nicholas Duffy, Greenmount, im. his son Thomas D., wdtl. March 31st, 1850, a. 17 y. Also of his W. Catherine D., wdtl. June 5th, 1852, a. 33 y.

Duffy.—Eb. Patrick Duffy, Milestown, im. his bel. F. Peter D., wd. 22 Feb., 1877, a. 72 y. And of his bel. M. Alice, wd. 21 Feb., 1877, a. 75 y.

Dullaghan.—This Monument was placed here by James Dullaghan, Main, to evince his respect for the m. his parents and B. Peter D.; his B. d. 5th March, 1820, a. 29 y. Patrick D. his F. d. 5th March, 1829, a. 82 y. Jane D. his M. d. 1st Nov., 1840, a. 92 y. And also tm. abn. James D., wdtl. February 22, 1863, aged 82 years.

Dullaghan.—Eb. James D., of Main, to perpetuate the memory of his Brother, REV^d. JOSEPH DULLAGHAN, R.C.C. of this Parish, who passed from this life to a better July 21st in the year of our Lord 1837, aged 41 years. Of him it may be said with truth that he was a man of true piety, unwearied zeal and benevolence of heart. May he rest in everlasting peace. Amen.

Dullaghan.—Tmeb. Patrick Dullaghan, Willistown, as a tribute of respect tm. his good F. Patk. D., wdtl. 20th May, 1843, a. 62 y. And also to his dearly bel. S. Anne D., wd. 2nd July, 1815, a. 23 y.

Dullaghan.—Eb. Patrick Caraher tm. his bel. aunts, Mary Dullaghan, Maine, wdtl. 2nd March, 1869 and of her S. Judith, wdtl. 20th Augt. 1870, both whose remains are interred beneath this monument.

Durnin.—Eb. Margaret and Rose Durnin, Narrow Lane, im. their F. Peter D., wd. 18th July, 1866 and their M. Mary, wd. 1 Aug., 1781.

Feehan.—Eb. Stephen Feehan, Bragganstown, im. his two children, wd. young. Also abn. Stephen F., wdtl. 5th Jan., 1875, a. 86 y. And also his bel. W. Anne F., wdtl. 13th Feb., 1875, a. 68 y.

Finegan.—E. A.D. 1811 by Thomas Finegan im. his F. James F., Drogheda, merchant, wdtl. 1st July, 1809, a. 45 y. Also his B. George, wd. young. Hl. also the R. of his grandfather and grandmother, his uncle and two of his aunts.

Gannon.—O.P.S. Thomas, bel. son of James Gannon, CB., wd. Dec. 21st, 1890, a. 18 y. and his bel. dau. Agnes, wd. June 21st, 1894, a. 14 y. Also Rose his dau., who d. Jan. 21st, 1898, a. 24 y.; and his son James, Solicitor, wd. 14th Feb., 1901, a. 34 y. Jesus have mercy on their Father James, wd. 2nd Sep, 1903, a. 78 y. Pray for the Soul of REV. P. GANNON, O.P., wd. Jan. 24, 1900, a. 35, and whose Body is interred at St. Magdalen's Priory, Drogheda.

Geraghty.—O.P.S. Laurence Geraghty, Dromgoolstown, d. 2nd April, 1896, a. 38 y. Also his bel. sons, Thomas, Patrick, and Laurence, wd. young.

Gernon.—This tomb is placed by James Gernon, Drogheda, as a small

token of respect and gratitude tm. his dear F. Patrick G., who exchanged this mortal for Eternal Life 5th Nov, 1811, in the 60th year of his a beloved . . . regretted. . . .

Grimes.—Ts. and Burial place blongeth [sic] to Danial Grimes for him and his Posterity, he dtl. ye 30th day of Oct., 1772, a. 47 y. And 3 of his children.

Gugerty.—Eb. Patrick Gugerty, Williamstown, im. his F. Andrew G., wdtl. March 10th 1858, a. 67 y.

Gugerty.—E. im. Philip Gugerty and his W. Gridget, Williamstown, and also to their two sons, Michael (wd. in New York Jan., 1860) and Laurence, Williamstown.

Hall.—Eb. Thomas Hall, Greenmount, im. his W. Alice, wd. 13 May, 1904, a. 64 y.

Halpeny.—Tseb. John Halpeny im. his F. James H., wdtl. Aug. 1786, a. 46. Also his M. Margt. H., wdtl. Sep. 8th., 1808, a. 57 years.

Halpenny.—Eb. Matw. Halpenny, Bolis, im. his bel. W. Ann H., *alias* Carney, wdtl. 25th November, 1825, a. 63 y.

Hampton.—Hlb. Mar— Hampton, dau. to Mr. James H., of CB., wdtl. Aug. the . . . 1788, a. five y. A happy departure in this vale . . . Hlb. James H., wdtl. October the . . . 1796.

Hand.—Tseb. John Hand im. his F. James H., Greenmount, wdtl. on the third day of January A.D. 1754, a. 56 y. Also his W. Janet H. (*alias* Hoey), wdtl. on the 15th day of Feb A.D. 1792, a. 95 y.

Hand.—Hlb. Patk (?) hand, wdtl. August 7th, a. 21 y., 1795.

Hand.—Eb. John Hand, CB., im. his F. and M. James, wd. 20 Dec., 1829 and Ellen, wd. 20 March, 1897.

Harlen.—Im. Patrick Harlen, Seabank, d. 25th Oct, 1900, a. 78 y. Also his W. Rose H., d. 2nd March, 1895, a. 56 y., and their son James died at New York, a. 28 y. Eb. their children.

Henav.—*Fragment*— . . . Body of Mary Henav— . . . s. life . . . Jany. . . aged 60 years."

Hill.—Hl. R. Thomas Hill, CB., in the County of Louth, wdtl. 24th Jan., 1787, a. 42 y. and of Rose his W., wd. 10th Nov., 1808, a. 69 y. Their son Patrick H., Dundalk in greatful recollection of the tender affection and anxious concern they ever shewed for the welfare of their children causes this stone to be erected and inscribed to their memory.

Hoey.—Eb. Edward Hoey, CB., im. his son James H., wdtl. 19th Sep., 1814, a. 28 y. Also his dau. Margaret H. wdtl. 21st March, 1882, a. 80 y. Also abn. Edward H. and his bel. W. whose R. are interred here.

Hoey.—SM. James Hoey, Williamstown, wdtl. 11th May, 1882, a. 76 y. Also his dau. Rose (in religion Sister Mary of St. Johanna), wd. on the 31st Jan., 1879, a. 18 y., and was interred in the Convent General of Good Shepherd's, Angers, France.

Hoey.—[*On pedestal*] Erected by John Hoey and Charles D. King A.D. 1880.

[*On the four sides of Monument*]

(1.) OPS. Thomas Hoey, of the Lynns, died 6th Jany., 1839, a. 78 y.; his W. Margaret 14th March, 1854, a. 88. Their sons:—John, a. 20; Patrick 21st Sepr., 1851. Anne H. June, 1855. Her husband Thomas, of CB., August, 1858. Anne H., of the Lynns, 29th Nov., 1878, a. 75.

(2.) OPS. Thomas H., d. 10th Jany., 1877, a. 75 y. Patrick John H., 13th Sepr., 1877, a. 77 y. Eliza, wife of Patrick John H. 18th Sepr., 1900, a. 74 y.

(3.) OPS. John Hoey, of the Lynns, d. 2nd April, 1831, a. 67 y. His wife Anne 28th May, 1849, a. 73; Their dau. Bridget 3rd Oct., 1828, a. 24. Their son James 17th Feb. 1828, a. 19; Judith H. 1st Oct, 1837, a. 20.

(4.) OPS. Charles Joseph Dougherty, Annagassan, d. 13th Nov., 1873, a. 73. His wife Jane, 28th Dec, 1861, a. 63, their children Charles William, Joseph 11th April, 1874, a. 39, John 28th. Sep, 1876, a. 37, their elder children Margaret, 5 y.; Thomas, 10 y.; and William, 6 y.

Hoey.—Pray for Thomas Hoey, Charleville, d. 2nd Oct., 1899, his parents and relatives.

Gorman.—Eb. Jos. Jones, Milestown, im. his grandfather, James Gorman, wdtl. April 21st, 1800, a. 57 y. and his grandmother, Mary G.

Kavanagh.—Eb. Michael Kavanagh, CB., im. his F. Peter K., wd. 9th Feb., 1890, a. 90 y. His M. Bridget K., d. 19th April, 1877, a. 74 y. and his B. Peter K., d. 19th Jan., 1891, a. 55 y.

Kearney.—In loving m. James Kearney, Milestown, wd. 19th April, 1899 and of his W. Rose K., wd. 20th Dec., 1892.

Keelan.—Eb. Margaret Keelan, CB., im. her H. Thos. K., wdtl. 4th Dec., 1844, a. 43 y. Also two of their children, wd. young.

Kelly.—This Burial Place belongs to Daniel Kelly and his Posterity A.D. 1800.

Kelly.—Eb. Patrick Kelly, Cappog, im. his F. John K. and M. Alice K., *alies* [sic] Kieran, and his son John K. and his Posterity.

Kelly.—Hlb. Patrick Kelly, CB., wdtl. 18th Aug., 1805, a. 56 y. E. to his m. by Abbey Kelly his W.

Kelly.—Eb. Patrick and Mary Kelly, Des-Moines, Iowa, U.S.A., im. their Dear Parents Patrick K., Kilsaran, wd. 11th May, 1871, a. 78 y. And his bel. W. Christiana, wd. 8th May, 1882, a. 81 y. and his B. James K., wd. 2nd April, 1906, a. 75 y.

Kelly.—Eb. John and Patrick Kelly im. their bel. F. and M. Jane K., wd. 2nd Dec., 1894, a. 70 y., and Thos. K., wd. 3rd April, 1896, a. 76 y.

Kieran.—Eb. Catherine Kieran im. her bel. M. Catherine K., Dromiskin, d. 15th July, 1865, a. 50 y.

Kindelon.—Eb. Margaret Kindelon, Dundalk, im. her bel. H. James K., wdtl. January 25th, 1881, a. 75.

Kling.—See Hoey.

Lamb.—Eb. Philip Lamb im. his bel. F. James L., Kilsaran, wd. 2nd July, 1880, a. 66 y. "He changed this life for a better." Also his bel. M. Mary, wd. 13th March, 1885, a. 65 y.

Lambe.—PS. Margaret Lambe, d. 20th May, 1897.

Lane.—SM. Mary Lane, who, born in this parish, spent the last 33 years of her life in the service of Wm. Cairnes, Esqr., Drogheda, and d. on 7th April, 1856, a. 58. y. Tmeb. John E. Cairnes, William H. Cairnes, and Thomas P. Cairnes in testimony of their respect for her m. and as a mark of gratitude for her long and faithful service and consistent and devoted attachment to every member of their family.

Macartney.—Eb. Michael Macartney, Dromiskin, im. his S. Mary M., wd. in 1845, a. 42 y. Also his bel. F. James M., wd. Dec. 25th, 1850, a. 70 years.

M'Daniel.—Tseb. Niehs. M'Daniel of this Parish im. his W. Cathrin M., *alies* Foleon, wdtl. March, 1783, a. 60 y. Also his son Thos., wdtl. March, 1783, a. 24 years.

M'Entee.—Eb. Judith M'Entee, Linns, im. her bel. H. Terence M., wdtl. May 1st, 1861, a. 74 y. Abn. Judith M. d. July, 1863, a. 76 y.

M'Evoy.—Eb. Nicholas M'Evoy im. his bel. F. John M., wd. 19th April, 1848, aged 54 years.

M'Gee.—Eb. Patrick M'Gee, Bogtown, im. his F. Mich. M. wdtl. 11th May, 1819 a. 48 y. Also his M. Catherine M., wdtl. 29th dec., 1853, a. 75 y. And also abn. Patrick M. wdtl. Oct., 1867, a. 57 y. Hl. R. Rose M., wdtl. 27th May, 1875, aged 48 years.

M'Guinness.—Eb. Mathew M'Guinness, CB., im. his M. Catherine M., wdtl. 11th Jan., 1833, a. 62 y. Abn. Mat^w. M., d. 4th June, 1835, a. 36 y.

M'Guire.—Eb. Thomas M'Guire, Lower Kilsaran, im. his bel. M. Jane M., wdtl. Nov. 8, 1824, a. 56 y. Also im. James M., wdtl. 23rd Nov., 1825, a. 18 y. Also abn. Thomas M., wdtl. 21st Aug., 1861, a. 70.

M'Kenna.—Eb. Philip M'Kenna to the grateful Remembrance of his bel. F. Nicholas M., wdtl. 6th Nov., 1848 in the 64th year of his age.

M'Keone.—Eb. Nicholas M'Keone im. his F. Patrick M., Williamstown, wdtl. 6th Jan., 1874, a. 95 y. Also his bel. W. Anne. Also im. his children, Thomas Patrick and Elizabeth. Hl. his dau. Mary Meade, wd. 25th Feb., 1869, a. 47 y. and 3 of her children wd. young. Also her dau. Catherine and his two Bs. John and James. Hl. Mary, W. of abn. Patrick M., wd. 26th December, 1880.

M'Keown.—Eb. Dennis M'Keown, Seabank, im. his bel. F. James, wd. 18th Feb., 1838, a. 77 y. Also his bel. M. Anne, wd. in Nov., 1837, a. 86 y. Also Anne W. of James M., wd. 17th March, 1843, a. 48 years.

M'Kowen.—Eb. James M'Kowen, Milestown, im. his bel. M. Cisley M., wdtl. 4th Dec., 1815, a. 42 y. Also his F. . . . M., wdtl. the 20th of Nov., 1840, aged 88 years.

M'Nally.—Eb. Michael M'Nally, Kilsaran, im. his W. Betty M., wdtl. 4th Dec., 1866, a. 60 y. Also abn. Michael, wdtl. 4th Feb., 1869, a. 75 y.

M'Quillen.—Eb. Bartholomew M'Quillen im. his F. James M., wdtl. January aged

M'Shane.—Eb. Peter M'Shane, CB., im. his son Patrick M., d. Dec. 24th, 1825, a. 48 y. Also his bel. W. Catharine M., wdtl. Jany. 14th, 1827, aged 72 years.

Magrath.—SM. Catherine Magrath, W. to Thomas M., CB., wdtl. 6th January, 1833, aged 48 years.

Magrath.—SM. Thomas Magrath, CB., wd. 4th Nov., 1853, a. 65 y. Also his three children Michael, Anne, and John. Also Thomas, wd. 4th May, 1857, a. 28 y., Margaret, wd. 1st Aug., 1876, a. 57 y., Catherine, wd. 23rd Oct., 1883, a. 62 y., and his nephew Thomas M., wd. 11th May, 1869, aged 30 years.

Marron.—Eb. Thomas Hardy, Roodstown, im. his S. Mrs. Marron and the deceased members of the family whose remains lie underneath.

Martin.—OPS. John Martin, Milltown, Dromiskin, wdtl. in 1876 in the 87th y. of his a. His W. Anne d. in 1874 in her 74th y. Also her S. Elizabeth Gernon, W. of Thomas Doyle, d. 80 years of age.

Mathews.—Eb. John Mathews, Annagassan, im. his bel. W. Mary M., d. 28th June, 1900, a. 53 years.

Meade.—OPS. Margaret the bel. W. of Michael Meade, CB., wd. 31st August, 1887, a. 41 y., and Mathew their bel. son, wd. 28th Nov., 1887, a. 8 y.

Meade.—See M'Keone.

Meighan.—Eb. Hugh Meighan, Greenmount, im. his bel. Parents James M., wdtl. Feb. 13th, 1852, a. 72 y. Also Anne M., wdtl. December 16th, 1868, aged 78 years.

Molloy.—Eb. Hugh Molloy, Mayne, in grateful remembrance of his bel. M. Catherine M., wdtl. 26th March, 1870 in the 70th y. of her age. Also of her sister Anne Callan, wdtl. 2nd March, 1849.

Moyler.—Sarah Moyler d. 5th Oct., 1888, a. 5 y. Elizabeth Anne d. 25th January, 1897, aged 3 years.

Mulroy.—Beneath TslR. Patrick Mulroy and Mary his bel. M. The former dtl. May 22nd, 1812 in the 40th y. of his a., the latter 8th February, 1839 in 64th year of her a. In commemoration of whom their (sic) affectionate son Peter M., Kilsairan, Et. Monument. His bel. W. Mary d. 27th March, 1850, a. 32 y. Also said Peter, wdtl. 7th Nov., 1867, a. 66 y., and his two daughters Anne, wd. 9th Aug., 1863, a. 17 y., and Margaret, wd. 26th Dec., 1867, a. 19 y. Also Mary, W. Patrick M., d. 15th July, 1894 a. 31 y.

Munroy.—Eb. Patrick Munroy, Kilseran, im. his dau. Alece, wdtl. November 30th, 1825, aged 15 years.

Neary.—Eb. Michael Neary, Knocknaloobe, im. his F. Denis Neary, wdtl. 23rd June, 1823, a. 64 y. Also Elizabeth N. his M., wdtl. 15th April, 1829, a. 72 y. And also their dau. Catherine N., wdtl. 12th Sep., 1823, a. 23.

O'Brien.—See Conachy.

O'Daly.—Erected by John O'Daly in grateful remembrance of his beloved uncle the REV. EUGENE O'DALY, Pastor of the United Parishes of Kilsaran and Stobannon for the space of Thirty-one years, who departed this life the 15th of March, 1822, aged 72 years.

Pentony.—Erected | by the Parishioners of Kilsaran | in Memory of | their Late Esteemed P.P., | REV^d. PETER PENTONY | who departed this Life | 26th June, 1899 | R.I.P.

Rafferty.—See Duffy.

Ready.—Eb. Thos. Ready for his W. Cath. R., a. 33 years.

Respin.—Hlb. James Respin, Black Mills, wdtl. 30th May, 1767, a. 82 y. Also b. Mary Dromgoole his W., wdtl. July 25th, 1765, a. 70 y. Also Nicholas his eldest son, a. 26 y. Likewise Margaret his eldest dau., a. 23 y., Michael, a. 19 y. Also Ann dtl. October, 1767, a. 44 y. James Respin, Black Mills, d. March 20th 1783.

Rice.—Hl. ye B. Sarah Rice, w. dep^d. Sep. 22, 1783, a. 4 years.

Rispen.—Eb. John Rispen, White Mills, im. his bel. F. James R., wdtl. 22nd Jan, 1844, a. 75 y. Also his M. Sarah R., *alias* Jordan, and also of his step-mother Jane R., *alias* Magoris, wd. 24 Feb, 1857, a. 77 y.

Rispen.—Hlb. Patrick Rispen, Drumcar, wdtl. Aug. 19th, 1782. Also . . . hl. his child.

Rooney—HlR. Patrick Rooney, CB., wdtl. March 17th, 1822, a. 50 y. Also his M. Mary R., wdtl. May 11th, 1822, aged 82 years.

Rooney.—Eb. James Rooney, Williamstown, im. his bel. W. Bridget R. interred at Dromiskin Cemetery 28th Feb., 1881, a. 44 y. Also their dan. Bridget, wd. 3rd Dec., 1891, a. 24 years.

Savage.—Etm. Mr. John Savage, Drogheda, wdtl 3rd Nov., 1838, in the 39th y. of his a. This tribute of respect was E. to his m. by his W. Mrs. Ann Savage.

Savage.—Eb. John Savage in grateful remembrance of his bel. F. James S., Milestown, wdtl. 21st June, 1826, a. 73 y. Also of his bel. M. Sarah S., wdtl. 16th May, 1838, a. 70 y.

Spence.—Hlb. Margt. Spence, wdtl. 21st Decemb., 1830, a. 21 years.

[From Isaac Butler's *MS. Journal* :—

Stanley.— “As a grateful acknowledgment
this Monument was erected
by Laur^{ce} Stanley, of Draugheda
Apothecy.

Here lies the body of Laur^{ce}
Calan, of Kilseran, Gent., who
died July the 22^d. 1732, aged
74 years. Also Mary his wife
and Henry his elder brother.
Also John Stanley of the Holy
Order of St. Dominick and
Mary his sister. Also Frances
Stanley mother of y^e said John and
Mary. Also Patrick younger brother
of y^e said Laurence.”

[This Monument is not now in existence].

Stanley.—Here Lyeth the Body of Thos. | Stanley, who dyed A.D.

1729, aged | 70 years, Also Mary Stanley, *alias* | Taaffe his ^{sd.} wife who dyed A.D. | 1763, aged 95 years, also three of | their children, viz :— Laurence, the | REV. JOHN and Michael, leate Lieut | Colonel of Horse in the Imperial | Service who dyed the 1^t of March | 1762, aged 64 years | And Mr. James Stanley, late of Kill- | seran, son to the above Thos. and Mary | who departed this life February the | 6th, 1794, aged 70 years.

Tallon.—See White.

Tuite.—Eb. John Tuite, Balregan, im. his M. Margaret T., wdtl. 5th Jan., 1805, a. 43 y. Also his bel. F. Patrick T., wd. March 22nd, 1818, a. 72 y. Likewise im. his dear son William T., who exchanged this life for a better Feb. 2nd, 1848, a. 22 y. Also abn. John T., wdtl. 15th Mar., 1866, a. 72 y. Hl. his bel. W. Mary T., wdtl. 15th Feb., 1867, a. 72 years.

Tuite.—Tseb. Nicholas Tuite, Milestown, im. his bel. F. Andrew T., wdtl. Aug. 1st, 1840, a. 53. Also his M. Mary T., wdtl. Aprile 2nd, 1832, a. 42 y. Also his S. Catherine wd. young.

Thomas.—Tseb. Bryan Thomas, Williamstown, im. his F. Henry T., wdtl. 19th Feb. A.D. 1796, a. 57, also . . . children.

Verdon.—Im. Julia Verdon, Drumcar, wd. 22 Sep., 1884, a. 39 y. and her H. Owen V . . . 8 March, 1904, a. 70 y. . .

Wallace.—Eb. Patrick Wallace, Birkenhead, England, im. his bel. F. Patrick W., wdtl. in 1817, a. 31 y. Interred in Dublin. Also his M. Catherine W., d. 2nd March, 1858, a. 69 y. His dau. Catherine W., Born 23rd Dec., 1846, d. 27th Jan, 1849. His W. Catherine W. d. 4th July, 1860: buriedhat St. Werburgh's, Birkenhead. His S. Catherine Grimes, d. 28th May, 1869, a. 52 y. His son Patrick W., born 7th March, 1848, d. 14th August, 1878.

Wallace.—Eb. patrick Wallace, Derracamal, im. his M. Eliz^{th.} w. Who departeb (sic) this life July 12, 1838, a. 72 y.

White.—Tme. im. Mr. John White, Williamstown, wdtl. 2th October, 1818, a. 69 y. Also im. his F. Mr. James W., and his M. Mrs. Anne W., *alias* Tallon. Also im. his Bs. and Ss. whose mortal R., together with above, are deposited here—i.e., Master James and Richard, wd. young, the REV. DOCTOR MATHEW WHITE, a 50 (?) years Mr Robert W., a. 37. ditto (sic), Mrs. Frances W., 23 ditto, Mr. Henry W., 56 ditto, Mrs. Margt. W. 27 ditto, Mrs. Mary Kelly, Kilsaran, 38 ditto, Mrs. Anne M. W., d. Dec. 8 (?), 1836, a. 74. Mrs. Eliza W., widow of the above Henry, a. 62.

W— *Fragment.* Eb. . . . yard of d . . . mem . . . below . . . James W . . . wdtl. the 16th day of April, 1845, an^o Domine, a. 66 years.

Kilsaran Roman Catholic Church.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS IN CHURCH.

North Transept :—

(1) "This window was erected to the Memory of REV. THOMAS CORRIGAN, who was Parish Priest of Kilsaran for 28 years, and died 27th March, 1881 R.I.P."

(2) "In Memory of the REV. PETER PENTONY, P.P., Kilsaran, who died on the 25th June, 1899."

South Transept window, representing the Angelic Salutation :—

"This window was erected to the Memory of the LADY CONSTANCE BELLINGHAM, who died 8th April, 1891, by her friends, Lay and Clerical, as a tribute of respect and esteem. R.I.P."

And on a brass plate underneath :—

"Of your Charity | Pray for the repose of the Soul of | Constance |

Daughter of Charles, 2nd Earl of Gainsborough, | and dearly loved wife of | Sir Henry Bellingham, 4th Baronet. | Born Oct. 19th, 1847, | Married Jan. 13th, 1874, | Died April 8th, 1891. | To whom this window was erected | and whose Remains are interred | in the adjoining churchyard. | R.I.P. | ”

MURAL TABLETS IN THE CHURCH :—

(1) “I.H.S. | This Monument was erected | by Michael Chester, of Stonehouse, Esq., | and John Chester of Kilsaran House, Esq., | to the memory of their beloved and lamented Parents | MICHAEL CHESTER Esq., who died 12 April, 1814, aged 63 years | and ANNE CHESTER his wife, who died 22 July, 1838, aged 73 years. | Their mortal Remains | lie interred within these Sacred Precincts. | Christian of your Charity pray | that their immortal souls | may be admitted to praise and glorify their Lord in Heaven | to Whose Honour and Glory on earth | they dedicated the ground | on which this Church stands. | Requiescant in Pace.”

(2) “Sacred to the Memory of | the REV. THOMAS LOUGHRAN, P.P., | Kilsaran, who departed this life on | the 19th day of October A.D. 1853, | having presided over this Parish | during twenty years, with the | dignified manners of a Gentleman | and the distinguished virtues of a | Christian Pastor. | Aged 66 years | Requiescat in Pace. Amen.”

(3) “This Monument was erected by | the voluntary contributions of the Roman | Catholics and Protestants of this Parish | as a tribute of Respect to the Memory of | REV. JOSEPH DULLAGHAN, R.C.C., of Kilsaran for sixteen years, whose zeal | for Religion, unaffected humility | unostentatious charity and well-known | benevolence of heart, endeared him to all | Classes of Society. He exchanged this life | for a more glorious one on the 21st July | in the year of our Lord | One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven. | May he rest in peace.”

On a Mural Slab in the wall of the Porch over entrance door :—

[The top line is evidently covered by the ceiling.]

“Voluntaris REVERENDUS EUGENIUS O'DALY, Pastor | Hujus Parochiae me fieri fecit, An. D. ut supra | sub pede Crucis. The Rev. Eugene O'Daly, Pastor of the | United Parish of Kilsaran and Stabannon, was appointed | to the care of the aforesaid Parish by the Most Revd. | Doctor O'Reilly, Primate of Ireland, and took on | the charge of it Jany. the 11th, 1791, laid the first | stone of this Chapel in honour of the B.V.M. in July 18th, | 1814, and departed this life March 15 A.D. 1822. Requiescant (sic) in Pace. Amen.”

On Belfry :—

“This Belfry was | erected in | 1856.”

IN CHURCHYARD.

The only tombstone in this churchyard within the railings in the corner next Church at south-east end :—

Chester.—Here lieth the body of Mary Chester wife of Michael Chester, of Stonehouse, died 28th August, 1823. Anne Chester 22 July, 1838 aged 73. John Chester, who died 6 September, 1849, aged 62 years. Michael Chester, who died 9 September, 1864, aged 84. Finlay Chester, who died 3 October, 1891, aged 68 years. Henry Chester, who died 19 September, 1899, aged 54 years.

[The following inscriptions are on tombstones of the Chester family in Chord Churchyard, Drogheda :—

(1) “This stone and burial place belongs to Myles Chester, Esq., of Drogheda, wdth. 18th June, 1773, a. 63 years.”

(2) “The burial place of Myles Chester, Esq., of Drogheda. Illb. his wife Anne Chester, wdth. 18th February, 1773, a. 43 y. John C., third

eldest son, wdtl. 16th day of Feb., 1768, a. 10 y. Also Eliza C. his second wife wdtl. 2nd day of November, 1788. Beneath lieth the Body of the above Myles C., wdtl. 17 Feb., 1794, a. 71 y. Here also lieth the body of John C., eldest son of the above Myles C. by his second wife, wdtl. 5th day of July, 1791, a. 19 y. Rose Elizabeth his dau. dtl. October, 1803, aged 22 years."

(3.) "Tse. tm. Michael Chester, of Drogheda, by his loving wife Anne Chester, Dtl. 12th day of April, 1814, a. 62 y. Also his bel. dau. Rose Anne dtl. 21st day of December, 1809, a. 24 y."

Note.—The latter inscription does not tally with the monument in Kilsaran church, which states that his mortal remains lie in those sacred precincts, and there is also a discrepancy in the age.]

Stabannon Church and Churchyard.

Atkinson.—Sm. Jane Atkinson, relict of William A., wd. at Drogheda July 1833, aged 86 years.

Boyd.—Eb. William Boyd, Ardee, im. his F. Henry B., whom (sic) dtl. the 20th December, 1800, a. 62 y. Also William B., son of abn. William, wd. young. Also William B. uncle of abn. W. B., whom dtl. the 26th September, 1794, a. 67 y. OPS. John Eastwood, Dunleer, wd. 16th Nov., 1835, a. 85 y., and also of his bel. W. Frances, wd. 16th Jan., 1887, a. 72 y. Hl. also R. of their son John E., wd. 2nd September, 1895, in the 52nd year of his age.

Brereton.—Hl. R. William Brereton, Richardstown, wdtl. the 20th day of August, 1775, a. 72 y. Hlb. his bel. W. Hester B., wd. the 16th day of July, 1784, a. 74 y. Here also are deposited the R. of his son Wm. B., wdtl. the 3rd day of June, 1816, a. 74 y. Through life revered, in death regretted, in him the widow found a friend, the orphan a father.

Burn.—James Burn [No date].

Butterly.—Tse. here by Nicholas Butterly, of drogheda, where in lieth the bodies of his F. and M., also two of his Bs., also two of his Ss., 17782 (sic).

Butterly.—Tseb Peter Butterly, Dromcar, wherein lieth his M. and six of his children.

Carney.—Eb. Mrs. Anne Carney, Ardee, im. her dearly bel. H. Stephen C., wdtl. 17th January, 1843, a. 72 y., and also for her affectionate and dutiful son Patrick C., wdtl. May, 1847, a. 30 years.

Carney.—Tseb. Richard Carney im. the REV^d. STEPHEN CARNEY, wdtl. ye 21st Octr., 1780, in the 84th year of his age.

Carney.—Eb. Mrs. Elizabeth Flanagan, Ardee, im. her honored F. Mr. Richard Carney, late of the Twenties, wdtl. 13th Feb., 1805, a. 72 y. Also of her M. Mrs. Eleanor C., *alias* Mangan, wdtl. March 11th, 1825, a. 84 y.

Carney.—Tseb. the Rev. Father Stephen Carney im. his F. & M., & Brs. Richard and John and two of his Ss. Hlb. Peter C., wdtl. ye 29th of July, 1755, in the 47th year of his age . . .

Carney.—Tseb. James Carney, Drumgoolstown, for him and his Posterity. Hlb. aforesaid James, wdtl. 21st May, 1805, a. 64 y. Also William C. F. to abn. James, dtl. 15th March, 1792, a. 62 y. Also his nephew John Meehan, d. 21st March, 1797, a. 34. James C. Feby. 23rd 1—. . .

Carney.—Sm. Philip Carney, M.D., late of Liverpool, wdtl. in the residence of his F. John C., Boyneview, Drogheda, 19th June, 1847, a. 32 y. Also abn. John C., wdtl. 24th Nov., 1856, a. 78. Also Mary C., dau. to abn. John C., wd. . . . in the 22nd y. of her a., and also Peter C., Boyneview, and son of above John C., wd. 2nd June, 1873, in the 84 year of his age.

Carney.—See McCabe.

Carl.—Here Lyeth the Body of Mary Carl, De Parted in Ye ar 1733.

Carrell.—Tse. for Elizabeth, dau. to Mary Carrell, wdtl. April 7 (? 17), 1773, aged 14.

Carroll.—See Clinton.

Carroll.—Eb. Mrs. Mary Christy, California, im. her bel. F. Hugh Carroll, Stabannon, wdtl. November 20th, 1869, a. 74. Her B. Patrick C., wd. Nov. 5th, 1847, a. 21, also her B. James C., wd. Sep. 10th, 1839, aged 10 years.

In the far West I now sojourn
Where the Pacific bathes the golden shore,
Thoughts of old Ireland make me mourn;
Where they now lie I'll never see more.

Carroll.—Tseb. Patrick Carroll, of Dromgoolstown, im. his F. Edward C., and of his M. Catherine Thornton. Also his W. Anne C., *alias* Murtaugh She dtl. the 22d April, 1807, a. 35 y. Also 2 of her children

Clark.—Tseb. Peter Clark, Williamstown, im. his F. Patrick C., who deParted tl. Decem^{de}. 8th, 1768, and his M. w. de Parted tl. December, 1769.

Clinton.—Tseb. Directions of the late Rev. Thomas Clinton im. his F & M., & of the REV. PATRICK CL[INTON] his uncle. III. the Body of Thomas C., wdtl. 12th May, 1785, in the 44th y. of his a.

Clinton.—Eb. Richard Clinton, Lower Stabannon, im. his B. Richard C., wdtl. Nov. 26th, 1824, a. 62 y. Also of his uncle Patrick C., wd. April, 1817, a. 64 y. Also of his M. Margaret C., *alias* McKeever, wdtl. Dec. 25th, 1833, a. 64 y., and of his S. Catherine, wd. Feb. 9th, 1832, aged 36 years.

Conley.—Eb. Patrick R. Conley im. his bel. W. Mary C., wd. June 1st, 1885, a. 40 y. And her bel. F. Richard Carroll, Mullinstown, wd. 21st May, 1875, a. 70 y.

Craven.—Tseb. the present Major-General Charles Craven to commemorate the m. of his F. and M. and infant sister.

Craven.—Hlb. Charles Craven, late of Drumeashel, and late Major of Sir Wm. Pepperell's Regt., wdtl. April, 1781, a. 65. He had served in the Seven Years War and in the Scottish Rebellion in the year 1745, also in the subsequent War in America under General White. And his dau. Anne, who died an infant. Also the body of his widow Elinor Craven, wdtl. on the 10th of March, 1825, a. 82 years and seven months.

Crawley.—Eb. George Crawley, Killeen, im. of his bel. parents Joseph and Martha C. Martha, wd. 23rd Oct., 1846, a. 76 y. Joseph, wd. 10th April, 1847, a. 98 y. [Some wag has been manufacturing record ages out of this tomb, for the figure 1 has been neatly carved before 76 and 98.]

Crelghton.—Eb. George Crelghton im. his bel. F. George, late of Roodstown, wdtl. 26th August, 1848, a. 67 y.

Eastwood.—See Boyd.

Garlan.—Eb. George Garlan, New York, America, tm. his bel. F. Michael G., late Clude, wdtl. 7th January, 1853, a. 75 y.

Grahame.—

Erected
by
their children
In Loving Remembrance
of the REV^d. JOHN GRAHAME,
who was for 35 years Vicar of
Stabannon Parish.
He fell asleep in the Lord
3rd May, 1883, aged 71 years.
And of his wife
Honora Grahame,
who was suddenly called to rest
4th Feby., 1875, aged 66 years.

Gernon.—Eb. Nicholas Gernon, Clude, im. his bel. dau. Cathne. G., wdtl. Sep. 21st, 1823, a. 13 y. Also two of his children, wd. young. Hl. R. of abn. Nicholas G., wdtl. March 21st, 1839, a. 74 y.

Garstin.—See Travers.

Hamel.—E. im. Thomas Hamel, wd. 18th October, 1850, a. 58 y. Also his W. Mary H., wd. 13th Dec., 1846, a. 56 y. Also his dau. Rose H., wd. 14th April, 1841, a. 15 y. Also his dau. Mary Sheils, wd. 23rd July, 1837, aged 23 years.

Hand.—Eb. James Hand, Stabannon, for himself and his Posterity. Hl. his dau. Cathne. H., wd. April, 1812, aged 12 years.

Hanlon.—Tseb. Patt. Hanlon, Roodstown, im. his F. Thomas H., wdtl. August 9th, 1801, aged 60 years. Also his B. Mathew and two of his sisters.

Hanlon.—Eb. Thomas Hanlon, Roodstown, im. his bel. W. Jane H., *alias* Eakins, wd. the 22nd December, 1848, a. 41 y. Also his dau. Anne, wd. 10th December, 1865, a. 13 years.

Haughey.—Eb. John Haughey, Poolbrock, im. his bel. W. Bridget H., wd. the 29th March, 1869, a. 64 y.

Hearns.—Im. Matthew Hearns, wd. Jan. 9th, 1861, a. 73 y. Catherin his W. d. 25 April, 1865, a. 53 y.

Heeney.—Eb. Patrick Heeney, Tenure, im. his bel. wife Mary H., wdtl. 11th Oct. A.D. 1828, a. 55 y. Also James H., wdtl. 10th July, 1843, a. 40 y. Likewise above Patrick H., wdtl. Mayth 1, 1847, a. 74 y.

Hend.—Eb. Mary Hend, Newtown, Drogheda, im. her bel. H. Patrick H., wd. 25th July, 1887, a. 39 y.

Henry.—[Tablets in the Church]:—

1. Sm. Catherine Henry, widow of the late Alexander H., Esq., of Richardstown in this County, wdtl. the 15th day of April, 1822, in the 55th year of her age. E. by her sons John and Alexander H. as a tribute of filial affection to their beloved parent.

2. Sm. Alexander Henry, of Vesey Place, Kingstown, Esqr., wdtl. eth 11th of August, 1866, a. 71 y., loved and esteemed by all who knew him. Also to John H., of Richardstown Castle, Esqr., wdtl. the 14th of March, 1867, after a long and painful illness which he bore with patience and resignation, a. 73 y. E. to the former by his affectionate nephew and to the latter by his dutiful son John H., of Richardstown Castle.

Henry.—(In churchyard). Underneath are deposited the R. of Alex. Henry, of Richardstown Castle, wdtl. the 11th March, 1796, a. 40 y. And of Catherine his W., wdtl. the 15th of April, 1822, a. 55 y. Here also are interred the R. of Sarah H., wdtl. the 7th of December, 1851, a. 8½y. Also Anne Eliza H., W. of John Henry of Richardstown Castle and M. of the above, wdtl. the 3rd of July, 1855, a. 35 y.

Henry.—Sm. Alexander Dawson Henry, the son of John H., of Richardstown Castle, wd. the 10th day of September, 1818, in his 23rd year.

Henry.—In Loving Memory of Alexander Henry, of Richardstown Castle, wd. 4th June, 1897, a. 37.

Hurst.—Tseb. James Hurst, Church Park, im. his F. James H., Mansfieldstown, wdtl. February 8th, 1805, a. 65 y. Also his M., wd. June 6th, 1824, a. 24 y. Hlb. also of abn. James H., d. September, 1830.

Hutchins.—Sm. Arthur Hutchins, B.A.; T.C.D., Bantry, Co. Cork, wdtl. 1st Augt., 1863, a. 80 y. E. as a humble tribute of filial affection to a most tender and loving parent by his affect. dau. Kate Hunter. Also his son George William H., M.D., A.B., wdtl. at Philadelphia 27th January, 1870, a. 46 years.

Kelgan.—Hlb. Thomas Keigan, wdtl. the 27th of March, 1769, a. 28 y. Also his son James K. This Stone

Lawless.—Ts. and Burial place belongeth to Mathew Lawless, of Terfeekin., where lieth the body of his W. Jane L., wdtl. the 20th of Jan., 1794, a. 73 y. And also abn. Mathew, d. Jan., 1812, a. 80 y.

Lynch.—Eb. Nicholas Lynch, Drumeashel, im. his F. John L., d. 29th May, 1903, a. 82 years.

M'Cabe.—Tseb. John M'Cabe, Drogheda, where lie 2 of his children. Also his father-in-law, John Carney, d. 1781, a. 60 years.

M'Gee.—Tseb. Edward M'Gee, Dromcashill, im. his W. Mary M'Gee. *alias* Lawlis, wdtl. October 35th (sic), 1806, a. 45 y.

M'Ginnis.—Eb. Peter M'Ginnis for he and his Posterity, 1799.

M'Kowen.—See Thornton.

M'Levy.—Here lyeth the Body of Jane M'Levy, W. of Thomas M'Levy, wdtl. the first day of October Ann Dom. 1753, a. 59 y.

Magorisk.—Eb. Thomas Magorisk, Drumeashel, im. his grandfather, Thomas M., wdtl. 4th Feb., 1820, a. 58 y., and of his grandmother Anne M., wdtl. 25th August, 1818, a. 77, and of his F. Patrick M., d. 15th Jan, 1855, aged 50 years.

Malady.—Ts. and Burial Place beolgeth (sic) to Hugh Malady and his Posterity.

Martin.—Flat stone with the word "Martin," and family arms and motto: "Sic itur ad astra."

Matthews.—Tmeb. Patrick Matthews, Riverstown, im. his bel. W. Martha M., *alias* Blaney, wdtl. 8th August, 1817, a. 31 y. Also im. his B. James M., wdtl. 25th October, 1817, a. 16 years.

Matthews.—Sm. the late REVd. NICHOLAS MATTHEWS, Parish Priest of Clogher and main, wdtl. November the 8th, 1832, a. 34 y.

Matthews.—OPS. Patrick Matthews, Drumeashel, wd. 26th June, 1859, a. 72 y. His bel. W. Judith M., d. 14th Jany., 1866. Their bel. sons Thomas M. d. at his residence, Mayne House, Kilsaran, 15th Oct, 1881; James Christopher M. d. at Drumeashel 12th January, 1887.

Meehan.—See Carney.

Megough.—Eb. Patrick Megough, Drumeashel, im. his M., wd. 8th April, 1850, a. 78 y. Also his F., wd. 23rd December, 1855, a. 90 y.

Norris.—Tseb. Paul Norris im. his W. Margaret, wdtl. the 8th Feb., 1789, a. 20 y.

Rath.—Tfeb. . . . Rath, of irish'town, im. his B. Mick Rath, wd. June 30, 180—.

Rath.—See White.

O'Gorman.—Eb. Arthur O'gorman, Taylor, im. his W. Mary Cor wd in the 60th yr. of her age 1831. Don't open this grave 36 years after my death, or else mark this—[a hand holding a bludgeon].

O'Neill.—Eb. John O'Neill, Stabannon, im. his bel. W. Mary O'N., wdtl. 18th Nov., 1847, a. 62 y. Also above John O'N., wdtl. 8th Feb., 1848, a. 74 y. Also William O'N, son of above, wdtl. October 9th, 1852, a. 33 y. OPS. Charles O'Neill, wd. 13th March, 1863, a. 55 y. Also for his son Charles O'N., wd. 19th September, 1883, in the 24th y. of his a., and also of his B. James O'N, Guddersdown, wd. 19th Feb., 1893, a. 80 y.

O'Neill.—OPS. Patrick O'Neill, wd. 1st Feb., 1892, a. 75 y. Eb. Patrick O'N. im. of his bel. B. John O'N., Dyer Street, Drogheda, wd. 5th June, 1882, a. 70 y.

Shells.—See Hamel.

Swaine.—In Loving Memory of George John Chambers Swaine, wd. 1st July, 1881, in the 34th year of his age.

Thornton.—Tseb. Thomas M'Kowen im. his brother-in-law Nicholas Thornton, wdtl. May 5th, 1801, a. 36 y. Also by Michael T. im. his F. and M.

Travers.—Here lyeth the Body of Ensign
 . . HN TRAVERS, who departed
 . . life April 1st, 1741, Aged 27 years.
 Also the Body of M. Walter
 Travers, of the County of Cork,
 who dyed December the 1st, 1737,
 Also the Body of M. Alice Tra-
 vers, who departed this life
 the 14th day of April, 1748, aged 68 years.
 Also the Body of REVd. M. BOYLE
 TRAVERS, who departed this
 life the 4th day of July, 1755, aged
 80 years, been 56 years Vicar of
 St. Obanon, likewise a kind and indulgent
 parent, agreeable neighbour and sincere
 friend. Here lieth also the Body
 of Miss Ann Garstin, who departed
 this life the 13th Day of July, 1758,
 Aged 64 years.

[*Note.*—Walter Travers was brother of Rev. Boyle Travers and was buried in Stabannon Dec. 3rd, 1737. See *Par. Reg.* This tombstone was recently broken].

Waters.—Patt. Waters, June 6th, 1840.

White.—Eb. Anne White im. her F. Andw. White, late Drumgooles-town, who depd. Marh. the 2nd, 1802, a. 78 y. Also of her M. Mary Rath, who depd. August the 3rd, 1783, a. 48 y. Also of her B. Roulan White, who depd. in March the 1st, 1803, a. 49 y.

Williamson.—Mary William^{son}. W. to John Williamson, died Apl. 12th, 1740, aged 69. [A small stone curiously carved].

Williamson.—Here lye | y^e Body of | John Willi | amson, wh | died Feb. 3, | 1744 | age 8—.

(Unclassified):—

(1.) AS' | A 62 | 1757 | LAUS | DEO | SOLI. | I.H.S. |

(2.) F.M.C. | JMM | EMMA |

There are two vaults with open entrances at east end of Church. One is said to have belonged to Rev. George Jackson, Vicar 1755-1782, the other, perhaps, belonged to the Poe family, many of whom were buried in the churchyard—See Appendix: *Burials*.

Dromiskin Church and Churchyard.

MURAL TABLETS IN CHURCH.

Fortescue.—“Sacred to the memory of CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, Esq., of Dromiskin, sometime member of the Irish Parliament for the Borough of Hillsborough and Lieut-Colonel of the Louth Regiment of Militia. Born A.D. 1777, and died November, 1826, aged 49 years. Also in memory of his wife MARTHA ANGEL, Daughter of S. Meade Hobson Esq., Barrister-at-Law, who died November, 1824, aged 33 years. Their remains are deposited in the Burial ground attached to this Church. They lived in the Love and Fear of God and died trusting in the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ for a joyful resurrection. This tablet is erected by their children as a token of their respect and affection.”

[S. Meade Hobson, Chairman of Cork County, was buried in Dromiskin in the Fortescue family vault beside his daughter, who was the mother of the late Lords Clermont and Carlingford.]

Reade.—"In loving memory of Frances Anne, the beloved wife of Rev. C. H. Reade, Rector of Inniskeen, and daughter of Admiral Sir Chichester Fortescue, who died 26th July, 1875."

On outside of Church Tower:—

A.D. 1821

Rev'd. Josh. Pratt, Rector

Rev. Rich'd. Woods, Curate

C. Fortescue, Esq.,

F. W. Fortescue, Esq., } Churchwardens.

IN CHURCHYARD.

N.B.—All headstones except where stated otherwise. Dr.=Dromiskin.

Barclay.—Eb. David Barclay im. his W. Helen B., wd. 4th Dec, 1856, a. 36 y.

Bell.—Im. James Bell, d. 2nd May, 1863, a. 54. Also his bel. W. Jane, wd. 10th June, 1889, a. 68.

Booth.—Within this enclosure are deposited the R. of Agnes, bel. W. of Francis Booth, Esq., Miltown Grange, who in the faith of the record that God hath given to us eternal life and that this life is in His Son fell asleep in Jesus the 20th day of August, 1855, in the 28th y. of her a. Also the R. of Agnes Rosana their dear child, who was taken to her heavenly rest on the 30th day of the preceding March, aged 3 years and seven months. Annie S. B. d. 2nd Nov., 1869. Francis B. d. 21st Jan., 1896.

Brabazon.—Eb. Burton Brabazon, of Dr. House, tm. his bel. W. Margaret Jane, who entered into rest on the 19th day of Jany., 1879, leaving for the comfort of her sorrowing friends these precious words: "In peace with God" and "Trust in Jesus." Here beside her also lie the R. of the above named Burton B., wd. on the 26th day of June, 1880 [see p. 82].

Byrne.—III. the family of Bartle B. Dr. A.D. 1833.

Cair.—See Healy.

Callan.—IIIb. Nicholas Callan, of Dr., wdtl. 12th August, 1783, a. 70 y. Also the body of his W. Catherine C., wdtl. 28th July, 1790, a. 68 y. Eb. their son Denis John C., Streamstown, d. 24th Jan., 1836, a. 70. Also his sons Richard, d. 22nd March, 1840, a. 34, and Patrick d. 1st May, 1841.

Callan.—Tseb. Denis Callan, Dr. im of his W. Rose C., *alias* Ginity, wdtl. the . . . of August, 1794, a. 34 y. Also his M. Lucy C., *alias* Conlan, d. May, 179—. [A crest and armorial bearings are carved upon this stone. This inscription was printed, but not fully, in "Memorials of the Dead" 1889, p. 61.]

Calan.—"PS. Patrick Calan, wdtl. February the twenty-first, 1736, aged 60 years."

Callan.—(*Flat stone*). E. im. Denis Callan, Dr., wdtl. 7th Jan., 1813, a. 68 y. Also his son James C., wd. —23 April, 1813, a. 25. Also Catherine W. of Thomas C., Drumeashel, d. May 11th, 1819, a. 19 years.

Callan.—Eim. Philip Callan, Dowdstown, wdtl. 28th June, 1821, a. 70 y., and his dau. Anne, wdtl. 2nd April, 1818, a. 21 y. And his dau. Bridget, wdtl. 21st April, 1821, a. 21 y., and his dau. Elizabeth, wdtl. 8th July, 1830, a. 35 y.

Carolán, Bridget.—See Matthews.

Carr, or Cair.—See M'Shane.

Carroll.—Im. Mrs. Margaret Carroll, Commons, wd. 5th Dec., 1898, a. 82 y. Eb. her affectionate niece Katie M'Kenna.

Carroll.—Eb. John Carroll, Castlelunney, im. his F. William C., wd. Sep. 18, 1823, a. 78 y. Also of his S. Ann C., wd. April 2d, 1824, a. 36.

Carroll.—Eb. Margaret Carroll, Commons im. her H. Thomas C. wdtl. 10th Feb., 1876, a. 65. y.

Casey.—Eb. by Patrick Casey, Annagassan, im. his bel. W. Kate, wd. 2nd June, 1900, a. 30 y.; his M. Catherine, wd. 30th Nov., 1896, a. 56 y.; his F. James, wd. 2nd August, 1870, a. 59; and his S. Anne, wd. 8 Sep., 1883, a. 22 y. Also his B. Thomas, wd. 14 May, 1888, a. 29 y.

Cassidy.—Eb. Mary Cassidy, Dromena, to her M. Catherine C., wd. 27th Sep., 1868; her B. Edward, wd. 6th Sep., 1857; uncle Patrick Neary, wd. 24th July, 1845; uncle Thomas, wd. 11th Aug., 1848 and aunt Mrs. Devin, wd. 29th Sep., 1852.

Chamney.—

REV. JOSEPH CHAMNEY,

Last Rector of Dromiskin

Died 28th August, 1906,

Aged 88 years.

“Thy Brother shall rise again.”

Erected in Loving Memory

By his nine children.

Christy, Mary.—See Connellan.

Clarke.—Eb. Patrick Clarke, Dundalk, im. his F. Thomas C., wd. 30th Feb., 1884, a. 64 y. Also three of his sons wd. young.

Conlan, Lucy.—See Callan.

Conlon.—Eb. Thomas and James Conlon, of Dundalk, in Honour of their F. James C., wdtl. in the year 1773, aged 70 years.

Corrigan.—Eb. Mary Boyle, Moortown, im. her bel. parents Patrick C., Moortown, d. 5th June, 1889, a. 72 y. Anne C. d. 24th Jan., 1892, a. 80 y. Her uncle John C. d. 22 July, 1895, a. 70 y. Her B. James C. d. 6th January, 1902, a. 48 years.

Connellan.—Hlb. of Denis Connellan, wdtl. ye 21st May, 1766, a. 76, also Mary C., *als.* Christy, in the same year, aged 70. Also John C., wd. May ye 20th, 1767, a. 35 yrs.

Conroy.—E. im. George Conroy, Moortown, wdtl. 26th Feb., 18364, aged 46 years.

Conroy.—PS. Mary, W. of Peter Conroy, Dr., wd. 9th Feb., 1898, a. 32 y. Also his infant son John, wd. 8th Aug., 1875, a. 8 months.

Cunningham.—Eb. John J. Cunningham im. his F. John Millar C., Lurgangreen, wd. 15th July, 1872, a. 62 y., and his M. Anne C., wd. 9th Dec., 1874, a. 52 y. (*tombstone broken*).

Devlin, Mrs.—See Cassidy.

Dowdall, Margaret and Catherine.—See Healy.

Dowdal, Alice.—Fragment—see *Memorials of the Dead*, 1889. “Here Lyeth the Body of Alice Dowdal, who died in the year of our Lord 1677.”

Duffy.—Eb. James Duffey, Dr., im. his F. Michael D., wdtl. 12th Feb., 1797, a. 89 y. Also his M. Rose D., *alias* Genity, wdtl. 10th Sep., 1798, a. 82 y. Also the R. of his son Patt (?) D., wdtl. 12th March, 1803, a. 29 y. Also the R. said James D., wdtl. February 26th, 1808, a. 66 years.

[Upon the reverse side of this tombstone the arms of the Duff family are carved in relief, taking up the full extent of surface. They are surmounted by a crest which is not that of the Duke of Fife; the supporters, too, are not quite the same. *Arms*:—Quarterly 1st and 4th a lion rampant, 2nd and 3rd a fesse dancettie, a hart's head cabossed in chief; two escallops in base. *Crest*:—On an Earl's (Viscount's?) coronet a demi lion bearing in sinister paw a dagger. *Supporters*:—Two savages girt about the middle, each bearing club erect in the outer hand. *Motto*:—*Virtute et ope*.]

Durnin.—OPS. Patrick Durnin, Dundalk, d. July 19, 1898, a. 16 y.

Elphinstone.—Eb. John Elphinstone, Haggardstown, im. his F. James E., wdtl. 10th April, 1799, a. 70 y., and his M. Sarah E., wdtl. 3rd Dec., 1793, a. 50 y., and also one of his children who died young.

Elphinstone.—Tm. George Elphinstone, d. May 18th, 1871. Also his bel. W. Eliza, d. October 17th, 1865.

Faughey.—Eb. Patrick Faughey, Milltown, im. his M. Catherine, wd. March 6th, 1859, a. 76 y. : of his sons John, wd. Feb. 28, 1862, a. 2 y. and Peter on the 23rd Feb, 1873, a. 17 y. Also his B. Peter, wd. Nov. 4th, 1882, a. 76 years.

Finlay.—Eb. Rose Anna Finlay im. her bel. H. John F., Dromiskin, wdtl. 25th March, 1889, a. 37 years.

Fernece.—A.D. 1803. Eb. Samuel Fernee im. his son Joseph, a. 6 y., and James, wd. young. Hl. R. Samuel F., wdtl. 1st June, 1804, a. 31 y.

Flinn.—Hlb. James Flinn, wdtl. March 14th, 1793, a. 22 years.

Fortescue.—Im. Matthew Fortescue, Esqre., of Dundalk, wdtl. 23rd April, 1850, a. 70 y. (*Flat stone on pillars*).

Gartland.—Eb. Thomas Gartland, Dundalk, im. his W. Mary, wd. 7th Nov., 1883, a. 46 y. Also their infant child Patrick.

Gartlany.—Hlb. Hugh Gartlany, wdtl. 2nd January in the y. 1746. . . . Hughes, *alias* Gartlany, 1752. . . .

Gartlanny.—Eb. Thomas Gartlanny im. his bel. W. Mary Taaffe, wd. 10th May, 1817, aged 49.

Gartlanny.—See Levins.

Gaskin.—George Gaskin, of Rossmakea, wd. 7th Nov., 1790, a. 53 y. Also two of his daughters Mary and Alice are here interred.

Ginnety.—Tseb. Laurence Ginnety in honor of his F. Patrick G., late of Dr., wdtl. 16 March, 1792, a. 77 y. HIR. also his M. Jane G., otherwise Hoey, relict to abn. Patrick, wdtl. 11th Feb., 1791, a. 61 years.

Ginaty.—Eb. Peter Ginaty im. his bel. parents James and Bridget G., also his dau. Anna, wd. 7th June, 1904, a. 21 y., and his son James, wd. 17th January, 1905, a. 26 y.

Ginnety.—PS. James Ginnety, wd. 1st Jan., 1867, a. 78. Also for his son Thomas, wd. 3rd October, 1852.

Ginnety.—OPS. Thomas Ginnety, Dr., wd. 4th July, 1877, and of his dau. Mary, d. Good Friday, 29th March, 1882. Also two of his children Patrick and Alice, wd. young.

Ginnitty.—OPS. Matthew Ginnitty, Dr., d. April 29th, 1879, a. 78 y. And of his son Matthew, d. at Belize, Honduras, America, 15th June, 1889, a. 37 y. And of Ellen G., wd. 30th Dec., 1889, a. 76 y. And of Nicholas G., wd. 14th Oct., 1897, a. 41 y. Also Richard G. d. 24th Oct., 1902, a. 50 years, sons of above Matthew and Ellen G.

Guinnetty.—OPS. Patrick Guinnetty, Dr., wd. 10th Dec., 1881, a. 90 y. Laurence McKenna, by whom tse. d. 3rd June, 1902, a. 66 y. Also his W. Margaret, d. 24th Dec., 1901, a. 59 y.

Ginnaty.—Eb. Nicholas Ginnaty, Dr., im. his F. and M. Henry and Jane G. Also his B. Michael G., wdtl. Feb., 1837, a. 38 y. Also Margaret, dau. of abn. Michael, wdtl. 17th July, 1843, a. 19 years.

Healy.—Tseb. Michael Healy im. his W. Margaret H., *alias* Dowdal, wdtl. April ye 6th, 1779, a. 34 y. Also R . . . Cair and his W. Catherine Dowdal are here interred, and also their son Edward C., wdtl. 28th Aug., 1766, aged 38 years.

Heine.—Eb. Samuel Heine im. his sons Joseph, a. 16, and James, wd. young. Samuel H. d. 1st June, 1804, aged 31.

Herrald.—*Fragments.* Eb. Neal Herrald im. his Grandfather [James Carroll, late of Newragh, [who departed this life the 24th . . . a. 94 y. [. . . d]aughter Mary Herrald, [who departed this life the 28th [of] February, 1805, a. 14 years. [Here lie also the Remains of the above Neal Herrald, wdtl. the 6th of May, 181—, aged 47 years.

Hoey.—Eb. Patk. Hoey, Dr., for himself and his Posterity. Hl R. of Michael H., wdtl. September 16, 1897, a. 28 years.

Hoey.—Eb. Denis Hoey, Dundalk, im. his dearly bel. children Patrick, d. Jan. 4, 1868, a. 23 years. Marianne d. July 5, 1877, a. 26 y., and Lizzie

d. July 27th, 1877, a. 13 y, and of his bel. W. Rose d. Feb. 23, 1883, a. 62 y.
Holmes.—Im. Kathleen J., bel. W. of Gordon Holmes, d. 20th March, 1886, a. 41 years.

Kelly.—Eb. Patrick Kelly im. John K., Dr., wdtl. June 2, 1808, a. 58 y.

Kelly.—E. A.D. 1835 by James Hoey, of Dundalk, im. his F. Mathew H., wdtl. the 15th August, 1830, a. 75 y.

Hoey.—Eb. Patrick Hoey, of Corballis, im. his F. Matthew H., wd. 24th Nov., 1869, a. 69 y. The abn. P. H. d. 8th Dec., 1879, a. 46 y, and his sister Bridget the bel. W. of James Rooney, d. 25 Feb., 1887, a. 45 y.

Keegan.—Im. Jane Keegan, Dromiskin, d. 3 Jan., 1893, a. 80 y.

Kerr.—E. in loving m. Bernard Kerr, Dr., wd. 7 Oct., 1899, and his W. Catherine, wd. 17 February, 1895.

Kieran.—Eb. John Kieran, Whiterath, tm. his bel. W. Margaret K., wdtl. 4th June, 1842, a. 59 y. Also his son Thomas K., wdtl. 9th Feb., 1825, aged 19 years.

Kinahan.—Eb. Owen Kinahan, Whiterath, im. his grandchild James K., wd. in Feb., 1857, a. 4½ years. Also to Anne, W. of H. K., d. 30 May, 1872, a. 43 y. Hugh K., wd. April 2nd, 1879, a. 54 y.

Lamb.—Im. Edward Lamb, late of Cullinstown, wdtl. Thursday the 27th Feb., 1813, a. 56 y.

[Railed within the same enclosure as the tomb of James Wynne, of Cullinstown.]

Lee.—Eb. John Lee, Gwitherstown, im. his F. William L., wd. Jan. 6th, 1827, a. 70 y., and his M. Anne L., wd. Jan. 18th, 1848, a. 84 y. Also his B. Patrick, wd. Sep. 21st, 1839, a. 37 y. And also his B. Bivan, wd. May 9th, 1860, a. 60 y.

Levins.—Eb. the REV. JOHN LEVINS im. his M. Judith L., *alias* Gartlaney, of Clanmore, wdtl. the 4th of Feb., 1812, a. 65 y. Also of his uncle Thomas Gartlaney, late of Darver, wdtl. the 9th of Dec., 1812, a. 75 y.

M'Ardle.—Eim. Stephen M'Ardle, Moortown, wdtl. 6 Dec., 1803, a. 85 y. Also his W. Mary M'Ardle, wdtl. 7 Sep., 1790, a. 72 y. Also Rose M'Ardle, wdtl. 24th June, 1808, a. 42 y. Also her son Stephen M'Ardle, wdtl. 1st Feb., 1818, a. 28 y. Also her dau. Mary, wdtl. 5th Sep., 1818, a. 21.

M'Connon.—Eb. Patrick M'Connon, Newrath, im. his F. James, wd. 10 July, 1904, aged 60 years.

M'Enello.—Eb. Patrick M'Enello, Dr., im. his F. John, wd. Nov. 9, 1866, a. 86 y. Also im. his Bs. Thomas and John.

M'Nellow.—HIR. of James M'Nellow, wdtl. 17th Jan., 1779, a. 66 y. Also his W. Catherine M'N., *alias* Genity, wdtl. 20th Sep., 1793 [? 1797], a. 70 y. Also their son John M'N. d. ye 10th Feb., 1784, a. 32 y. Also their dau. Mary M'N., she died 5th July, 1790, a. 34 y. Requiescant in Pace. Amen. Tseb. their son Thomas M'Nellow, Dromiskin, for himself and his Posterity.

M'Nello.—Eb. John M'Nello, Carickadoan, im. his F. John M'N., wdtl. January 26th, 1828, a. 66 y. Also of his M. Jane, wd. Dec. 28th, 1836, a. 70. Also of the abn. John M'Nello . . . Oct. 20, 1857, a. 31.

M'Nellow.—Hlb. John M'Nellow, Tullicahan, in the Parish of Louth, wdtl. the 30th Septr., 1796, a. 73 y. Also the bodies of said John's F. and M.

M'Nello.—Eb. Peter M'Nello, Ardee, im. his bel. W. Mary, wd. 21st Jan., 1904, aged 60 years.

Macartney.—Eb. Michael Macartney, Dr., im. his bel. M. Alice M. formerly Savage, wd. Septr. 27th, 1850, a. 69 y. Also his S. Margaret, wd. Feb. 25th, 1868, a. 55 y., and his uncle Edward Savage, wd. March 24th, 1846, a. 71 y. Also abn. Margaret's dau. Mary Anne Thomas, d. 29th May, 1870, a. 19 years.

M'Donnell.—Eim. Patrick M'Donnell, Dr., wd. Nov. 5th, 1856, a. 69 y and of his bel. W. Rose M'D., d. 4th Sep., 1885, aged 87 years.

M'Ewan.—Eb. Peter M'Ewan, Miltowngrange, im. his son Donald, wdtl. 20th June, 1853, a. 6 y. Also im. Marion his W., wd. 14th June, 1860, a. 51 y.

M'Farlane.—Eb. Sir John M'Neill im. Peter MacFarlane his faithful land Steward at Bellagan, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, wdtl. 5 Oct., 1855, a. 28 y.

M'Guil.—Entered the Bodies of Bryan, Joseph, James M'Guil, and lastly THE REV. PATRICK M'GUIL Anno Domine 1807. Erected by John Lee, of Gwitherstown. [Part of this inscription is now undecipherable].

M'Kittrick.—Ts. and epitagh (sic) Eb. Thomas M'Kittrick, Newry. Hib. Andrew M'K., wdtl. Nov. 1, 1797, a. 88 y. Also the body of Anne M'K. his W., wdtl. June 6, 1796, a. 69 y. Also the body John M'K. son of abn. Thomas, wd. young, also the bodies of John and Elizabeth M'K., children of Andrew.

M'Kittrick.—A.D. 1809. Tseb. Mrs. Alice M'Kittrick in grateful remembrance of her well bel. H. Thomas M'K., Dundalk, wdtl. 19th Dec. in the 38 year of his age.

M'Quillin.—Eb. Mary M'Quillin, Dr., im. her M. Bridget, d. 23rd Oct., 1869, a. 50 y., and her Bs. James, a. 33; Thomas, a. 24 y.

M'Quillin.—Eb. Patrick M'Quillin, Moortown, im. his F. Owen M'Q., wd. 9th Jan., 1866, a. 86 y., and his M. Catherine M'Q., wd. 16th Aug., 1868, a. 86 y.; also his B. John M'Q., wd. 30 May, 1880, a. 58 years.

M'Shane.—Eb. Alice M'Shane, the Commons, im. her bel. H. Patrick M'S., wdtl. 15 Oct., 1857, a. 54 y.; her son John wd. 22 Dec., 1872, a. 30 y. and her grandson Denis Carr, wd. young.

M'Shane.—Eb. Thomas M'Shane, Moortown, im. his bel. children Henry, wd. March 17, 1872, a. 27 y. Rose, wd. July 25, 1880, a. 28 y.; and James, wd. Nov. 13, 1881, a. 26 y. Also abn. Thomas M'S., d. 6 Sep., 1889, a. 79 y. His bel. W. Anne, 8th Jan., 1898, a. 72 y. Also Bridget bel. W. of Peter M'S., June, 1902.

Magill.—In affectionate remembrance of Alice the bel. dau of Nicholas and Rose Magill, Drumleek, wd. 5th May, 1870, a. 13 years.

Matthews.—Tseb. Thomas Matthews, Newragh, im. his F. James M., wdtl. 17th March, 1788, a. 50 y. Also his B. John M., wdtl. on the 5th June, 1807, a. 31 y. Also his S. Bridget M., wdtl. on the 9th June, 1808, a. 37 y., and also his M. Mary M., *alias* Carrolan, wdtl. on the 27th Feb., 1810, aged 66 years.

Miller.—Eb. James Miller, of Canglor, Stirlingshire, Scotland, im. his B. David M., Implement Maker, Dunleer, wdtl. 16 Nov., 1858, a. 40 y.

Moore.—At the west end of the old Church General Stubbs found a stone with the inscription "Here L[ieth the Body] of Dame [A]nne [Moor]e, wife to Captai[n] Brent Moore and dang[h]ter to Captain Peter Nottingham, who departed [th]is [L]if[e o]n 16 of [F]ebruary, 170— in [t]he 38 year of her age."

[*Note.*—Brent Moore married in 1693 Anne widow of Sir Nicholas Gernon, of Miltown. He died in 1722. He belonged to the family of the Marquis of Drogheda. See Ball Wright's "Ussher Memorials," and "The History of the Family of Moore, 1906," by the Countess of Drogheda.]

Morgan.—Eb. Henry Morgan, Newrath, im. his bel. W. Bridged, wd. May, 1849, a. 60 y. Also of his son James, wd. Oct., 1844, a. 25 y.

Morgan.—Eb. Jane Morgan, Whitehouse, Lurgan, im. her dearly bel. H. William M., wd. 22 March, 1901, a. 60 years.

Morgan.—Eb. Anne Morgan, of Seabank, im. her bel. H. William M., d. 28th February, 1894.

Morgan.—Hl. the mortal R. of Anne the 2nd dan., who entered into her rest 9th Sep., 1857, a. 19 y., and Elizabeth, wd. in perfect peace 10th May, 1859, a. 21 y., eldest dau. of Mr. John Morgan, Dillon House. Also the R. of their F. John M., Esq., wdtl. 30th June, 1866, a. 74 y. Also the R. of his only son Richard, wdtl. 26th July, 1874, a. 33 y., and of Anna Maria bel. W. of John M., d. Septr. 20th, 1885, a. 81 years.

Mullan.—Eb. Thomas Mullan, Knockloar, im. his F. James M., wd. 14th June, 1784, a. 85. Also his M. Mary M., wd. 14th Feb., 1788, a. 88.

Mullan.—Eb. John Mullan, Bellinlaugh, Stephenstown, im. his F. Matthew M., wdtl. 10th Dec, 1789, a. 76 y. Also to his B. Patrick, wdtl. 24th July, 1795, a. 39 years.

Mullan.—Eb. Patk. Mullan im. his F. John, late of Richardstown, wdtl. 1st April, 1797, a. 57 y.

Murphy.—Eb. Thomas Murphy, Haggardstown, im. his W. Margaret, wdtl. 12th Decr., 1841, a. 26 y.

Neary.—Hlb. Barthw. Neary, wdtl. Jany. 1st (?), 1765, aged 78 yrs. Eb. Own & Jam^s. sons to ye above Deceased; the said Owen & Jas. N. are here interred.

Neary.—E. im. James Neary, wd. Anno 1770.

Nugent.—E. as a tribute of respect and affectionate remembrance by the faithful companions of Thomas Nugent, Dromiskin, wdtl. Feb. 16, 1874, a. 21 years.

O'Connor.—Eb. Patrick O'Connor, Moortown, im. his F. Patk. O'C., wdtl. 5th Jan., 1843, a. 77 y. Also two of his Brs. Matthew and Bernard, wd. young.

Ounan.—Eb. the workmen of Whiterath im. their devoted Steward Patrick Ounan, wd. Sep. 3rd, 1872, aged 65 years.

Parker.—Imo. William Parker, Dr., wd. 1st Oct., 1870, and of his S. Susan Ralph, wd. Sep. 4th, 1873. Also their S. Ann, wd. 23rd June, 1885, aged 55 years.

Rankin.—Eb. John Rankin, Dr., im. his bel. parents; his F. James d. March 20th, 1829; his M. Agnes d. May 14, 1854, a. 80. Also his son James, d. Aug. 19th, 1882, a. 32 y.

Rankin.—Eb. John Rankin, Richmond, America, im. his bel. F. James R., wdtl. February 24th, 1885, a. 69 y.

Rothwell.—Eb. Thomas Rothwell, Painter, Dundalk, im. his M. Margaret R., wd. Oct. 14th., 1860, a. 53. Also his grandfather Michael R., wd. A.D. 1837, a. 72 y. And also John R. Also his F. Thomas R., d. 26th March, 1883, a. 77 y.

Ruddy.—OPS. Bridget Ruddy, wd. 23rd Dec., 1880, a. 59 y., and her dau. Kate, wd. young.

Savage.—See Macartney.

Stokes.—Eb. William Stokes, Dr., im. his F. John S., wdtl. 22nd Oct., 1844, a. 72 years.

Thompson.—Eb. Thomas T., Drogheda, im. his dau. Mary, wd. 5th Nov., 1847. Also his bel. W. Alice, wd. 2nd Jan., 1867.

Tennison.—Tseb. John Tennison im. his son Patk., wd. young. Pat. Hearn and Anne Hanlon are here interred.

Trenor.—Eim. Antony Trenor, Dr., wdtl. 23rd April, 1817, a. 88 y. Also his W. Mary T., wd. december, 1816, a. 77 years.

Wallace.—OPS. Bridget bel. W. of Bernard Wallace, Blackrock, wd. 15th Sep., 1900, a. 48 y. Also their bel. dau. Bridget, d. 5th Feb., 1901, aged 19 years.

Ward.—Hlb. Hugh Ward, Killseran, wdtl. 25th Feb., 1763, a. 74 y. Eb. Michl. W. his son im. his dau. Mary and two of her sisters, 1790.

Wynne.—Hlr. Mary Wynne, late Cullinstown, wdtl. the 5th Feb., 1826, a. 74 y. Also the R. of her H. James W., wd. 26th November, 1829, a. 76 y. Tmeb. Patrick W., Dundalk, im. his F. and M.

Manfieldstown

CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD

BY

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, F.S.A., &c.

The Tisdall and Taaffe (?) inscriptions within the Church are given first in full, then the Garstin, and after it all the rest in order as explained below.

They number now in all 39.

The oldest is dated 1711.

THE TISDALL TOMB.

The only inscription inside the Church is one to Tisdalls of Bawn (adjacent), now represented by C. B. Marlay, Esq., D.L., of Belvedere, Mullingar (see p. 156). It is on a slab, 7 feet long by 3 feet 7 inches forming part of the pavement of the east end or quasi chancel within the rail and was partly under the Communion Table, which has disappeared since 1880. This stone may cover a vault, but there is no apparent entrance to one. The inscription is in capitals incised, and is as follows:—

Here lieth the body of | Michael Tisdal [*sic*] the son of |
James Tisdal, Esqr., who died | ye 9th of January, 1702/3 |
Here also lyeth the body of | James Tisdall, of Bawn, Esqr.,
and | father of the above named | Michael Tisdall, who
departed this | Life May the Second Anno Domini | 1714
and in ye 66th year of his age. | Here Lieth James Tisdall,
Esq., | son of Above James, who died | Oct. 1st, 1757, Aged 63
years.

The two last named were Magistrates, High Sheriffs, and M.P.s. for Ardee. The elder of these Jamess had about seven brothers, of whom Michael, the eldest, founded the family of Charlesfort, Co. Meath, recorded in *B.L.G.*, and Thomas, the 3rd, was grandfather of the celebrated Rt. Hon. Philip Tisdall, M.P. for Dublin University, Attorney General and principal Secretary of State for Ireland 1763 to his death in 1777.

Mr. Garstin has a large collection for a History of this Louth family (now extinct in the male line), and so has Major Webb, of Netley, Southampton.

[TAAFFE ?] TOMB, DATED 1739.

The only other monument under cover is a mural tablet 45 ins. high by 35 ins. wide, now built into the wall of the porch, which was added at the west end of the Church under the bell turret, and is built of brick.

Being of a friable slate, the tablet has suffered from the lapse of time, and the name of the man to whom it relates has perished, but he has with difficulty been identified with the help of the arms, almost beyond doubt.

These are rudely carved in the upper part of the slab and presumably represent the crests and coats of husband and wife—not impaled, but side by side—in curious surroundings. The former may still be identified as that of a descendant of the Taaffes (formerly seated at Braganstown, and still enjoying the Irish Viscounty of that name)—namely, a cross fretty, and beneath are traces of the motto referring to that cross—"In hoc Signo Spes mea est."

The other coat seems to be a curious quasi-heraldic device of the stone cutter. It still shows an embattled tower between two lions, apparently supporters, with as crest on a helmet an arm holding a banner. These should belong to the family of the wife named HIENS. That name is not included in Burke's *General Armory*, nor is Hynes, of which it may be a variant, and which is on a modern tomb in the churchyard. The name Peter Hyans appears in Stabannon Appotment of 1801. The parish of Heynestown, distant about three miles, may have derived its name from this family.

Mr. G. D. Burtchael kindly searched the records of the Office of Arms in Dublin for this name, but without finding mention of anyone named Hiens. He suggests that it may be a form of the Irish O'Heyne. The arms ascribed to that family are, he says, "Per pale indented or and gules two lions rampant combattant counterchanged. The crest—A dexter arm embowed: the hand grasping a sword. Possibly the stone cutter was endeavouring to produce this coat from a description or perhaps a bad drawing. As the arms stand they resemble those of O'Kelly or O'Shaughnessy." Under the coat in question are the remains of a motto commencing "Quid non Res . . ." This is not in the great index in the *Armory*, which, however, has three mottoes commencing with the two first words.

After this long preface I proceed to give, line for line, the brief inscription which runs as follows: the portions in brackets in italics being conjectural:—

[*Richard Taaffe*] AND HIS WIFE [*Harriet*]
[*Taaffe, alias Hi*]ens Erected this Monument.
Har[*iet Taaff*]e, Alias Hiens depar
ted th[*is life Se*]ptember the first Day
in the [— *year*] of her Age and is here-
under [*interred*] Anno Domini 1739.

Amongst the Wills recorded in the Prerogative Collection in the P.R.O., Dublin, is an unproved one of Richard Taaffe, of Manfieldstown, witnessed by two James Tisdalls (the father and son recorded on the adjacent Tomb), bearing date 1739—the very year of this inscription; and in it he mentions his wife "Harriet" &c. [See *Wills*]. So the Arms recovered for us his Surname, and the Will, discovered in consequence, supplies the Christian names of himself and his wife, and enabled me to fill the gaps in this inscription. For other Taaffe inscriptions see below.

THE GARSTIN TOMB.

Close to the Church door in an enclosure is a slab on six pedestals with the following inscription (*for abbreviations see below*):—

The Burying place of Antony Garstin, Esqr and his Family.
Hlb. the said Antony G., who dtl. 15th May, 1782, a. 51 y.
As also the body of Norman G. his brother, who dtl. May
26, 1755, a. 26 y. H. also lb. Christophilus G., Esqr., of
Bragganstown, who dtl. January 26th, 1821, a. 55 years.
As also the bodies of Elizabeth his W. who survived him
to the 19th November, 1857, aetat. 96, and of their daughters
Charlotte, who d. 14th March, 1869, and Mary, who d. 16th
of July following. H. also lb. the REV. ANTHONY G., S.
of above, who dtl. July 10th, 1873, in the 79th y. of his a.
And of Anne his youngest sister, who d. 9 Jan'y., 1873.
Also of their sister Frances Delia G., who d. 1 Nov., 1884,
aged 83.



COMMUNION PLATE. (See Appendix V.)

Flagon.

Dromiskin Paten.

Dromiskin
Chalice.

Bickerton Chalice.

1851 Paten.

Stabannon Paten.

Stabannon
Chalice.

Dromiskin Paten.

1777 Paten.

Bickerton Paten.

(Photo by Allison, Dundalk.)

GENERAL LIST.

The following are abbreviated, but completable copies of ALL the inscriptions now visible in the churchyard, arranged in *alphabetical sequence* under the principal name in each, with cross reference from other names.

In order to save space and avoid needless repetitions the family name, which is given at the top of each inscription is indicated in the copy by its initial, and a set of easily understood abbreviations is used for explanation of which see p. 282. In cases where the inscriptions are not readily legible the end of each line is indicated by a stroke |.

The inscriptions, unless otherwise specified, are on *head-stones*. The position is sometimes indicated by N.S.E. or W.

On 4 pedestals in dwarf inclosure. W.

BELL.

Sm. Jane the beloved W. of William B., of Christianstown,
dtl. 5th March, 1813, a. 25 y. | Also the above W.B., wd.
Oct. 17, 1851.

A white Marble Monument
(Now being erected).

CALLAGHAN.

On a picturesque Cross to S.E.

CALLAN or CALAN.

HERE LY | ETH THE | BODY OF | HENRY CALAN,
WHO | DEPARTED THIS LIFE | 1735, AGED 59, AND
ALSO | ELSE CALAN WHO DEPART | ED THIS | LIFE
1744 | AGED 57 HEASTER C. | ALAN DEPAR | TED
THIS LI | FE 1747 AGED | 40 ERECTED BY F.C. 1749.

Eb. Mr. Henry Callan im. his beloved Father Mr. Henry
C., of Rathnestin, wdtl. 25th July, 1813, a. 47 y., and of his
beloved M. Mrs. Margaret C., wd. 25th March, 1856, a. 75 y.
Also his B. Arthur, wd. 7 March, 1860, a. 57 y., and also his
sister Mrs. Margaret Thornton, wd. 27 Feb., 1835, a. 30 y.
The above Henry C. who dtl. Aug. 31, 1872, a. 75 y.

CARLON (?=CAROLAN).

This stone was Eb. Patrick C., of Loughanmore im. his
M. Mary C., wdtl. 1st Feb., 1798, a. 46 y., also his F. Richard
C. dtl. 2 June, 1807, a. 61 y.

Bottom underground.

CLARKE.

Tseb. Anne C. alias McGwire to the lamented memory of
her beloved H. Patrick C., of Lurganmore, dtl. 25 April in
the year of our Lord 1814, a. 41 y. Hlb. of Michael C. F.
of the above named Patrick C., dtl. in the year of our Lord
1808, a. 70 y. H. also lb. of his S. Bernard C. dtl. 2nd day
of Feb. in y. of Our Lord 1801, a. 34 y.

Tseb. Patrick C., of Tullyeninan, to the Lamented Memory
of his Beloved M. Mary C., *alias* Neugent dtl. 18 May in the year
of our Lord Anno Domino [sic] 1818 [?], a. 60 y. Also her
son James C., who dtl. 28 March, 1843, a. 76 y. [Figures
indistinct] R.I.P. Amen.

White Marble h.s., leaded letters.

CLUSKEY.

Sm. James C., Woottonstown, wd. 2 Jan., 1902, a. 69 y.,
his son Peter, wd. 17 July, 1879, a. 11 y.

COFFEY.

Hl. the family of Patrick C., of Lurgangreen, 1800.

Two headstones in one enclosure, one facing the road.

COLEMAN.

The second marble.

I.H.S. E. by Patrick C. as a tribute of filial regard and affection im. his beloved F. Mathew C., of Drumleck, dtl. 10 Jan'y., 1840, a. 88 y.

Of your Charity PS. of Matthew C., Alice C., Patrick C., their S. Anne Gartlan, wd. 9 Dec., 1884, a. 74 y. Catherine C. dau. of the above Matthew, wd. June 23, 1892, a. 79 y. E. by the Rev. Matthew C., California.

White marble, facing the gate.

COUNIHAN [?=KINAHAN.]

In m. of our dear Mother Anne C., of Christianstown, d. 24 Jan'y., 1894, a. 62. Our bel. F. Gerald C., Christianstown, d. 5th Nov., 1899, a. 72 y. R.I.P.

CUSACK, or CUZACK.

I.H.S. Tseb. Henry Cuzack, of Braganstown, im. his F. James C., dtl. 13 June, 1811, a. 73 y. Also his B. John C., wd. 16 May, 1817, a. 41 y. Also his son James Cusack, wd. 9th Sep., 1888.

White marble cross (letters leaded), and dwarf wall.

CROSSAN

Facing entrance gate.

In sad and loving m. of Henry C. C., dearly beloved H. of Elizabeth C., wd. at Dunleer 18 Feb., 1897, a. 38 y. Also their two children who d. in infancy. | "O Sacred Heart of Jesus have Mercy on his soul." R.I.P.

Table in dwarf wall and rails.

CROZIER.

Sacred | to the Memory of | Lieutenant Henderson Crozier who died at Christianstown | on the 31st day of May, 1852 | Aged 60 years. | Born at Caledon, Co. Tyrone. | Also of Eliza his beloved wife | Daughter of the Rev. James Whiteside | of Benburb, Co. Tyrone, who died on the 12th day of November, 1881 | Aged 90 years.

[N.B.—Provision for the maintenance of this tomb, &c., was made by A. W. Whiteside, Esq., Bank of Ireland, Coleraine, Executor of Mrs. Rowland.]

S.W.

CURRAN.

Tseb. Patrick C., of Manfieldstown, im. his F. Cormick C., dtl. 19th of October, 1799, a. 56 y. Also his B. Peter C., who dtl. 12 of April, 1800, a. 26 y. Also his B. John C., who departed the 11th of March, 1815, a. 37 y. R.I.P. Amen.

FAUGEY.

I.H.S. E. by Patrick Maginn, of Clunkeehan, im. of his Grand Unele Owen F., dtl. Jan'y. 11 A.D. 1840, a. 87 y. Also for his deceased Ancestors.

E., facing the Road.

FLANAGAN.

I.H.S. This s. was E. by James F., of Braganstown, im. his W. Mary F., dtl. in May, 1785. Also his dau. Ann F. Also his son Christopher F., dtl. 20 March, 1812, a. 30 y.

S. of E. window of Church, (Cenotaph?).

FLYNN.

Sm. James F., late of New York, dtl. Jan'y. 2, 1872, a. 23 y.

May he rest in peace and we meet in glory.

This stone was erected by his sorrowing mother and sister.

See Coleman.

GARTLAN.

Flat slab (broken across), close to S. wall of Church.

GERNON.

Hlb. Mrs. Esmay G., *alias* Taaffe, who died in ye 54th year of her age, ye 14th of May, 1749.

GRIMES.

Tseb. Patrick G., of Manfieldstown, im. his F. Patrick G., dtl. 6th Sep., 1808, a. 54 y.

Flat slab under E. window of Ch. (now almost illegible).

HUGHES.

Hlb. of James Hughes, who depart^d this life May the 15, 1760, aged . . . years. Also the Body of . . . Hughes, who departed this life April the 19th, 1760 | Aged . . . years. Also the Body | of . . . Hughes who [dtl. . . .] the 8th, 17 | 67 [aged . . . years] | departed | this life June the 23rd, 1768 | Aged 7 years.

White marble stone.

HYNES.

I.H.S. In m. of Peter H., d. March 20, 1857, a. 56 y. His W. Mary d. Feb. 5, 1877, a. 69 y. May their souls rest in peace.

[See note as to this name in account of inscription in the porch].

Under E. window of Church.

JOHNSON.

I.H.S. E. by Henry J., of Manfieldstown, as the last remark of filial respect to his beloved F. Michael J., dtl. Aug. 19th, 1824, a. 56 years.

Marble headstone and cross.

KENNEDY.

I.H.S. E. by Matthew K., Wottenstown, im. his beloved F. Patrick K., dtl. 14 Nov., 1825. Also his beloved M. Mary K., dtl. 6 Jan., 1835. Also their two infant children Bridget and Thomas K. Also his beloved W. Mary, d. 24 Aug., 1885. Also the abn. M. K., d. 6 Oct., 1893, a. 72 y. R.I.P. Amen.

Large table tomb near E. window of Church.

KEARNS.

Placed by Patrick K., of Mansfieldstown, as a small tribute of respect to the lamented memory of the best of Ms. and the most beloved of Wives, Mrs. Mary and Mrs. Elizabeth K., the former of whom dtl. 20th April, 1824, a. 68 y., and the latter the 16th of May, 1828, a. 36 y. Miss Esther K. second eldest dau. of the above named P. and E. K., dtl. 2nd March, 1831, a. 15 y. Mr. John K. of Mansfieldstown, the H. of the above named M.K. and the F. of P. K. dtl. 24 Jan., 1836, a. 88 y. His Christian virtues will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Also Laurence K., son of the abn. P. K., dtl. 28th Oct., 1855, a. 39 y. And also the abn. P.K. dtl. 15 Sep., 1858, a. 84 y. And of his son James K., dtl. 31 Dec., 1870, a. 48 y. Ill. the remains of his sister Mrs. Bridget Reilly, *alias* K., late of Derycama, dtl. 4 June, 1882, in the 85 y. of his a. May their souls rest in peace. Amen.

See Plunkett.

KEAPOCK.

W.

LITTLE.

I.H.S. This stone E. by William Little, of Newtown Darver, im. of three children.

*See Clarke.***M'GUIRE.***See Faugey.***MAGINN.***S. of Church porch.***MURPHY.**

I.H.S. E. by Thomas M., of Lurgangreen, im. his F.
 Hugh M., dtl. 12 March, 1808, a. 56 y. Also his brother
 Andrew M., dtl. 3 december, 1808, a. 31 y. Also his M. Catherine
 M., wd. in Februar. 1812.

*See Reily.***NEARY.***At foot of Taaffe altar-tomb.***PLUNKET.**

I.H.S. E. 1799 by Laurence P for him and his posterity.

*Under E. window of Church in 1872 Not visible 1907.***PLUNKETT.**

Hlb. Mr. James | P., dtl. | the 13 (?) Day of March, 1737,
 Aged | 89 years. Also . . . | Keappock his W. d. |
 tl. the 26 (?) Day of March (?) 17 . . . —Aged 62 years |
 [also six of their ?] | children.

*S. of Church—see also Kearns.***RIELY, or REILY.**

This m. was E. by Catherine Riely, *alias* Neary, im. Philip
 R., dtl. 4 Aug., 1802, a. 76 y. Here also lie the Remains of
 her H. Patrick Reily, son to the above Philip, late of Man-
 fieldstown, dtl. 23rd Jan., 1810, a. 52 y. Here likewise lie
 the R. of Philip Riely, dtl. 15 Nov., 1803, a. 38 y. Also
 the abn. Catherine Rielly, wd. 12 Nov., 1835, a. 85 y., as
 also her bel. son Patrick Rielly, wd. 2 Feb., 1860, a. 58 years.

*Two flat slabs close to S. wall of Church.***SHEILS.**

Hlb. Daniel S., late of Woodtown, dtl. 27 Day of Sep., 1721,
 a. 49 y., and also six of his children. Hl. also his brother
 Aldermⁿ. Henry S., son of the abn. D., dtl. May 1, 1756,
 a. 49 y. H. also lb. Mrs. Jane S., W. of William S., Esq.,
 dtl. 1 Aug., 1794, a. 42 y. H. also lb. Mrs. Rose S. widow of
 the abn. Alderman H. S., dtl. 23 Jan., 1795, in the 74th y.
 of her age. Hlb. William S., Esq., only child of the abn. H.
 and R. and H. of Jane S. He dtl. 27 Nov., 1801, a. 50 y.

Hlb. Henry S., Esq., of Newtown Darver, eldest son of
 the late William S., Esq., dtl. 28 Jan., 1829, and in the 29th
 y. of his a. This stone is E. by Brabazon Disney S., Esq.,
 to the lamented memory of the best and most beloved of
 brothers.

SMYTH.

*On a loose slate about 1½ ft. square at present left under the E window
 of Church having been lately disinterred, are rudely carved a heart transfixed
 by a cross, with diamonds and the simple inscription:—*

1796 P. Smyth.

*See as to inscription in the porch, and also Gernon.***TAAFFE.**

*Three slabs next to the S. wall of the Church. The third is on pedestals.
 The first, being that of a priest, reads the reverse way of the rest—i.e. from
 the East, and is the only such here. It is the oldest now visible.*

I.H.S. | HERE LYETH | THE BODY OF | FA[ther, understood]
 PETER TA | AFFE WHO D | ECEASED IVNE | THE 7 1711 |

I.H.S. This s. was E. by Mr. George Taaffe in m. of his
 beloved W. Mrs. Elizabeth T., dtl. 10 June, 1753, a. 30 y.

Sm. John T., Esq., of Smarmore Castle, dtl. 16 Sep., 1825, a. 79 y., and of Catherine his W., wd. 1st of Oct. of the same year, in the 59th y. of her a. May they rest in peace. Their dau. Mary Jane and their grandson John are also interred in this spot.

[The Taaffes owned many estates in the Co. Louth—see the text.]

Inside the Church—see above.

TISDALL.

See Callan.

THORNTON.

Square flat tomb on supports W. of belfry.

WARREN.

Now broken across and very illegible.

. Lyeth the Body of |
 Varren, who departed this Life |
 the 6th 1771, Aged 52
 As also Mr. Mathew Wa.
 July the [12th ?], 1778 Aged

Close to E. window of Church.

WARD.

I.I.S. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO. This stone was E. by Patrick W., of Wottonstown, im. his F. Bryan W., dtl. 23 Dec., 1812, a. 64 y. Also his sister Judy W. dtl. 15 April, 1812, a. 25 y. Also im. his M. Mary W. dtl. 4 May in the year of our Lord 1814, aged 55 years. R.I.P.

MONUMENT of O'CONOR "SLIGO" at BRAGANSTOWN

By J. R. GARSTIN, F.S.A.

As mentioned at p. 126, there is now at Braganstown a remarkable inscription, in memory of one of the principal figures in the History of Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth,—Sir Donogh O'Connor, who took the designation of "Sligo" from the County of which he owned almost the whole.

It is in raised capital letters on a stone 24 inches wide and 22 high, which was brought from Sligo (by sea via Liverpool!) to Silveracre, Rathfarnham, for the Rev. Dr. J. H. Todd, S.F., T.C.D., the Antiquary, who was President of the Royal Irish Academy, after whose death it was (with other inscribed stones) acquired by Mr. Garstin and brought to Killiney, and thence to Braganstown.

The inscription is in Latin as follows:—

[P]ASSIONIS. CHRISTI. ET.
 SVI. MARITI. DONATI. CON
 OR. MILITIS. COMITATVS
 SLIGO. DOMINI. MOR
 TVI. ANO DNI 1609 ET SV.E
 FILLE. DOMIN.E. ELISAB
 ETILE. GERALD. SEPVLT
 IN MONASTERIO. DE
 SLIGO. CVM. PREDICTO
 DONATO. AN 1623
 ME. FIERI. FECP. AN
 DNI 1624.

It now commences abruptly, and must have been preceded by some such words as (in English):—"Eleanor Countess Dowager of Desmond in honour"—and goes on as follows:—

TRANSLATION.

“ of the Passion of Christ, and of her [2nd] husband [Sir] Donagh Connor, Knight [=Miles], Lord of the County of Sligo [=“ O’Conor Sligo ? ”], who died in the year of our Lord 1609, and of her daughter Lady Elizabeth [? Fitz-] Gerald, who was buried in the Monastery of Sligo with the aforesaid Donagh in the year 1623, caused this to be erected in the year of our Lord 1624.”

If not a portion of the Sligo monument, this must be from a cenotaph—erected in 1624 by the widow of (Donagh) O’Conor “ Sligo ” to him, who died in 1609, and to a daughter of hers (by her former husband, the Earl of Desmond) Lady Elizabeth FitzGerald, who was buried with her step-father in Sligo Abbey in the preceding year, 1623, as recorded also in the inscription there.

That inscription is on the magnificent monument in Sligo Abbey, which has been fully described and illustrated in the Histories of Sligo, by Archdeacon O’Rourke (i. 25) and Col. Wood-Martin (ii. 71, &c.). The former authority suggests that the great Boyle monument in St. Patrick’s, Dublin, which figures so much in history, was modelled after this Sligo tomb !

The inscription on the latter runs very much in the same lines as that now being described, and it seems worth giving a translation of it, as follows :—

Here lies the most famous soldier [or knight, “ Miles ;” Sir] Donogh O’Conor [“ Donatus Cornelianus ”] Lord of the County of Sligo, with his wife the most illustrious Lady, Elinor Butler, Countess [Dowager] of Desmond, who caused me to be made in the year 1624, after the death of her [2nd] husband, who died 11th August 1609 [W.M. has 1602]. Also a daughter of hers by her first husband, viz., the Earl of Desmond, namely Elizabeth [Fitz-Gerald] a truly virtuous lady, who was buried in this tomb 31 [?] of November in the year of our Lord 1623.

The persons referred to are :—

1st.—The widow, who, after the lapse of 14 years, erected it in 1624 to her (second) husband, who died 1609 and her daughter (by a former husband), who died 1623, and for herself.

It is clear from the inscription in Sligo Abbey and the wills of herself and her 2nd husband that she was the notable Eleanor Butler, daughter of Lord Dunboyne, who had become Countess Dowager of Desmond, widow of the “ Great Rebel Earl,” who had vast possessions in Munster—see pedigree. She died between 1636-8, not 1658, as stated in Burke’s *Extinct Peerage* and *Lodge*. Archdn. O’Rourke was misled by that mistake into saying she survived “ near half a century.” She bequeathed £300 of her arrears from the King in England to erect the chapel and monument. Her will was proved 26 Nov. of 1638, and is one of the oldest registered. A summary is given in Archdall’s *Lodge’s Peerage*.

2nd.—The husband was Sir Donough O’Conor “ Sligo,” called “ Cornelianus ” on the Sligo monument. He died 1609, not in 1602, as printed in the second History above quoted. His will also is on record in Dublin. It is dated 11 Aug., 1609, and was proved 25 Nov. following. It is short and curious.

3rd.—But who was this Elizabeth [Fitz-Gerald] buried with her step-father, 14 years after him, and commemorated in both inscriptions ?

In the lists of children given in Archdall’s *Lodge’s Peerage of Ireland* and Burke’s *Extinct Peerage* the Countess is said to have had 5 daughters—all named, with husbands. Of these two are also named in their mother’s will, but only as “ Joan ” and “ Ellen.”

The fifth, "Ellis," called by Burke "Lady Elizabeth Fitz-Gerald," m. Sir Valentine Browne, created a Baronet in 1622, whose grandson was created Lord Kenmare.

She could scarcely be this Elizabeth, who, as Desmond was killed in 1583, must have been over 40 at her death. She is given her maiden name in the inscriptions.

Details of the History of this and almost every branch of the O'Connor family will be found in O'Connor Don's *History of the O'Connors*, but fuller particulars of the family which, despising Peerage (though accepting Knighthoods), adopted the curious style of "Sligo," (which however lasted but for a few generations) will be found in the two local Histories above referred to.

The great tomb at Sligo was figured in Grose's *Antiquities* without the inscription. The latter is given in the *Journal* of the R.S.A.I., and (very erroneously) from Colonel Wood-Martin's work, in *Memorials of the Dead, Ireland*.

The wills referred to would be worth printing. That of the widow figures under "Desmond"—not "O'Connor,"—and she used her maiden name "Butler" after she was married, as was not uncommon at the time.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CASTLEBELLINGHAM VILLAGE.

On the circular mound in the centre of the village (above referred to p. 82) is a striking wayside crucifix inscribed as follows:—

"Bone Pastor Panis Vere
Jesu nostri miserere."

"This crucifix is erected in Public | Homage to our Divine Redeemer | by Sir Henry Bellingham, Baronet | in pious Memory of his beloved wife | Constance | Daughter of Charles 3rd Earl of Gainsborough | and also of those Benefactors in this parish | Who have fallen asleep in Christ |"

"Pie Jesu Domine dona eis requiem."

"This Cross is made | from the wood of | the Royal Oak | blown down in | 1902."

On the Widows Houses, referred to at p. 78, are five inscriptions:—

In the centre:—

"The Widows Houses | Founded by | Sir William Bellingham, Bart."

"Founded 1826"; "Erected 1827"; and "THE LAW."

What these two words refer to is not known to the writer.

Over the Side Porch:—

"John III. 16, John XIV. 6; Acts IV. 12."

On Window Sills of the house now used by the Ulster Bank:—

"Ecclesiastes, Chap. XII., V. 13th."

(i.e.—Fear God, and keep His Commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.)

"1808 [Monogram] S.B. 1896."

The initials are those of Mr. Sydney Bellingham (uncle of Sir Henry). The 1808 records the year of his birth, the 1896 probably the date when he rebuilt the house. He died in 1900—see above inscriptions. He was a member of the Canadian Legislature, and, with his wife, also born in 1808, long resided in the adjoining villa called Southgate.

APPENDIX V.

Communion Plate

(SEE PHOTOGRAPH).

OF THE SEVERAL CHURCHES NOW IN THE UNION.

By JOHN R. GARSTIN, F.S.A., &c.

They are arranged according to their original parishes.

All are solid silver, as shown by their Hall-marks.

All are of Irish (Dublin) make, (as shown by same), unless otherwise specified.

The dimensions are given in inches and eighths.

The HALL-MARKS are fully described: the following abbreviations being here used:—

H.M.=Hall Marks.

H.C.=Harp crowned,=assayed in Dublin.

Hib.=Hibernia=Duty Mark (since abolished).

M.M.=Maker's Mark (Initials).

D.L.=Date Letter. NOTE:—The years printed as their equivalents are given in accordance with the most recent and accurate authority *English Goldsmiths* [including Irish] *and their Marks*, by C. J. Jackson, 4to. London, 1905: where an asterisk is prefixed to those which have been accurately fixed. The rest are only approximate dates of making.

Kilsaran and Gernonstown.

FLAGON.—Height 9, Circumference at lip 14. With handle and cover. Fluted at base. On the side is I.H.S. in a circle of Rays. H.M. (London):—Lion passant; Leopard's head crowned; M.M. of John Wankelyn and William Taylor, ent. 1776; D.L.—P=1810-1, so it was long in stock. Underneath is inscribed:—

The gift of Hester Frances Lady Bellingham to the Church of Castlebellingham, 1825.

The donor was the wife of Sir William Bellingham, who had been created a Baronet in 1796. It is dated the year before his death. See p. 79, &c.

CHALICE.—Height 10, Circumf. 13. H.M.—H.C.; and M.M.—J W.=Joseph Walker; D.L.—**℥**

This **℥**, according to Mr. Jackson (*Goldsmiths*, p. 561) who knew of only three pieces with this letter, dates 1696-7-8, not being fixed exactly. It must have been procured after 1697, but was possibly made before, according to the inscription, so it leaves the import of the letter still unsettled.

[This chalice is said by the Author, on p. 53, to bear the Hall-mark of 1669, but he relied on an authority superseded by Mr. Jackson's book.]

Inscriptions :—

(a)—Round the rim, in script:—

*Left for ye Vse of ye Church of Gernons Town by Mrs.
Ann Bickerton, widow, Daughter of Henry Bellingham
(sic), Esq., of Gernons Town, who dyed ye 24th day
of December, 1697.*

(b)—Round the middle:—

*The Cup of Blessing which we Bless is it not the Com-
munion of ye Bloud of Christ. 1 Cor: 10 chap: 16 v.*

PATEN forming CHALICE COVER of the above. Circumf. 23. H.M.—same as on the chalice.

Inscriptions :—

(a)—Same as on chalice, underneath in a spiral.

(b) *The Bread which we Break is it not the Communion of
ye Body of Christ. 1 Cor: 10 chap: 16 v.*

The "Mrs. Ann Bickerton" who left this plate died in the lifetime of her father. She was sister of the writer of the Diary referred to frequently in the text. Her husband, to whom she was married 26 June, 1662, and who died before 1676, leaving two sons and two daughters, was Robert Bickerton, of Clantiff, Co. Armagh, whose sister, Jane, was 2nd wife of Henry 6th Duke of Norfolk. The will of Mrs. Bickerton is amongst the Prerogative Collection in Dublin (see *Wills*). Milestown came to the Palmers through this family. I have the pedigree.

Though her father and the church are described in the inscription as "of Gernons Town," and the site of Kilsaran "Parish Church" was not changed until nearly half a century later, there can scarcely be a doubt that this chalice was left for the use of the church on the site now occupied by that of Castlebellingham. (See p. 53.)

There are few pieces of plate now in Ireland of such antiquity.

PATEN or PLATE.—Fluted. Circumf. 20.

H.M.—H.C., Hibernia, and M.M.—W.B.—William Beates?

Inscription :—

*The Gift of Alan Bellingham, Esq., to the Parish
Church of Castle Bellingham, May, 1777.*

PATEN or CHALICE COVER. Made in London. Circumf. 21.

H.M.—Lion passant, Leopard's head, King's-head and M.M.—
R.G. & Garrard's, Pantion St., London. D.L.—n=1818/9.

Inscription :—

*Presented to the Church of Castlebellingham by Lady
Bellingham June 1831.*

This was Hester-Frances who had given the flagon six years before and was now a widow.

In 1872 there were 2 "poor boxes" of copper with oak handles which had been given by Sir William Bellingham, Bart., but their whereabouts is at present unknown.

In 1864 Lady Elizabeth McClintock presented 2 carved oak Alms Dishes, which are still in use. They are said to have been carved by the Rev. Mr. Buckley, Sec. of the S.P.G.

Dromiskin.

Since this parish was divided between Kilsaran and Heynestown in 1905 (see p. 218) the Communion plate has been kept with that of the former.

CHALICE.—Height 8 in., circumf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Hall marks:—D.L.—**T**, which Mr. Jackson assigns to 1708-9-10. It is the same as that on the Mace of Trinity College, Dublin, which with this cup are the examples on which that date is assigned H.C. and M.M. (indistinct).

Inscription (in script):—

The gift of Sr. Tho: Fortescue, Knight, to the Church of Drumiskin, Anno Dom. 1709.

As to the donor of this cup see p. 197.

Two PATENS or PLATES. Height $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., circumf. 22 ins., with inscription—*Drumiskin Church.*

Hall-marks—H.C., Hib. D.L.—**K**. = 1782. M.M.—**A.B.** = Alexander Brown?

BRASS ALMS DISH:—

Hanc Patinam
In usum Ecclesiæ Sanctæ
Margaretæ Reverendus E. T.
Stubbs dedit Dromiskin
Paschale Die, 1883.

Stabannon.

When half of the parish, including the church, became part of the C.I. Union of Kilsaran on the death of the Rev. J. Grahame, the Vicar, in 1883 (see p. 145) the plate was transferred to Castlebellingham.

CHALICE.—Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins., circumf. $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Hall-marks H.C. on lip and base, blurred; Date letter **EA** = 1699-1700; M.M., **D.F.** = David King, who was often Master or Warden of the Dublin Goldsmiths.

PATEN (or Chalice Cover) on a foot, circ. $15\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; Height 1 in. Same Hall-marks.

These bear no inscription. Considering their age they are in excellent order. Under the chalice may be found the initials D: H: I: partly scratched out. Possibly they are those of the donor, and perhaps they represent those of the Rector's wife, Deborah Houghton.

Manfieldstown.

When this parish was joined to Kilsaran the Church plate consisted of a

CHALICE.—Hall-marks Hib., H.C., K.H.; M.M. K.S[awyer] and WEST, Date letter I [= 1829-30].

PATEN.—Same Hall-marks, and both inscribed:—

The Revd. Anthony Garstin to the Parish of Manfieldstown, A.D. 1829.

As the church ceased to be used after the parish was attached to Kilsaran the plate was forwarded to the Representative Church Body in Dublin.

It was by that Body disposed of as follows:—

Paten given to the parish of Derrynoose, Dio. of Armagh, 18th May, 1881.

Chalice given to the church of S. Silas, Belfast, 12th Dec., 1906.

APPENDIX VI.

Wills of Residents.

The following is an alphabetical List of Wills of persons who were resident in the District treated of, and of some connected therewith.

It is mainly founded on the MS. Indexes of the Public Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin; and on the *Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland*, edited in 1897 by Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, &c.

This latter work, however, only comes down to 1810, and the arrangement, which places the Christian names, like the Surnames, in dictionary order, is not satisfactory, unless to a person looking for the will of an individual. Accordingly, here the several wills of each family have been re-arranged in chronological order.

Prerogative wills are those of persons who left property not restricted to any one diocese. They were proved in Dublin in the Court, formerly ecclesiastical and under the Archbishop of Armagh, whose jurisdiction extended over all Ireland. In addition to this collection (which embraced the most important Wills) there were "consistorial" collections, for the several dioceses, and Armagh diocese (which includes the parishes this book treats of) had local registries both at Armagh and Drogheda—the latter for the County of Louth, abolished about 1830.

Accordingly, reference to the Wills in the latter collection have been incorporated by the writer in the following list, and have the symbol **D** (=Drogheda) affixed.

The following list has been brought down to 1858, and a few later Wills have been included.

This Appendix not only gives a List of Wills on record, but includes summaries of the more important ones.

The dates prefixed are those of Probate (not execution), and they only approximately show the date of Testator's Death.

Administrations to Intestates afford little information and are not here referred to.

Orse= Otherwise; res.= residue; res. leg.= residuary legatee; beq.= bequests, or bequeaths; exor.= executor.

1671 **Aston**, Sir William, Knt., Richardstown.

Eldest son "whose breeding was very chargeable" £100, a son Thomas £400, res. to wife Ursula.

1709 **Babe**, John, Darver.

1763 **Baker**, Francis, Dublin and Richardstown, Apothecary.

To be buried in the same vault in Stabannon churchyard as his wife was; Beq. to sisters Sarah Greerton, and Katherine Gaynar, brothers Wm. and John Baker, son-in-law John Martin, sister-in-law Hester Henrick, £2 to poor of Stabannon and Richardstown. Son Thomas Exor. and res. leg.

1740 **Ball**, Abraham, Darver.

Eldest son Thomas m. Grace Acton; a son Abraham m. Sarah Ball; a daughter Elizabeth m. Thomas Candler; a daughter Frances.

1825 **Ball**, Rev. Stearne, Darver.1822 **Ball**, Rev. William, Drumglass.1830 **Ball**, Rev. Wardlaw, S. Peter's, Drogheda.1782 **Barker**, Rev. Peter, Rector of Manfieldstown.

Wife Mary; children—Anne, James, Robert and John. Witnesses: Ann Creton, Robert Barker. (D)

1844 **Barnewall**, Margaret Jane, Castlebellingham.1851 **Barrett**, George, Greenmount.1672 **Bellingham**, Sir Daniel (eldest son of Robert B., Sheriff Co. Longford 1611-12, who was son of Alan B., of Levens, M.P., and brother of Henry B., of Castlebellingham). The first Bellingham will proved in Ireland.

Made 27 April, 1672—"to be buried in S. Werburgh's church in the vault wherein his mother [Margaret Whyte, of Clongill, Co. Meath, who d. Nov. 11, 1668] was buried." Beq. to wife Jane [dau. of Richard Barlow, Cheshire] and to daus. Sarah, who m. Philip Frowde; Hester, who m. Edward Corker; Alice, who m. John Nemes; Rebecca [who afterwards m. Richard Boyle, son of the Bishop of Ferns, from whom the Langrishes descend]; Mary [who afterwards m. Sir Thomas Pakenham]; and Jane [who afterwards m. Edward Swan]. Estates left to only son Richard.

Sir Daniel was Sheriff of Dublin city 1655, Alderman 1656, first Lord Mayor 1665-6, Deputy Receiver General and Vice-Treas. for Ireland 1663-6, Knighted Sep. 30, 1662, Created a Baronet Feb. 14, 1666/7. A portrait of him is in the City Hall, Dublin. See Prendergast's *Tory War of Ulster* for some account of him.

1677 **Bellingham**, Henry, Gernonstowne (brother of preceding, 2nd son of Robert Bellingham).

Estates to son Thomas, Legacies to daughter Anne Bickerton and her children Jane, Elizabeth, Henry and Daniel, and to his sister Lady Jane Gilbert, wife of Sir George Gilbert, Knt.

Witnesses:—Jonathan Law, Patrick White, Robert Thomson, James Hoy.

1699 **Bellingham**, Sir Richard (son of Sir Daniel).

Leaves estates to his sister, £20 to the poor of each of the parishes of Castleknock, Santry, Finglas and St. Margaret's, Dubber, and £40 to the poor of St. Werburgh's. £100 to the children of his kinsman Thomas B., of Castlebellingham, whom he appointed Exor. with Philip Frowde; £20 to T.C.D. "to be disposed to the altar." [In T.C.D. Chapel there is a handsome Alms-Dish, bearing his arms, presented in 1699]. He died unmarried.

1721 **Bellingham**, Thomas, Castlebellingham (son of Henry).

"To be buried privately without pomp, scarf or scutcheon in the vault of the chappell of Castlebellingham." Legacies to daus. Anne and Abigail, Residue to son Henry. Exors. son Henry, and his kinsman, Robert Sibthorpe, Dunany.

Will made 30 April, 1716, in presence of Will Tennison, John White and Francis Mathews.

By a codicil he leaves to his daus. the issues of unexpired leases of lands in Drumboat and Annis, Co. Monaghan, and Strammulagh and Rissan, Co. Louth.

- 1739 **Bellingham, Henry**, Drogheda (son of preceding ; b. 1675 at Twyford, Co. Westmeath, educated at Preston, entered T.C.D. May 10, 1691). To be interred in Castlebellingham vault. Refers to settlement on marriage of his eldest son Henry to Margaret, daughter of Hugh Henry, Banker. Legacies to son Alan and daus. Anne and Jane. Wife Mary left all his "wordly [*sic*] goods."
- 1755 **Bellingham, Henry**, Castlebellingham (son of preceding).
 "To be buried in the Family Vault." Wife Margaret left, *inter alia*, his house in Gardiner's Mall or Sackfield row, Dublin. Estate in Louth, Monaghan and Longford left to his brother Alan charged with legacies to his wife, his mother, his brothers-in-law Thomas Aston, Rev. John Fortescue, and Rev. Wm. Coddington; his sisters Anne B., Jane B. and Margaret Bickerton; to Robert King, Dublin (in trust) and Henry Mitchell, Dublin.
- 1758 **Bellingham, Mary**, Castlebellingham (mother of preceding).
 "To be interred in the church of Castlebellingham beside her husband and mother" (see *Tombstone Inscriptions*). Beq. to her dau. Elizabeth Fortescue "her father's picture set in gold;" to her son-in-law, John Fortescue, Rollin's History of England; to her dau. Jane Willison and to her dau. Bickerton plate and jewellery; to her son Henry and heirs the family pictures. Residue to her daughter Anne.
- 1759 **Bellingham, Anne**, Castlebellingham (daughter of preceding).
 "To my sister Bellingham I leave my five Guinea Piece of Gold and the Ring of Queen Mary's hair." Bequests to nephews Henry and Alan, to nieces Elizabeth Fortescue [who afterwards married Rev. W. Ogle], Mary Coddington, Margaret Bickerton, Anne Bellingham, Jane Bellingham, nephew Quin, grandniece Abigail Aston. Residue to her sister Abigail Bellingham.
- 1770 **Bellingham, Abigail**, Castlebellingham (sister of preceding).
 Will made 1762. Leaves jewels as heirlooms to her nephew Alan. Bequests to those named in her sister Anne's will (above) and to other nephews and nieces; to the poor £5; her grandnephew, Thomas Quin "to be put to some trade or business" at age of 14. A codicil dated 1765 (D).
- 1796 **Bellingham, Alan**, Castlebellingham.
 Recites Marriage Settlement of his son Henry in 1772 by which mansion and lands in Castlebellingham were disposed of. Leaves to his 2nd son Alan the lands of Williamstown, Adamstown, Kilsaran, Bolis, Castlebellingham (part of), and lands in Co. Monaghan Legacies to sons O'Brien (£1,200), and William (£10 10s. for mourning), to whom he had already given £2,000, to grandson John Wm. Cairnes £2,000, with legacies also to daughter Mary Ann Woolsey and her husband, Rev. Wm. Woolsey, and to John Collins.
- 1800 **Bellingham, Alan**, Dublin.
- 1801 **Bellingham, John**, Ardagh, Louth (unproved).
- 1814 **Bellingham, Mary**.
- 1823 **Bellingham, Henry Tenison**, Lieut. 4th King's Own, Castlebellingham.
- 1826 **Bellingham, Sir William** (see p. 78).
- 1836 **Bellingham, Alice**.
- 1839 **Bellingham, Lucy**.
- 1840 **Bellingham, Alan J.**, Midshipman S. "Caledonia."
- 1844 **Bellingham, Hester Frances**, Lady.
- 1858 **Bellingham, O'Bryan**.
- 1859 **Bellingham, A. O'Bryan**.
- 1871 **Bellingham, Sophia**.
- 1872 **Bellingham, William**.

- 1697 **Bickerton**, Anne, Milestown (sister of Thomas Bellingham). Not in Vicar's *Index*.
Leaves her son Henry a charge on Milestown (see p. 50). Mentions her daughter Elizabeth, married to "Mr. Smith." Bequests to her son Daniel B. and grand daughter Anne Smith. Residue to daughter Jane B. Will made 4th October, 1697.
- 1740 **Bickerton**, Henry, Harwich, Essex (son of preceding).
Will made 1736 Leaves farm of Woodenstown to his son Daniel and legacies to his son Henry and daughters Elizabeth and Jane. Endorsement says that "Elizabeth B. became the wife of Edward Tandy, Clothier, and that Jane B. died in testator's lifetime."
- 1779 **Bolton**, Richard, Dromiskin.
Beq. to his wife Mary his interest in lands in Dromiskin and £4,000, being a mortgage. Also mentions his son John, his daughter Sidney, his brother Chichester, and his wife Ann.
- 1798 **Bolton**, Mary, The Crescent, Castlebellingham.
Leaves in trust to Matt. Fortescue and John Page, jun., for her grand daughter Mary Ann, dau. of her son John B., £4,000. Beq. to her son John and his wife Mary Ann, to her brother Stephen Page, her daus. Elizabeth and Frances, her niece Mrs. Alice Townley, her nephew John Dawson, etc.
- 1722 **Brabazon**, James, Braganstown [cousin to the Earl of Meath].
Leaves his property to his wife Elizabeth and to his daughter, for their lives. Bequest to his sister Jane Wye. Mentions his "cozen James and Anthony" (*sic*) and his brother Ralph. Appoints his uncle John Foster, of Dunleer, James B., of Carrstown, and his wife Elizabeth, Exors.
[His widow Elizabeth afterwards married Rev. James Garstin, of Braganstown, where there is a copy of her will.]
- 1730 **Brabazon**, Ralph, Gilbertstown (brother of preceding).
Leaves his sister Alice £100, and her husband, Wm. Huddleston, his interest in the lands of Carrickbogady, "which I hold from Rev. James Tisdall by virtue of sale made to me at the administration of Ald. Joseph Tomlinson, decd." and a horse; his sister, Jane Wye, 50 guineas; his brother, Ludlow, £10 for mourning; his brother, Wallop, of Termonfeckin, his interest in Salterstown and the residue.
- 1839 **Brabazon**, Henry J., Dromiskin.
- 1880 **Brabazon**, Burton, Dromiskin; died 28 June, 1880; will proved 26th October, 1880 (see p. 82).
- 1838 **Brennan**, Michael, Drumeashell.
- 1816 **Brereton**, William, Richardstown.
- 1827 **Brodigan**, Terence, Milestown. (D)
- 1807 **Byrne**, Margaret, Maine (D).
- 1732 **Calan**, Laurence, Kilsaran.
To his brother Patrick £40; to his nephew, James Stanley, jun., son to James Stanley, sen., of Williamstown, half his interest in Carrickmagough; to his nephew, Michael Callan, the other half with £300, and his interest in Kilsaran, which he was to sell and pay debts; to Elizabeth Plunket a house and garden, "the grazing of 3 ball of cattle, rent free, on ye lands of Kilsaran." Bequests to the children of Mabel Plunket and of Catherine Callan, decd.; and £10 each for mourning to Henry Bellingham, sen., John Foster, Dunleer, and Francis North, Dublin; to his wife Mary £100. H. Bellingham, sen., J. Stanley, sen., and Michael Callan, Exors (D).
- 1815 **Callan**, Denis, Dromiskin.

- 1834 **Campbell**, Patrick, Whiterath. (D)
- 1801 **Carroll**, James, Newragh (D).
- 1824 **Chester**, Mary, Stonehouse, Co. Louth.
- 1732 **Clerke**, Alice, widow, Dublin.
 "To be buried in Castlebellingham near her brother" [Dr. Charles Gwither], £100 being left to Exors. for funeral expenses. Leaves £5, *inter alia*, to Rev. Henry Clark, F.T.C.D., "provided he sees me buried in Castlebellingham." Directs her niece, Abigaill Woodward, "to give some of my money to the poor of Castlebellinham." (D)
- 1656 **Clinton**, James, Esq., Clintonstowne.
 Leaves to his wife Catherine the lands of Port for life, to his son, Sebastian, £75 out of Clintonstowne, Mullinscross, Williamstown and Bolis, when he is 21 years old—his schooling to be paid out of these lands and the mills of Clintonstowne. His son Laurence, Exor. "John Dodson, one of the bayliffs of Dundalk," Charles Twigg and Simon Garstin were present when his son Sebastian proved the will.
- 1758 **Clinton**, Jane, Castlebellingham.
 Bequeaths to her mother, Judith Byrn, *alias* Clinton, *alias* Hatch, her interest in lands in Whitebog (held under Wm. Brownlow) and in Roodstown, both in occupation of Patrick Rath. Mentions father, Christopher Clinton (D).
- 1785 **Clinton**, Rev. Thomas, R.C. Clergyman.
 Bequests to his brother Richard and his sisters Ann and Mary. Orders "Mail shall be made of my oats and given amongst the poor of the parishes I served." Richard Carney and Denis Reid, of the Twenties, Exors (D).
- 1777 **Conlan**, Terence, Greenmount (D).
- 1789 **Connor**, Patrick, Castlebellingham (D).
- 1830 **Connor**, Hugh, Boleys (D).
- 1711 **Conroy**, John, Richardstown (D).
- 1709 **Cope**, Rev. Anthony, Rector of Dromiskin (see p. 239).
 Will made 14 June, 1709. Left his property to be equally divided between his wife Elizabeth and children. Robert Cope, Loughgall (co. Armagh), and James Leigh, Waterstown, overseers (D).
- 1781 **Craven**, Catherine, Dublin.
 Will made 1779. Mentions her brother Charles and sisters Hannah and Sarah.
- 1792 **Craven**, Arthur, Drumeashell.
 Bequeaths his real estate in trust to Rev. Dr. William Dobbin, Finglas, and Sir Arthur Synnott for the benefit of his daughters Hannah and Sarah. Bequests to "Henry Wilme, son of my cousin, Catherine Wilme," to Rev. Henry Savage, son of Marmion Savage, to Charles Lester, Dundalk, and his wife Elizabeth, to Hannah Deverex, *or*se Paine, wife of Rev. W. D., to Ambrose Smith. Mentions his father Charles, whose will was dated 1725, his brothers Charles and Lowen, deed., and his nephews Charles, Thomas and Abel Craven.
- 1826 **Craven**, Nathaniel ("Hawkins" Wills, unproved).
- 1831 **Crawley**, James, Richardstown.
- 1813 **Cuzack**, John, Williamstown (D).
- 1831 **Cusack**, Henry, Bragganstown (D).
- 1721 **Davys**, Elizabeth, widow, Castlebellingham.
 "Being now sick and crazy, but of perfect sense, memory and

understanding” [Note:—That we could not have a more apt illustration than this sentence in her Will of the difference in the meaning of the word “crazy” then from its meaning to-day. It was then applied to the physical, not the mental powers]. Will includes bequests to her dau. Mary Bellingham and her children, to her grandaun, the Tenisons, to Elizabeth Barrett, to Mrs. Eliz. Berkley, to the poor of Kilsaran parish (£5). Richard Tenison and Rev. Wm. Caldwell, Exors. Witnesses:—Henry Bellingham, Henry White, Cornelius Roddy.

- 1793 **Des Voeux**, Rev. M. Anthony Vinchon, Portarlinton, Rector of Manfieldstown (see p. 236).

Annuity to wife Hannah. Bequest to his brother Francis Jean Louis Vinchon De Baquancoart; £1,200 to his daughter Isabella; £1,100 and “my gold medal of the city of Rotterdam” to his son Joshua. His eldest son, Sir Charles P. Des Voeux, res. leg. [The latter was Governor of Masulipatam, M.P. for Co. Carlow and Carlingford, and was created a Bart. of Ireland, 1787].

- 1682 **Disney**, George, Stabannon.

Made 1681. Bequests to his wife Susanna and son John and “cozen” Captain Wm. Disney (“4 young chattel”). Residue to be equally divided between his children. Capt. Wm. Disney and Wm. Walton (Ardee), Exors.

- 1684 **Disney**, Susanna, widow of Lieut. George D., Stabannon.

Bequests to children Thomas, Noah and Martha; Rachel Disney, Caleb Disney and Rebecca Disney also named. Mrs. Elizabeth Disney and Mrs. Martha Bonnell, Exors.

- 1692 **Disney**, William, Stabannon.

Mentions Marriage Settlement of Eldest son William. Bequests to children Renon (?), Ebenezer, John, Katherine and Thomas (lands of Tiberquill, Blackeagle and Kilmaglish). Wife Elizabeth left stock and furniture. His brother[in-law, Laurence] Steel, Exor. Made 15th April, 1690. Present:—Will. Sprigge, Richard Fleming, Martha Sprigge.

- 1806 **Dowd**, Rev. George, R.C. Clergyman, Dromiskin.

Niece, Jane Allen sole heir. Witnesses—Patrick Coffey, Publican, Lurgangreen; Patt. O'Reilly, Schoolmaster, Derver (D).

- 1786 **Dooly**, Paul, Braganstown.

Annuity to wife Elizabeth. Bequests to his natural son John, son of Cath. Fitzpatrick (£2,000); to his niece, Margaret Carolan, to Mary Ann Dardis; to his relatives, James Crawley, Richd. Morgan, Alice Dooly, and Philip Dooly, and the children of his sister Bridget Keeran, and to the poor of Stabannon parish (£10).

- 1723 **Dunkin**, Patrick, Mullinscrosse.

“To be buried in the church of Druncarr.” Mentions his son William and sisters Sarah Holmes and Anne D. Bequests in money to his daus. Elizabeth and Elinor, together with leases of lands of Castletown and Rulestown and of the cornmill and tuckmill assigned to him by Roth Jones. Witnesses—Rev. Wm. Staples and Corns. Scanlon.

By a codicil he directs the lands of Mullinscrosse to be sold and proceeds to be divided between his wife and children.

- 1755 **Dunkin**, Ann, Spinster, Enniskillen.

Leaves her interest in lands of Mullinscrosse (held from Patrick D., deceased, and his heirs) to James, son to her nephew Rev. Doctor William Dunkin. Bequests to her nieces Ellinor D., *or*se Stewart, Ellinor O'Neill, Elizabeth Murphy, and to her nephew Robert Holmes.

- 1762 **Eccleston**, William, Bogtown.
£600 to his wife Alice and dau. Wilhelmina; John Darey, brother-in-law.
- 1762 **Ellis**, Matthew, Lurgangreen (D).
- 1855 **Filgate**, Isabella, Castlebellingham, widow of Rev. Townley Filgate, R. of Charlestown.
- 1710 **Fortescue**, Sir Thomas (see p. 197).
Leaves his estate, with the Manor of Dromiskin (held from the Primate) and a mortgage on Draycott's lands, to his grandson Thomas F.; £30 to the poor. James Tisdall, Bawn; Brent Moore, Stormonstowne; and John Moore, Drumbanagher, overseers (D).
- 1708 **Fortescue**, Fridesweed, widow.
Leaves her daus. Alice, Gertrude and Ann £215 and all her "household goods left with sister Savage in Portaferry" (D).
- 1734 **Fortescue**, William, Newragh (see p. 198).
Made 25 October, 1727. Witnesses—Thomas Dillon, Denis Conlan, James Boylan.
Mentions Marriage Settlement of son Thomas, £2,000 charged on estate for younger sons:—Chichester, Matthew, Faithful and John. Each gets £300, Matthew £100 extra. "I recommend to my Exors. (Faithful and John) that the place in the churchyard of Dromiskin wherein my dear wife is interred be railed in with iron rail, and a large handsome tombstone be laid over same, and my body to be interred next to hers."
- 1747 **Fortescue**, Chichester, Dellin.
£60 to his housekeeper, Elizabeth Floyd. Residue to his brothers Matthew and John—also appointed Exors. Witnesses—James Daly, James McGlaughlin (D).
- 1769 **Fortescue**, Thomas, Dillonstown.
To be buried in Heynestown churchyard. £100 to be divided between his servants and labourers. Mentions Marriage Settlement of his eldest son Henry, £5,000 being charged on his estate for his son James. Whiterath left in entail to heirs. Bequest to his grand-daughter Elizabeth Brooke. Son James, Exor. and res. leg. Present—Robt. Sibthorp, Robt. Scott, Robt. Murphy.
- 1781 **Fortescue**, Rev. John, Whiterath, Rector of Heynestown.
"Body to be interred near my daughter Ball's grave in the Parish Church of Hainstown." Leaves his wife Elizabeth for life the lands of Drakestown and Whiterath and plate, and afterwards to his eldest son William. Bequests to children Henry, John, Margt., Elizabeth [Ogle], and £5 to Hainstown poor, £3 to Killencoole poor. Made 23rd January, proved 22 March.
- 1785 **Fortescue**, Matthew, Dillon.
To son Matthew he leaves the manor and town of Drumcar, Stiekemore, Prutestown, alias Cappock, castle and lands of Darvar, Stephenstown, "which I purchased from the Reps. of John Taaffe, Esq.," Killencoole, etc. Annuity to his godson Matthew, son of Rev. John and Catherine Fortescue. Bequest to the latter and to servants. Present—John Page, John Page, jun., Samuel Page, jun.
- 1786 **Fortescue**, Faithful, Corderry.
Made 20 July, 1783. Leaves to his dau. Elizabeth Mabella £2,000. Leaves his estate in trust to Charles Ruxton, Red House, and James Barlow, Abbey street (who receive legacies) in strict entail for his son Faithful and heirs, etc.

- 1789 **Fortescue**, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. John, Whiterath.
Bequests to her children; to maid, Mary Slater; servant man, Richard Nugent; Books to her grandson, Rev. John F.
- 1802 **Fortescue**, Matthew, Stephenstown.
- 1823 **Fortescue**, Faithful William, Milltowngrange.
- 1827 **Fortescue**, Chichester, Glyde Farm.
- 1833 **Fortescue**, Rev. John, Cork city.
- 1845 **Fortescue**, Faithful, Corderry.
- 1852 **Fortescue**, Jane, Milltowngrange.
- 1813 **Foster**, William Hamilton, Milestown.
Leaves estate in trust to J. Page and Matt. Fortescue, Stephens-town, for use of wife Rebeeca for life, and afterwards for his brother Charles Thomas Foster, Thomas Lee Norman and John Woolsey, etc. Bequests to sisters Elizabeth, Louisa and Emily; other brothers Henry and Frederick John.
- 1660 **Garstin**, Symon, Drogheda.
Dat. 14 July, proved 5 Oct., by Major James G. of Braganstown. Mentions his mother Catherine, then living; his wife Alce (*sic*) and sons William, John, Norman, and daughters Catherine and Anne, and uncle Major William G.
- 1676 **Garstin**, James, Braganstown.
Dated 27 Dec., 1676; proved 29 Jan., 1676-7.
Bequeaths Braganstown to his nephew, Norman G. and his heirs—if he died without male issue then to his brother John and heirs—he paying Norman's daus. £300; if his fail, then to his brother William with like conditions; do. to Garstin Berstow, nephew; do. to James Goodwin (both to take the name of Garstin). Bequests to his niece Anne G. and Mary Jackson, to James Goodwin, to Robt. and James Tinkler, to Jeremy Berstow, nephew. Leaves to his nephew, Garstin Berstowe, the lands of Blackhall, "which I hold from Sir James Shaen," and the lease of Dungooly, "evicted from me by one John Pollexfin, if the same be recovered." Capt. William Goodwin and Jeremy Berstowe, Exors. Witnesses—Symon M'Mohan, Katherine Duregan.
- 1782 **Garstin**, Anthony, of Bragganstown, Esq.
Dated 25 Oct., 1776, proved 25 Oct., 1782. To be interred in the tomb of brother Norman at Manfieldstown. Beq. to William Brabazon and Brabazon Eccleston, trustees of property in Louth, Monaghan [Coolderry] and Piercetown [co. Meath]; to dearly beloved wife Anne *or*se Jenney. Estate entailed on eldest son Christophilus, remainder to sons and daughteis (named) in succession "whome failing to sister Anne Gifford and her issue male" (but see codicil). Plate &c. to widow for life. To "brother in law Rev. John Gifford of Boveva co. Derry, Clerk," gold watch. States that he has laid out much on improvements in Braganstown and intends to do more. Exors—James and William Brabazon. Guardians of children—wife and James B. Witnessed by John Garstin of Dublin, to whom by codicil 10 April 1779 he leaves reversion of his estates instead of to his sister, and watch instead of to Rev. J. Gifford to William s. of John Garstin [Father and grandfather of the present Mr. G. of Braganstown].
- 1822 **Garstin**, Christophilus, Bragganstown, Dep.-Governor of Co. Louth.
Dated 7 Feb., 1820, proved 13 Mar. [Very voluminous copy at Braganstown.] To be buried at Manfieldstown. Appointed as Trustees Thomas Snagg of Dublin and William Filgate. Wife Elizabeth. Children Anthony (heir), Christophilus, Norman, Eliza-

beth ("already provided for on her marriage with Digby Marsh, Esq."), Charlotte, Frances, Mary and Anne. Witnessed by William and Marcus-Somerville Garstin.

- 1873 **Garstin**, Rev. Anthony, Braganstown. R. of Manfieldstown. (See pp. 120, 161 and 237.)

Dated 24 July, 1872. Leaves £1,000 each to sisters Frances-Cordelia and Anne, and £100 to his faithful servant and house-keeper Mary Cobbe. The residue he leaves to Trustees and Exors—Rev. Robert McClintock, Kilsaran, and Burton Brabazon, Dromiskin, for division equally between his nephew Loftus Marcus (who d. in March, 1879), and four nieces orphan children of late brother Rev. Christophilus G. on attaining 23. Witnessed by John Rilton Garstin and [Rev.] Joseph Chamney, R. of Dromiskin. Duly proved by Exors. The real estate passed as entailed].

- 1562 **Gernon**, Sir James, Killineoole.

Dated 5th Sep., 1558 (see *Faints* Eliz., No. 124).

- 1720 **Gernon**, Edward, Miltown.

To be buried "in the church of Gernonstown." Wife Mary G., *alias* Dowdall, sole heiress. Witnesses—Philip Reilly, Bridget Euphemia Gardiner, Daniel Sheils.

- 1745 **Gernon**, Patrick, Killeneoole.

Made 26th Sep., 1740; proved 6th Sep., 1745. Mentions son John. His "datter" (sic) Mary sole Exor. and heiress. .

- 1766 **Gernon**, Patrick, Killeneoole.

- 1770 **Gernon**, John (D).

- 1773 **Gernon**, Honora, *alias* Murray (D).

- 1822 **Gernon**, John, Newtowndarver (D).

- 1839 **Glinfty**, Mary, Bogtown (D).

- 1777 **Gorman**, Mary, Milestown (D).

- 1609 **Grace**, Edmond, Walterstown. (The original is in Irish).

- 1700 **Gwlther**, Charles, T.C.D., M.D.

"I would be dead sure before I am buried." He therefore orders his body to be opened. "I am not very solicitous about the place or manner [of burial]. My books and scholastic baubles I leave to my nephew, Henry Gwlther, bro. Sam's son, all the rest I leave to my sister Clerke [wife to Thomas Clerke, Merchant, Dublin], she to give brother Sam £100, at least 'tis not that I doubt who I love most. Allis wants it not and he does and well 'tis charity; 'twas just dark as I writ this 3 Jan., '98." His nephew, Samuel Woodward, is also mentioned in the will (see Appendix: *Inscriptions*, and Clerke, Alice, above).

- 1907 **Healy**, Rev. Joseph, Dromiskin (see p. 220).

- 1581 **Hederton**, David, Dromiskin.

One of the oldest wills in existence in Ireland, curiously spelled. Appoints his wife Thomasine and daughter Mary, Exors., and his brother Fergus and "cossin" Christefa overseers. Leaves to his wife lands in Swords parish for life and after to his children: the lease of Ballyharry to "newe [nephew] William, son to James; and Fergus my brother to have the Court of Dromiskin with the demesne thereunto belonging" and all "suits, chief rents, etc., during my interest; the rest of the lands of Dromiskin that the tenants do occupy to my newe David Hederton, son to Jenkins Hederton and six girraues with plough and harvest, which Dermot Boyd holds; to Garwan Savage my lands in Miltown during his life; Henry Malton to receive 4/- of my Executors."

The widow evidently married again, for we find that Sir John

Bellew, of Castletown, gets a Chancery Decree dated 18 July, 1588, against Michael FitzSymon and Thomasine his wife for £29 10s. of goods and chattels of the late David Hetherington, of Dromiskin, remaining unadministered.

1796 **Henry**, Alexander, Richardstown.

Bequeaths to his wife Catherine (dau. of John Dawson) *inter alia* his "chair and chair-horse, called Noble;" his son John to get Richardstown, and his son Alexander to get Dunbin. Mentions his brothers John, William, George, and Thomas, and his sisters Sarah (Johnston), Dorcas, and Jane. Desires to be buried in Stebanon churchyard "in the vacant space between Major Craven's burial ground and the Church Door, and a proper tombstone to be erected, to be got at the quarry of Sheephouse."

1849 **Henry**, Alexander Dawson, Richardstown.

1813 **Herrald**, Neal, Newragh (D).

1838 **Hoey**, Thomas, Lenns.

1699 **Houghton**, Rev. Robert, R. of Stabannon and Dromin.

"To be buried in the Parish Church of Dromin." His Exors. to call his "cosson" William to account for rent he has received for 12 years past out of his lands in Rathmill, Yorkshire; £150 is due to him from Hugh Rowley, his wife's unele, and £100 by his brother-in-law, Edward Smith. To his wife Deborah he leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ of his estate during life "also the issues of my lease of the parsonage of Stabannon, which I hold from the Vicars Choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin," and after her death "the lease of the parsonage or Rectoriall Tythes of Stabannon" to go to his 3rd son Henry. Mentions his other sons Richard and Robert, and his daus. Katherine and Debora. Witnesses—William Smith, Mary Smith, James Taaf.

1771 **Hughes**, Rev. Lambert, D.D., Rector of Kilsaran.

Disposes of over £2,000 to his wife "Bridget Hughes, *orse* Healy," and daughters Christian and Elinor.

1792 **Hughes**, Henry, Castlebellingham.

Made 3rd Feb., 1780. Recites his Marriage Settlement of 1771 with wife Mary Owens. His only child Sarah made his heiress, but she was "to give meat, drink and snuff to my sister Barbara Hughes," or else £20 a year. Mentions his brother Thomas H., whose wife was Elizabeth H., *orse* Palmer. Will proved by John Tandy, son-in-law (D).

1796 **Hughes**, Ann, Bishop Street, Dublin.

Her daughter Mary, married to John Tandy, Johnsbroke, Co. Meath, and her children John Brunton and Thomas Tandy are mentioned.

1720 **Huson**, Rev. Benjamin, Reetor of Dromiskin.

Died possessed of a considerable estate in Flanders "in or near the Isle of Cadsart," which he left in trust for his wife for life to Rev. Nathaniel H. his brother, Enniscorthy; after his wife's decease to go to his eldest son Richard, who also gets £600, including £100 left him by Primate Marsh; to his son Charles he leaves £600, to his nephew Nicholas £100 and all arrears of his parishes of Kilslevy [Killevy] and Dromiskin; to his only daughter Maria Catherine £600, including the £100 left her by Primate Marsh; to his only sister Mrs. Rebekah Rogers £20; to his three brothers Richard, Nathaniel, and James £10 each; to his brother-in-law, Rev. Samuel Sampson (husband of his sister Jane) £5; to the poor of Dromiskin and Kilslevy parishes £10 each (see also p. 200)

" to my most honoured mother-in-law, Dame Mary Advines Rousele Baronesse de Corthuij £20 as a particular token of my respect, to buy her mourning."

1823 **Kain**, Edward, Dromiskin (D).

1820 **Keran**, Owen, Drumcayth (D.)

1857 **Kieran**, Thomas, Mayne, Co. Louth.

1661 **Lambert**, Rev. Thomas, Rector of Dromiskin.

" Body to be buried at the east end of the Church of Dromiskin in the churchyard, the grave to be made 6 feet deep." Leaves to his wife Elizabeth " $\frac{1}{2}$ of all my cattle, cows and horses, corn, grain, and half of all goods and effects in the Great House;" to his eldest son James £14 out of the other half; to his daughter Anne, wife of Matthew Geering, " a feathered bed, a bolster, eadowe, and all other materials to a bed in the inner room;" to his son-in-law, John Brunkard, all his wearing apparel; to Mr. Thomas Bellingham " all the books in the middle shelf in my lodging room, together with 2 volumes of Grotius, now lying upon the table;" to his second son, George, and his sons-in-law, Geering and Brunkard, " all my debentures now stated for my services as Chaplain in His Majesty's Army in Ireland;" to his son George also " one stone jug fixt with silver and gilt, now in the trunk on the table," with bed, bedstead, and the residue. Will made in presence of Thomas Pareivall, Joseph Willson and Richd. Hartley. Proved by George Lambert, Dundalk, Feb., 1661.

1840 **Lee**, John Pepper, Drumleck.

1729 **Leigh**, James, Waterstown.

1822 **Levins**, Rev. Andrew, Dromiskin.

1762 **Little**, William, Lurgangreen.

1813 **Macan**, Turner, Greenmount.

Confirms a codicil to a will made in 1806. Leaves his wife Frances Louisa Anne, dau. of Samuel Jackson Pratt, £400, and also £300 per annum, and jewellery, horses, cows, coach and jaunting car, and house in Greenmount during his son Turner's minority, besides what was settled on her at marriage; to his daughter, Frances Ann Macan, £200, and £200 per annum and £3,000 on marriage. Makes his son Turner heir. Should he die then next son, should heirs fail to devolve on his brothers Arthur, Jacob, Richard, and Thomas, and his nephews Turner and Richard, son of his brother Robert. Exors.:—Robert Page, Dundalk; John Macquin, Edinburgh; Robert Hamilton, Sackville Street; Arthur Irwin Kelly, Armagh; and Sir Wm. Bellingham, Bart. Leaves his gardener, Robert Muir, 1/- a day for life and Michael Nugent his silver watch. 2 codicils. Will proved 3rd June, 1813.

1813 **Macan**, Major-General, H.M.E.I.C.

1816 **Macan**, Catherine, Armagh.

1823 **Macan**, Arthur Jacob, Calcutta.

1827 **Macan**, Turner.

1842 **Macan**, John, Greenmount.

1848 **Macan**, Thomas, Greenmount.

1829 **McCan**, Rose, *alias* Read, Corderry.

1855 **McClintock**, John, Drumcar.

1767 **McCue**, Robert, Braganstown (D).

1897 **McEnello**, Mary, Bogtown (see p. 219).

1835 **McGlns**, Catherine, Castlebellingham (D).

- 1808 **M'Guirk**, Rose, *alias* Hill, Castlebellingham (D).
- 1791 **M'Kenna**, Michael, Greenhills (D).
- 1755 **M'Mahon**, Patrick, Wottonstown (D).
- 1837 **Magee**, Rev. John, V. of St. Peter's, Drogheda, formerly C. Kilsaran.
- 1795 **Magrath**, Sarah, widow, Lurgangreen.
- 1855 **Magrath**, Thomas, Castlebellingham.
- 1779 **Markey**, Owen, Mayne (D).
- 1841 **Maguire**, Mary, Mayne.
- 1779 **Mathews**, John, Woottonstown (D).
- 1782 **Neary**, Owen, Dromeena (D).
- 1827 **Neary**, Patrick, Whiterath.
- 1794 **Ogle**, Rev. Wm., Rector of Kilsaran.
Bequeaths furniture, plate, and an annuity to his wife Elizabeth; his interest in the lands of Rathbran and Herronstown in trust for his sons, and £3,000 to his daughters. Appoints his wife Exor. and guardian, and wishes that "she shall not wear deeper mourning for me than she would for a father, except only a mourning ring over her wedding ring—for an affectionate remembrance can be preserved without weeds." Signed in presence of [Rev.] William Woolsey, George Bowen, Henry Hughes. A codicil made in 1789 leaves a bequest to his sister-in-law, Margaret Fortescue.
- 1776 **Palmer**, Jane, widow, Castlebellingham. Bequests to daus. Margaret and Abigail, and grand-dau. Jane Hughes. Made 27 Dec., 1770.
- 1813 **Palmer**, George, Dublin.
Made 12 Dec., 1810. Leaves his eldest son, Rev. Daniel Palmer, £200, and recites deed of settlement made 10th Feb., 1773, giving him power to charge £1,000 on the lands of Mylestown and Wootenstown, to which deed Daniel Bickerton and Thomas Bickerton, his son, and Abigail, Thomas's wife, John Foster, Robert Sibthorp, Benjamin Kearney and Edward Tandy were parties. He releases these lands from this charge for the benefit of his son Daniel, who is entitled to a life estate therein on the death of his mother Anne, dau. of Daniel Bickerton. Leaves his second son George lands in Dublin and £300, and his 3rd son ultimate heir to Milestown, etc., and residuary legatee. Bequeaths his four daughters Margt. (wife of Robert Barnewall), Lucy, Jane, and Anne, £2,000 each. Mentions a legacy left his wife by her great aunt, Mrs. Jane Peppard. Leaves in trust to Thomas Ball and Richard Williams his interest in part of the lands of Castlebellingham, which he purchased lately from John Woolsey, to be annexed to the demesne of Milestown. £5,769 is due him by Waterford bankers.
- 1821 **Palmer**, John, Castlebellingham (Dublin wills).
- 1824 **Palmer**, Margaret, Castlebellingham.
- 1834 **Palmer**, Anne, Dublin.
- 1807 **Petty**, Isabella, Castlebellingham (D).
- 1829 **Petty**, Joseph, Castlebellingham.
- 1840 **Petty**, Thomas, Castlebellingham, and Moss Street, Dublin.
- 1769 **Poe**, James, Dromgoolestown.
Proved 21st Dec. Mentions Settlement on Marriage with his wife Mary, daughter of Nicholas Moore, late of Mooremount, concerning the lands of Dromgoolestown, Colga and Aclint. He charges these lands with £1,000 for his daughters Elizabeth and Mary and his younger sons Moore and James. Leaves fifth part of N. Moore's estate in trust for these children to Thomas Harrison

Dublin, and George Moore, Mount Hall, Co. Cavan. Makes his son Samuel heir, and leaves his wife his "post-chariot and draft horses" for life. Will made 10th Sep., 1763. Present—Olr. Millings, Moore Harrison, Henry Hughes.

1775 **Reilly**, Valentine, Castlebellingham.

Bequests for mourning to his sister Margaret, his brother-in-law Walter Reilly, of Cavan, who married his sister Mary lately decd., and brother-in-law Francis Garathy. Residue to his wife Mary, his son Charles and daughter Alice. Made 29th Sep., 1773.

1846 **Rogers**, Rev. John, Dromiskin (D).

1795 **Rogers**, William, Lurgangreen (D).

1801 **Shells**, William, Newtowndarver.

1809 **Shells**, Henry, Newtowndarver.

1737 **Singleton**, Rev. John, R. of Dunleer—formerly R. of Dromiskin. Leaves to his brother Rowland £500, and large bequests to his nephews John Morris, Edward, and Francis Leigh, Edward Hardman, Edward Mead (son of Alderman James Mead), and to his nieces Ann Corbet, Sarah Morris, Ann Gartside, Sarah Harlman, Margaret Bradshaw, Elizabeth Mead and Jane Mead, Patience Ogle, Catherine Ogle, and the children of his sister Ann Madder, and to his sister Patience Fowke; £20 to the poor of Dunleer Parish and £20 to the poor of Dromlocan Parish, Co. Cavan and £20 to poor of St. Peter's, Drogheda. Present—Ste. Sibthorpe, Henry Smith and Wm. Foster.

1745 **Singleton**, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Rowland Singleton. Mentions her daughter Mary Tisdall.

1736 **Smith**, Jeremiah.

Bequeaths to his son Edward a chief rent of 40/- yearly out of Maine, which he had purchased. Mentions his wife Alice [Townley] and her marriage portion of £800 (Marriage Settlement dated 1702) his brothers-in-law Blaney Townley, of Piedmont, and Hamilton Townley, of Townley Hall. His children named in the will are Harry [who became Recorder of Drogheda], Tennison, Townley [see next will], Blaney and Mary Ann. Will made 8th May, 1733. Codicil 3rd January, 1734. Proved 23rd September, 1736.

1777 **Smith**, Rev. Townley, Coolestown, R. of Manfieldstown (see p. 235).

1813 **Smith**, Anne, Castlebellingham (D).

1845 **Smyth**, Rev. Charles, Philipstown, at one time C. of Kilsaran.

1830 **Spencer**, Sir Brent, General H.M. Army.

1783 **Stafford**, Hugh, Maine.

Made 15th Nov., 1782. Bequeaths his house and demesne lands of Maine and the fisheries of the Rivers Main and Woodtown and property in Dublin in trust to Brabazon Brabazon, Dublin, and William Tisdall, Mayfield, Co. Down, for his son Rev. Wm. Stafford and his sons. If heirs fail, for his other son Edward Smith Stafford, and with like conditions for his 3rd son Hugh. Bequests to his brother Robert, his niece Anne Bury, his coachman Patrick Duffy. Mentions a "curious cabinet" left him by Mr. William Brickenden. The witnesses to will were three Bellinghams—Alan, Henry, and O'Bryen.

1786 **Stafford**, Hannah, Spencerhill.

Wife of Rev. Wm. Stafford, Curate of Kilsaran, and formerly wife to Brent Spencer, of Spencerhill, who bequeathed her the use of house, furniture, plate and £1,000, to be at her death bequeathed to their children. Her daughter Hannah Spencer married Richard

Rose Drewe and received $\frac{1}{2}$ of said £1,000 and her daughter Jane received £66 13s. 2d.; Balance £600 to go to her son Pullein Spencer. Plate—of which she seems to have had a large quantity—is divided between her son Nicholas, her daughter Jane (who gets also her "suit of point lace"), and her grand daughters Harriet Drewe and Wilhelmina Sanford (daughter of Henry William Sanford) and her grand daughter Hannah Spencer, daughter of Pullein, to whom "I give and bequeath all my estate right and title to the lands of Kilsaran now called Spencer Hill . . . with the houses buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. . . . and I wish the said lands to be sold" and the proceeds to be given to said Hannah at her Marriage, or on attaining the age of 21 years. She bequeaths her own lands in Co. Down to her husband Rev. Wm. Stafford (and recites a settlement made on their marriage, 11th Nov., 1778), leaving him jewellery as well as making him residuary legatee. "I give and bequeath Mr. Henry Bellingham's picture to his daughter Dorothea;" also mentions her friend Mrs. Esther Meares. Made in presence of Danl. McCausland, Noah Hickey, Patt. Connolly.

1819 **Stafford**, Hugh, Lieutenant General, Calcutta.

Mentions that his wife Harriett Spencer is entitled to certain legacies amounting to over £7,000 on death of her mother Mary; also refers to a lawsuit *re* charges on Maine. Bequests to his children.

1730 **Stanley**, Thomas, Williamstown.

Made 28th March, 1729 Body to be buried in Kilsaran Church. Bequests to daughters Elis (*sic*) and Margaret, and son Peter. Farm, etc., divided between wife Mary [Taaffe] and son James; son John also mentioned. John Hughes, Castlebellingham, Exor. Present—Jam. Daly, R. Stanley, Roger O'Neill (D).

1762 **Stanley**, Michael, late Lieut.-Col. in the Queen of Hungary's Service. Body to be decently buried in the Church of Kilsaran. His brother James, gent., of Williamstown, appointed his heir. Legacies to his mother Mary, brother John, to Mary and Anne, daus. of his brother Laurence, to Thomas S., to William Simons, *or* Stanley, and Clarah Stanley, children of said Laurence, late of Milestown, deceased; to his sister Ally Daly, his sister Ellis Brennan, for her six children by her late husband Walter Keating, and one child by her now husband Lawrence Brennan; to the children of his sister Margaret, wife of John Tullard. A sum of £800 is due him by the bond of Allan and Henry Bellingham. James Stanley and William Foster, Dunleer, Exors. Witnesses:—Hamilton Smith, Henry Hughes, Nugent McKenna.

1786 **Stanley**, James, Castlebellingham.

Bequests to wife Catherine, sister Ann Lynn, brother Patrick, cousins Peter Hoey (Lynns), James Crawley. Appoints Hugh Connor, Mayne, gent., and Andrew Graham, Dundalk, brother-in-law, Exors. They to erect a headstone in Kilsaran over his father's burial place and his own (D).

1850 **Sweeney**, James, Castlebellingham.

1739 **Taaffe**, Richard, Manfieldstown (not proved).

Made 18th June, 1739. Body to be "interred in the Parish Church of Manfieldstowne." Bequeaths to his son George all his goods and chattels subject to an annuity of £15 a year to his wife Hannah and £5 a year to his son John for 8 years, "being ye remr. of ye Terme of my old Lease of Manfieldstowne," and £20 each to his four younger sons—Richard, John, Alexander, and James; and

to Frances, "ye daughter of my son Theophilus." His son George and Mr. Richard Taaffe, of Drogheda, Exors. Witnesses:—Ja. Tisdall and Ja. Tisdall (father and son—see below).

1748 **Taaffe**, George, Manfieldstown, gent.

Estate left in trust for use of James (son of Thomasin T.) his nephew. Personal estate left to other children of Thomasin. Edward Meade and John Foster, Trustees. Will proved by James Taaffe, city of Dublin, gent.

1765 **Taaffe**, Thomasin, Manfieldstown, formerly Filgate, wife of Theophilus Taaffe (M. Lic. dated 5th October, 1716) (D)

1709 **Tennison**, Henry, Dillonstown.

1852 **Thompson**, Thomas, Annagassan., Esq.

1730 **Tisdall**, Rev. Thomas, R. of Kilsaran and Ardee.

Made 10th July, 1729. To be buried in Ardee Churchyard. Mentions his uncle Richard Tisdall, to whom he owes £100, and his brother James Tisdall. Bequeaths his daughter Elizabeth £500, his son William £600 and his house in Charles Street, Dublin. Residue to be equally divided among his younger children. His cousin Philip T. and his cousin Fielding Shaw, Exors. He owes to Exors, of James Leigh £25, a pistol to Dr. Tisdall, and 3/- to one Crofles, a shoemaker. Leaves £10 to the poor of Ardee, to be disposed as his uncle and Rev. William Todd think fit, and bequeaths £10 towards enlarging Castlebellingham Church. Richd. Tisdall and Thomas Carter, appointed overseers.

1746 **Tisdall**, Edward, Clintonstowne.

Made 15th March, 1745. Leaves to his son John all his estate, subject to bequests to his daughters Mary and Alice and his son Thomas. Appoints Philip Tisdall, city of Dublin, Esq., Narcissus Batt, of Dunleer, Clerk, and his son John Tisdall, Exors. Witnesses: Thos. Tisdall, James McDonnell, Alex. McClintock.

1748 **Tisdall**, James, Bawn.

Made 1710. Leaves to his son Richard £300, to his daughter Anne £400, and Mary £300. Eldest son James his heir. Wife gets during widowhood plate, jewels, and "household stuffe." Wife and his cousins Richard T. and Michael T., Dublin, Exors. Witnesses—Jon. Caldwell, Jos. Bury, Jon. Bullon. Codicil made 1714 in presence of Thos. Fortescue, Thos. Tisdall, Rich. Taaffe.

1782 **Tisdall**, John, Clintonstowne.

In accordance with his Marriage Settlement he charges the lands of Clintonstowne, Mullinacross and Blackmills with £2,000, and bequeaths to his son Anthony Foster T. £200, and £500 each to his sons, Edward, John, and Thomas, and his daughters Patience, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Martha. Leaves to his son Charles the lands he purchased from William Dunkin. Leaves his wife Martha [who was daughter of Charles Aston, of Ardee] household goods and gold watch and plate. Wife and John McClintock, Drumcar, guardians of children. Wife and son Charles Exors. Witnesses—Alexander McClintock, and William Eccleston.

1797 **Tisdall**, James, Bawn.

Made 1794. Wife Catherine to have estate until son James T. T. is 21. She to maintain and educate him. Mentions his nephew, George Bond, Lieut. in 7th Regt. Light Dragoons. Leaves his niece, Eliza George, 50 guineas. Wife and Chas. W. Bury, Charleville, King's Co., Exors. and Guardians. They are to keep his son "as far as possible from his uncle Dean Gorges and his connections." In a codicil made in 1797 he mentions his daughter Louisa.

- 1815 **Tisdall**, Charles, Charleville.
Leaves his brother Thomas, "an officer in Sicily," all his property subject to annuities of £300 per year each to his brothers Anthony, Edward and John, and sisters Elizabeth and Martha, and £200 per year to Francis Manning, of Drakestown. Codicil leaves £20 to the poor: Will dated 27th Jan., 1811.
- 1819 **Tisdall**, Anthony F., Drogheda.
Wife Ann the interest of £2,000 her fortune (in Lord Louth's hands), furniture, etc. If at any time she wishes to leave Druncashell "I leave my interest therein to my nephew Nathaniel." Mentions his sister-in-law Hon. Susan Plunkett, etc.
- 1838 **Tisdall**, Edward, Rathcoole.
- 1840 **Tisdall**, Elizabeth, Drakestown.
- 1841 **Tisdall**, Rev. Thomas, Cheltenham.
- 1851 **Tisdall**, Colonel Thomas, Charleville.
- 1663 **Towneley**, Faithful, Dromgoole[stown].
Made 6th May, 1651 (? 1657). The following names are mentioned in the will:—sister Townley, sister Suisy, Nicholas Taaffe, "cosen John Dromgoole," Brian Gernan, Capt. Fleming, Jas. M'Hugh, Peter Clinton, Captain Ireland, sister Gregory, Roger Gregory [The Gregorys lived in Maine—see Chap. I. *Hearth Money Rolls*], sister Burn, sister Hamilton, sister Donolan, Captain Cox, Captain Bernard [lived in Richardstown—see Chap. III. *Hearth Money Rolls*], Nicholas M'Guier, William M'Guier, Anthony and Frances Townley, brother Samuel, George, "my child in Dunmahon," Dick Smith, Staffords [The Staffords, Smiths, and Townleys became connected—see Text, p. 36], sister Alice, Nicholas Fedegan, uncle Nicholas, Mathew [Townley?], Nicholas Townley Balfor, Testator's father [then living].
Mr. B. R. Balfour, D.L., tells me that Henry Townley, his ancestor, mentions his "sister Gregory" in a book at Townley Hall: so that it seems he was a brother of Faithful Townley.
- 1755 **Travers**, Rev. Boyle, Rector of Stabannon.
Leaves his grandson John and his grand daughter £206 and some plate. Mentions his son Boyle, deceased. Bequest to his sister-in-law Anne Garstin, and residue to his son Robert, of Belvedere, Co. Cork. Witnesses:—Esther Smith, Alex. M'Clintock (D).
- 1843 **Vesey**, Rev. George, D.D., Rector of Manfieldstown.
- 1832 **Wade**, Daniel, Castlebellingham (D).
- 1806 **Ward**, Laurence, Boleys (D).
- 1715 **White**, John, Castlebellingham.
Made 1st Aug., 1714; proved 30th April, 1715. Body to be decently buried in the Church of Castlebellingham. Bequeaths to his wife Lucy White, *alias* Sybthorpe, 3rd part of a city lease in Castle Street, Dublin, and afterwards to his eldest son Thomas. Bequests to sons Thomas, John, Henry; and daughters Anne, Jane, Abigail, Mary, Margaret, and his eldest daughter Lucy, wife of John Hughes. Appoints his wife, Henry Bellingham, Esq., and Robert Sybthorpe, of Dunany, Exors. Witnesses:—Thos. Bellingham, Mich. White, Collin Miller.
- 1747 **White**, Lucy, widow of above, Castlebellingham.
To be buried in the Church of Castlebellingham; to repairs of said church gives 1/-. Children Thomas, John, Anne and Margaret left estate. Stephen Sibthorpe, John Hughes, and Rev. Thos. White, Exors. Rev. Thomas Hughes (*sic*) got probate (D).

- 1764 **White**, Anne, spinster, Castlebellingham.
To be buried in Castlebellingham churchyard. Leaves her sister Margaret her interest in certain leases, left to them by their mother Lucy, for life—her brother John White to get them after her death. Mentions her sisters Lucy Hughes, Abigail White and Anne White and her nephew Henry Hughes (residuary legatee) and niece Jane Palmer. (See next.)
- 1764 **White**, Margaret, spinster, Castlebellingham.
Made in similar terms to previous will; mentions her niece Barbara Hughes. Same witnesses as last, viz.:—Abigail Bellingham, Margaret Reily, Charles Reily.
- 1790 **White**, James, Williamstown.
Estate left to his children. Eldest John White got probate; no witnesses to will.
- 1852 **Woods**, Rev. Richard, Dromiskin, Rector of Derver.
- 1752 **Woolsey**, John, Priorland, son of Rev. Wm. Woolsey, R. of Dundalk.
Mentions his wife Lucy, daughter of Rev. Richard Palmer, and his sister-in-law Mary Palmer, to whom he leaves a bequest. Leaves Priorland, etc., to his son William, with remainder to his brother Rev. Thomas Woolsey, [R. of Forkhill] and his heirs. Robert Silthorp, Dunany; and James Fortescue, Foxhall, appointed Trustees.
- 1780 **Woolsey**, Rev. Thomas, brother of preceding.
Mentions his wife Jane, daughter of Isaac Read. Legacies (absolutely) to Wm. Charles Fortescue (gold watch), nephew Wm. Woolsey; Miss Sarah Read, god-daughter; Thomas Crilly, Linen-weaver, Dundalk; Mr. Richard Skelton, his schoolmaster's son; Poor house-keepers Forkhill and Foghart (£10); Louth Hospital (£50). Eldest son heir. Legacies (contingent) to Ephraim Stannus, of Carlingford—his wife's cousin-german; Richard Crump, do., Rev. James Fetherston, whose wife was sister to Crump, Miss Anne Woolsey, daughter to Mr. Benjamin Woolsey, of Portadown; Poorhouses (£40).
- 1833 **Woolsey**, Rev. Wm., R. of Kilsaran, Stanhope Street, Dublin.
- 1853 **Woolsey**, John, Milestown.
- 1853 **Woolsey**, Lucy, Rose Cottage, Castlebellingham.
- 1784 **Wye**, Rev. Charles, formerly R. of Dromiskin.
Dated 11th April, 1765; proved in Cork 16th Aug., 1784. Mentions in it his son Francis and two daughters, viz.:—Mary, wife of—Quin, and Elizabeth.
- 1784 **Wye**, Francis, Castlebellingham [? son of preceding].
States that Sir Michael Cromie, Bart., Right Hon Luke Gardiner, Esq., and John Wm. Foster, of Rosey Park, were indebted to him (probably as trustees of a settlement) by a bond in 1782 for £2,600, which he bequeaths to his wife Lucretia, together with his interest in the lands of Derrigra (or Ballyhanum) and Curraerowly, Co. Cork, and his freehold in the lands of Spaw, Co. Louth, during the life of Henry Hughes, gent., and his interest in his house and garden at Castlebellingham. Wishes to be buried in Dunleer churchyard. Wife, Exor. Witnesses:—Peter Prole, George Bower, Henry Hughes.

ADDENDA.

Elizabeth Fortescue Marchioness of Lothian.

BY JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, F.S.A., &c.

It is remarkable that two Scottish Marquesses should have found wives from houses in the County of Louth (the smallest in Ireland) within three miles of each other,—one, Bute, quite recently, the other in the 18th century.

This latter was General William-John (Kerr) eventually 5th Marquess of Lothian, K.T. At the time of his marriage his grandfather, the 3rd Marquess, and his father, the Earl of Ancrum, were living; and he bore their minor title, by courtesy, as Lord Newbattle. This was derived from Newbattle Abbey, about five miles from Edinburgh, near Dalkeith, still a seat of the family.

According to Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland"—the chief authority, followed by Lord Clermont in his "History of the Fortescue Family,"—he "married in Ireland, 9th June, 1763, Elizabeth, only daughter of Chichester Fortescue, Esq., of Dromiskin, in the County of Louth (by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord Mornington)."

The "Gentleman's Magazine" gives 1762 as the year, and so does "Exshaw's (Dublin) Magazine" adding July 15 as the date: but neither mentions the place.

Wishing to ascertain this and fuller particulars Surgeon-General Evatt, whose wife is a descendant of the Marquess, hearing that I had a collection of memoranda about Louth Families and was connected with the Fortescues wrote to me enquiring.

On looking up my notes I found a memo. stating that this marriage was at the house of the lady's first cousin, my great grandfather, Benjamin Garstin, on Arran Quay, Dublin, on which occasion the bride gave Harriet Garstin one of his children (afterwards Mrs. Bowen) an amethyst ring, which was for some time worn by my informant, her daughter, who married Mr. Van Straubenzee, of Spennithorne, Yorkshire. From her it passed to the eldest child of her son Bowen—a daughter.

It is curious that the wedding was neither at Dromiskin, nor from the house of the bride's uncle, the Earl of Mornington in Merrion Street, Dublin (where her first cousin the great Duke of Wellington was born). Perhaps there was some mystery about it. Possibly it was by a Presbyterian Minister. Registry Offices had not then been invented.

I searched the Registers of St. Paul's Parish and the Dublin Marriage Licences for verification of the marriage, but in vain. I found, however, a marriage licence as follows:—

"1761, Jan. 28.—Rev. William Ogle, of Drogheda, clk., and Elizabeth Fortescue, of Dromiskin, Co. Louth, spinster."

This Elizabeth Fortescue, however, was the daughter of Rev. John Fortescue, of Whiterath, Dromiskin; and she and her sister Margaret are mentioned in their father's Will, as well as in that of her husband, Rev. W. Ogle, who died Rector of Kilsaran (see p. 225 and *Wills*). But, strange to say, neither she nor her sister is mentioned in Lord Clermont's "History," nor does he refer to an Ogle marriage! Lord Clermont's book shows no Elizabeth Fortescue but the Marchioness.

As illustrating the discrepancies in dates assigned for comparatively recent events it may be worth comparing the statements of the various Peerages, &c., regarding this marriage of the 5th Marquess of Lothian. He was born 13th March, 1737, and died January, 1815. The Marchioness was born 3rd April, 1745, and d. 27th Dec., 1787.

The following are the dates given for their marriage:—

Foster, Lodge (Vicars 1908) Peerages	15th July, 1760.
Exshaw's Magazine (contemporary)	15th July, 1762.
Gentleman's Magazine	- - - - - 1762.
Burke's Peerage	- - - - - in 1763.
Douglas's Peerage of Scotland	- - - 9th June, 1763.
Lord Clermont's History of the Fortescues	9th June, 1763.

The first is possibly a mere misprint in the year of the second. If correct the bride could have been only 15 at marriage. The variations of day, month and year of the other authorities seem to point to a repetition of the marriage ceremony. Could one have been irregular—an Irish (or Scottish) Gretna Green? The last date is given by the best authorities and is said to have been "in Ireland." It must have been before 1767, when Lord Newbattle became Earl of Ancrum by the death of his grandfather. On his father's death, in 1775, he succeeded him as Marquess. His eldest son was born 4 Oct., 1764.

Elizabeth Fortescue must have been one of the greatest beauties of her day. She is said to have been painted 27 times. Sir Joshua Reynolds tried his hand at least three times and Falconer also painted her. There are many engravings of such pictures, one being included in Lord Clermont's "History" which also has a facsimile of Sir Joshua's receipt for 35 guineas for painting Lady Ancrum as she then was. One of the originals is now at Newbattle and another is at Red House, Ardee, (by Reynolds). There are many pictures and engravings of her husband the 5th Marquess, one in the uniform of the 11th Dragoons—afterwards Hussars. There was a painting of him done in Dublin in 1762 by Robert Hunter, which was engraved by E. Fisher, London, 1769.

The 4th Marquess commanded the Hanoverian Royalist Cavalry at Culloden and his brother Lord Robert Kerr was killed in the fight. Although he pierced the Highlander with his spontoon, the claymore split his head.

The 5th Marquess's signature as "Ancrum" figures in the Books of the Northern Rangers at Dundalk when he was, perhaps, on a visit to Fortescues or other relatives of his wife. The Secretary could not give me the date.

Surgeon-General Byatt was kind enough to write to me as follows:—

"I send you a few lines as to the personality of W. J., 5th Marquis of Lothian, who married your kinswoman Elizabeth Fortescue:—

(1.) He was a strong partizan of George Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) on the Regency question, and on the recovery of George III. he lost his Regiment of Life Guards (1789) for partizanship, and we have a copy of the Prince of Wales' letter to him, regretting that he should have suffered in his cause.

(2.) The Prince (George) incurred grave censure for taking him into the private chamber at Windsor where George III. was under keepers, to hear the wild ravings of the king, his father. It is referred to in several books.

(3.) His only sister, Louisa, married Lord Charles Henry Lennox, son of the Duke of Richmond. Her son, Charles Lennox, was the man who "called out" Frederick Duke of York, at a duel at Wimbledon, in 1789 or so, and shot off the curl of the Duke's hair. We have a copy of the very agitated letter of George Prince of Wales to the 5th Marquis written just

two hours after the meeting. Charles Lennox afterwards became 4th Duke of Richmond, and his wife gave the memorable Richmond Ball at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo.

(4.) The fifth Marquis commanded in Ireland the 4th Regt. of Irish Horse, afterwards made Dragoon Guards.

(5.) Lady Sarah Lennox, mother of the Napiers, was in love with him (then Lord Newbattle), when George III. was in love with her, but the Irish girl (E.F.) won!

(6.) The son of this 5th Marquess, namely the 6th, commanded (in Ireland) Mid-Lothian Fencible Cavalry, disbanded in 1800."

KILSBRAN GRAVEYARD (see p. 291).

A tombstone has quite recently been erected with the following inscription:—

Lynch.—In. Michael Lynch, of Braganstown, died 18th December, 1892, and S. Jane d. 13th December, 1906, and of their beloved parents and family. Blessed, &c.

ANNAGASSON BRIDGE (see p. 98).

In 1713 the Louth Grand Jury voted £3 "for raising a cawsey [causway?] pavement, making an arch between the little and big bridge at Anna Gassan;" Henry Bellingham, Esq., and Robert Sybtrop [Sibthrop], gent., overseers.

MANFIELDSTOWN BRIDGE (see p. 153).

From MS. notes from the earliest extant records of the Louth Grand Jury (made by Mr. Garstin, and now at Braganstown) we learn that that body presented in 1717 the munificent sum of 20s. "for the repairing the Bridge of Bragaintown," which was entrusted to Norman Garstin, Esq., and Jones [? James] Tisdall,—“Mr. Richard Taafe, overseer, Mr. Tisdall, supervisor.” Four years later there was another presentment for the repair of the bridge.

In September, 1907, the Engineer engaged in making a new Ordnance Survey Map on a larger scale cut—on the South side of the top of the inside of the E. parapet of this bridge—a broad arrow, which indicates that at this place in that map will, as usual, be found figures recording the height above sea level. One of these marks is cut on the sill of the doorway of the Church at Castlebellingham, and another on the doorstep of the Glebe House at Spencer Hill, &c., &c.

ANCIENT CELTIC CROSS, DROMISKIN (see p. 171).

The author is glad to be able to state, that as the result of correspondence with the Board of Works and Rev. Nicholas Lawless, Faughart, there is a likelihood that this Cross will be erected, ere long, on a proper pedestal. The latter informs me that the reason the family objected to its erection by the Board some years ago was because he did not consider the design suitable. Major-General Stubbs and Mr. Garstin (who has the design in his possession) thought otherwise. The Board of Works is, I understand, willing still to bear the expense; but Rev. N. Lawless desires to erect it himself, if the Board permits him.

INDEX.

The block type headings throughout the text enable any reader to acquire rapidly a general idea of the contents.

This index is intended to include the principal names of (1) persons and (2) places, as well as to refer to (3) subjects and (4) events.

As regards the six appendixes, the index includes only names of Incumbents from No. I., and names from Appendix V. (Church Plate). The principal families named in Appendix II. are also included.

It does NOT include the names occurring only in lists of inhabitants, such as those from the Hearth Money Rolls, Census, &c.

Appendixes No. III. (Baptisms, &c.). IV. (Inscriptions, &c.) and VI. (Wills) practically index themselves, being in dictionary order, so are not included in this index.

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